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Friday, December 5, 1980  
Agrahayana 14, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

## LOK SABHA

Friday, December 5, 1980/Agrahayana  
14, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Guidelines for Janata Hotels

\*266. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced the guidelines for setting up Janata Hotels;

(b) if so, the number of these Janata Hotels; and

(c) the details regarding the facilities Government have decided for the tourists as well as the entrepreneurs who want to establish Janata Hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). The entire policy relating to the scheme of Yatri Niwases including guidelines specifying, *inter-alia*, the facilities to be made available to entrepreneurs for such projects, will be considered after Government have evaluated the operational results, over the first 2-3 years, of the Ashok Yatri Niwas under construction at Delhi, which is a pilot project.

2873 LS—1.

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SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is very vague. He has not answered my question. The first part of the question was: (a) whether Government have announced the guidelines for setting up Janata hotels? In his reply, he has not spelt out the guidelines so far as the Janata hotels are concerned. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Janata hotels are needed in the country or not because you have not formulated any guidelines for setting up Janata hotels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): First of all I would like to point out that it is Yatri Niwas. Now, if there was no necessity to set up by the Government these Yatri Niwases, then these experiments which are carried out in Delhi, should not have been carried out.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second question is that this Yatri Niwas is coming up in Connaught Circus area which is a costly area I think Janata hotel has been converted into Yatri Niwas. Sir, this Yatri Niwas is going to be situated in a very costly place. Is it a fact that the Government is now thinking of converting this Yatri Niwas into a 4-Star hotel because it is situated in a costly and special place?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The site was selected earlier and it is almost completed. Therefore, whether it is situated in a costly place or whether it is situated in a cheaper place, we cannot do anything about it at present.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Regarding Part (b) of the question is: If so the number of Janata hotels, or Yatri Niwases. The Minis-

ter has not answered that. I would like to know, whether the Government has any proposal to set up Yatri Niwases at places like Bodh Gaya, Patna, Degha, Darjeelang, Agartala; Shillong, Gauhati, Imphal etc.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that this is only a pilot project and this is being set up at Delhi on an experimental basis.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yesterday, in the Central Hall he was telling that they are going to set up... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We are concerned with what he says here.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Even if I talk to my friend outside the House, that does not make any difference. As I said, this is a pilot project and on the basis of experience gained on this project, we can go to as many places as my friends would like.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि देश के भीतर पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए सस्ते लेकिन साफ सुथरे होटलों की जरूरत है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस यात्री निवास में एक कमरे का किराया क्या होगा, और अगर कमरे के साथ भोजन जोड़ दिया जाये, तो कितनी मुद्रा जेब में से निकालनी पड़ेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और उसका मुद्रा-स्फीति पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, यह नहीं पूछा आपने ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : यह जो यात्री निवास बन रहा है, उसमें चार बेड्स की डामिटरी और दो बेड्स के कमरे होंगे । जहाँ तक बेड टैरिफ का सम्बन्ध है, 15 रुपये डबलबेड के और 10 रुपये डामिटरी के होंगे बेजीटेरियन खाने के लिए साढ़े चार रुपये और नान बेजीटेरियन

खाने के लिए 6 रुपये होंगे । श्री वाजपेयी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि दो रुपये में ब्रेकफास्ट मिलेगा और पचास पैसे में चाय मिलेगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया है । अगर एक ही बिस्तर पर दो लोग सोने के लिए तैयार हों तो क्या कोई कन्सेशन होगा ? (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री वाजपेयी दूसरा कहा से लायेंगे ? (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Bachelors should not be asked that question.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह यात्री निवास साधारण यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए बनाया जा रहा है । लेकिन यह स्टेशन से इतना दूर है कि जितना किराया होटल के कमरे का नहीं है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा किराया वहाँ तक पहुंचने के लिए टैक्सी या स्कूटर का लग जायेगा । ऐसी स्थिति में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इससे यात्रियों को फायदा होने वाला है । रणजीत होटल और दूसरे होटल जो स्टेशन के नजदीक हैं, उन्हें यात्री-निवास में कनवर्ट कर दिया जाये । यह जगह काफी कीमती है और सेंटर में है, यहाँ पर फोर-स्टार होटल बना दिया जाये । इससे टूरिस्म को बल मिलेगा और यात्रियों को भी सुविधा मिलेगी । मैं चाहूँगा कि स्टेशन के नजदीक यात्री निवास बनाया जाये, ताकि लोगों को वहाँ पहुंचने के लिए किराया न खर्च करना पड़े । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : यह जो माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है, सुझाव तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इस पर अमल करना संभव नहीं है ।

**Investment in Indian Industries by  
OPEC countries**

\*267. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the OPEC countries equity investment in core industries like fertilisers and petrochemicals;

(b) whether Government have also allowed Indian Companies to raise foreign currency loans;

(c) if so, the reaction of the OPEC countries and which of them have come forward to invest money in the Indian industries; and

(d) the location and particulars of projects to be financed and set up with the assistance of OPEC countries?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b). Taking into account the interest shown by some oil exporting developing countries for investment in India, Government have decided to provide the following investment facilities:

- (i) Investment from oil exporting developing countries may be permitted in new companies even if it is in the nature of portfolio investment.
- (ii) Such investment should not exceed 40 per cent in the equity.
- (iii) The new companies should be export-oriented or should undertake manufacturing activities covered under Appendix I of the Industrial Policy of 1973.
- (iv) Investment in the aforesaid pattern may be allowed in hotels.

(v) Investment may also be allowed in new hospital projects and such hospitals should have adequate provision for outdoor and emergency medical service to the general public and also for a minimum percentage of occupancy by Indian public.

(vi) Loans should also be allowed to be raised abroad for such ventures provided the terms are reasonable.

(c) and (d). While the creation of this new facility has been favourably received by some oil exporting developing countries, Government await specific proposals for further consideration.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, according to certain conservative estimates, the OPEC countries revenue for the year, 1980, is going to be in the neighbourhood of 115 billion dollars as compared to 60 billion dollars in 1979 and it is also feared, Sir, that many of the Western bankers are fearing that with the kind of surpluses that are going to be generated by these petro-dollars, the banking system in the Western world will not be able to handle this year. Taking all these things into consideration, can I know from the Hon. Minister, if any strategy for luring and attracting investment in such of those areas wherein Government of India have a low investment, from OPEC countries, has been worked out and, if so, I would like to know the response that the Government of India have received so far.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we have issued press communique setting out the policy in respect of investment from OPEC countries, in fact, developing OPEC countries. The press note was issued only about one month back and it is too early to say what the response would be. So far as attracting the OPEC funds is concerned, we have offered them opportunities for investment in the areas where they are wanted. There has been mention

to the Government of India, both officially and informally, that they cannot invest in sophisticated industries and all that, but they would be able to invest in hotels and hospitals, for which foreign investment is generally prohibited. That is why, we relaxed these regulations in respect of the oil exporting countries, particularly developing countries, and said that they can come into this field also. In my discussions with them during my visit to the Gulf countries, they have expressed interest in investment. They are working out schemes and I expect that they will be able to come forward with substantial investment in our area.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** The Hon. Minister is very well aware of the kind of power cuts that are being indulged in various State Governments. In view of this grave situation on our power front, would the Government seriously consider a marginal shift in their policy to attract these investments from these petroleum exporting countries to make investments in our power generating sector?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I would like to know from the Hon. Member what particular shift in the policy he would ask the Government to do. As far as the Government are concerned, we are allowing them to invest in any priority field including power. But the response was that they are not very much interested in any of these sophisticated industries or in power generation but they would be interested in some of the common-place things and that is why we relaxed the regulations.

**श्री शिव प्रसाद सिंह ठाकुर :** यह जो अपेक कन्ट्रोज है इन के पास अनाप शनाप पैसा है और अभी जैसा आप ने बताया है, फाटिलाइजर के कारखाने, रमा-यन के कारखाने, होटल और हास्पिटल के लिए इनवैस्टमेंट करने की अनुमति इन आप देंगे, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश

का बहुत सा कच्चा माल विदेशों को जाता है, जैसे कपास है, आयरन और है, और बहुत से बड़े कारखाने हमारे देश में खोलने की संभावना है, तो क्या और भी क्षेत्रों में अपेक कन्ट्रोज का, भले ही 40 परसेंट इन्विकटी थ्रेशोल्ड एक्सीड न करने दे, बड़े कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति आप देंगे ?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** At the moment, in respect of those which do not involve transfer of technology, we have agreed only upto 40 per cent in respect of OPEC countries. But this is a thing which can be relaxed in suitable cases particularly if the OPEC countries would come forward to cooperate with us in establishment of fertilizer projects, this can be considered very favourably. We have also suggested to some of the countries that joint ventures in fertilizer project can be taken up. The associated gas which just now they are flaring up can be used for the production of fertiliser, and that India would provide not only a part of the capital but would also provide the entire market for the product. These are some of the suggestions which are being worked out.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Though some of the oil exporting developing countries are keen to put their investment in our industries like fertiliser and other plants, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in view of the oil difficulty, will it not be the general policy of the government to shift the fertiliser plants, particularly from the oil based plants to the coal and gas based plants?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The question of the economics is involved in this.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Incidentally, I will say that rather than calling these as OPEC countries, it is better to call them O.P.E.C. countries, because OPEC could mean non-transparent.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** So far as coal based fertilizer plants are concerned, it was uneconomic at a time when the oil was cheap. Now, it is becoming more and more viable because of the increasing price of naphtha and the oil product. But still one has to work out whether the coal based fertilizer would be cheaper or at least comparable with the oil fertilizer. We are examining this.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** What about technology?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Even now the technology is being improved.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question—Shri R. P. Gaekwad; Next question—Shri Swami Indervesh, Shri Kumbha Ram Arya; next question—Shri K. Ramamurthy; next question—Shri K. A. Rajan. Very good. What an excellent performance? I think I shall have to devise some means by which if a member is absent consecutively twice, I shall not admit his question for the rest of the Session. Next question—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; next question—Shri R. L. Bhatia. Is it a collective boycott of the Question Hour? Shri Daleep Singh Buria.

#### Smuggling of Silver

+

**SHRI DALEEP SINGH BHURIA:**

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of silver out of India continues unabated;

(b) if so, whether Government have got any estimate of the quantity of silver already smuggled out of the country during the last six months; and

(c) what effective measures have been taken by Government to check this?

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

(b). Government have no information whether the smuggling of silver out of India continues unabated. There is also no authoritative estimate of the quantity of silver smuggled out of India during the last six months. According to the information available, customs authorities have seized the following quantities of silver while being attempted to be smuggled out of India during 1979 and 1980 (upto October) and are given below:—

Year	Approximate quantity (in kgs)
1979	5,410
1980 (January to October)	27,030

(c) The Customs authorities have been alerted to maintain strict vigil and to take stringent measures to prevent any attempts at smuggling of silver out of India.

The provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act, 1962 containing regulatory provisions on the storage, transport and sale of silver have been extended to the 50 Kms. belt along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Nepal borders with effect from 27th March, 1980. These provisions were already applicable to the 50 Kms. belt along the Western Coast and the coast of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

**श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1979-80 में जो चांदी पकड़ी गई है, उसमें कितने लोग पकड़े गये हैं और साथ साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि समुद्र किनारे बहुत ज्यादा चांदी तस्कर होती है, सरकार ने इस चांदी की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** The anti-smuggling measures are as follows: instructions to the field formations to



strengthen the intelligence machinery against smuggling, a separate monitoring cell was set up at Directorate of revenue Intelligence Head quarters; posting of more staff at check-points; installation of anti-smuggling equipment at checkpoints; a communication network was installed along the western and Tamil Nadu coasts for speedy communication of intelligence and information relating to smuggling activities, a large number of persons were arrested for silver smuggling offences—52 persons in 1979 and 241 persons in 1980, upto October; there were detentions under the COFEPOSA Act—74 persons have been detained for silver smuggling from January, 1980 to November, 1980 amendment of Customs Act in 1973 to provide for enhanced punished for smuggling offences. In order to deprive the anti-social elements of their ill-gotten gains, the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1975 was enacted to confiscate the unaccounted properties of smugglers, their relative and associates. Other steps are: bilateral agreements with the neighbouring countries for holding conferences and exchange of information; indepth investigation of major seizure cases by revenue intelligence and intensive training of officers employed for anti-smuggling work.

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि फौरन कन्द्रीज में चांदी का भाव बहुत ऊंचा है, और भारत में कम है, इसलिए चांदी की तस्करी होती है, तो क्या शासन चांदी को निर्यात करने के लिए सोच रहा है ।

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Export of silver (banned ever since World War II) was lifted by Government in February, 1974, and from August, 1976, the silver exports were canalised through S.T.C. However from March, 1977, domestic silver price started rising and in January, 1979, stood at Rs. 1583 per kg. In view of this trend the export policy for silver was reviewed in February, 1979, and with effect from 20th February, 1979 ex-

port of silver was banned. The latest position is this. The Bombay Bullion Association made a representation in May, 1980, for lifting the ban on the export of silver. The position was considered and the matter was examined by this Ministry—It was felt that there was no case for lifting the ban on the export of silver.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

In the answer it was stated that in 1979, 54.10 kg. silver was attempted to be smuggled but in the ten months of 1980, there is an enormous rise and we find that 27030 kg.—almost five times—was attempted to be smuggled. Has any investigation been made as to why since January, 1980, there has been this enormous increase in attempts of smuggling silver outside the country. That is part (a); the second, part (b) is whether in proportion to this attempt, smuggling also has been increasing; and (c) .....

MR. SPEAKER: Can you ask a string of questions in one supplementary?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

This is the third part of the same supplementary. It has been mentioned that customs authorities have been alerted to maintain strict vigilance and take stringent measures. I want to know whether these stringent measures and strict vigilance were not there in all these ten months.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The incidence of smuggling generally depends upon international price of silver because when there is a rise in international price of silver, smuggling attempts are there. I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is not because the incidence of smuggling that attempts had grown, but because of the alertness and strict vigilance and stringent measures, I should say that silver was seized.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: How many customs officers have been found involved during the last two years, 1979 and 1980 and what caution has been taken against them?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** This does not arise out of the present question.

**Dilution of foreign equity in Hindustan Lever**

\*274. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deadline set for the dilution of foreign equity in Hindustan Lever by the Reserve Bank of India expired on 30th June, 1980; and

(b) if so, the basis on which Hindustan Lever is still being allowed to carry on its business in India?

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

**Statement**

The directive issued to the company by the Reserve Bank of India was for dilution of its non-resident equity to 40 per cent in two stages. The first stage requiring dilution of non-resident equity to 51 per cent to be completed by end of December, 1979, and the second stage of dilution of equity to 40 per cent by end of June, 1980. While the company has complied with the first stage, in regard to the second it has given a representation claiming eligibility to retain 51 per cent non-resident equity on the plea that the character of its activities has undergone some changes in the light of its 1979 balance-sheet. Taking into account the advice given by the Ministry of law, this representation is under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries. A final decision will be taken shortly.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** In the statement it is stated that the first stage of dilution has been done, that is, reduction to 51 per cent had been done and implemented, the second stage, namely, reduction to 40 per cent has not been implemented and the company has re-

presented to the government. What are the grounds on which the company has made new representation to review the government's directive?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Under our policy if at least 60 per cent of the turn over of a FERA company is covered by exports, Appendix I Industries and/or sophisticated technology, it may be allowed to keep 51 per cent of the equity capital. The company has represented that it is exporting ten per cent of its products and it is now employing sophisticated new technology and the total covers 60 per cent. These two points are being investigated.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Is it not a fact that the same arguments which the company is now putting forward had been very carefully considered by the FERA committee and also the advisory committees of secretaries and were categorically rejected. Why is the government entertaining representations from the company?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It is because they have come forward that they are making products which involve sophisticated technology not available in the country. When people make representations we have to examine them before we reject them.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** When the company is contending that as per government's guidelines it is exporting sixty per cent of its products, will the government also examine whether the products which are exported by Hindustan Lever, a part of those products, are not manufactured by this company at all, they are buying up manufactured goods made by order manufacturers, small scale manufacturers and putting their stamp it and then export them? What is being done, will it come within the ambit of the limit which is allowed for exemption or not?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That is exactly one of the points which is under examination. It has been brought to the notice of the government that in the 60 per cent export, not all products were manufactured by them and that they are exporting cer-

tain things which are not manufactured by them. Therefore, we are examining this. If we find it is not their manufacture, certainly action would be taken.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Is the hon. Minister aware that besides involving themselves in illegal and unethical practices and economic offences—this firm was caught within their own premises in Ghaziabad with a truckload of adulterated oil for manufacturing vanaspati and they hushed it up with huge sums paid to different quarters—they are manipulating invoices, whether his department have been able to detect invoice manipulations with regard to Hindustan Lever? If he is not aware, we may be able to assist him in getting details.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** My esteemed friend always explodes a bombshell. I only request him to explode with notice and not without notice. If he gives me notice of this question, I will have it examined.

#### Indian Airlines

\*276. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided to raise the carrying capacity by 30 p.c. and is also considering to raise it by 20 p.c. more;

(b) if so, to what extent this has helped the Indian Airlines;

(c) whether it has also reduced the loss that was being suffered by the Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) No, Sir. The present fleet of Indian Airlines has the capacity of 5366 seats. Indian Airlines has already placed order for 4 Boeing 737 aircraft. Two of these

four aircraft are to be delivered in 1980-81 and two in 1981-82. After induction of these 4 aircraft, the seats in Indian Airline's fleet will increase to 5862, i.e. an increase of approximately 9.4 per cent.

(b) to (d). The four B-737 aircraft on order are still to be inducted into the fleet of Indian Airlines and the question of help to Indian Airlines on this account at this stage is rather premature. Indian Airlines, however, expects that additional capacity will help the Corporation in reducing losses by additional revenues and also in providing better passenger service.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the dire demand of the intended passengers to travel by Indian Airlines and Air India, and if so, the details thereof. Even though the airfares were increased by more than 50 per cent, is it a fact that Indian Airlines and Air India are sustaining heavy losses, and if so, by how much during 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** Sir, so far as the conducting of the survey is concerned, it is conducted from time to time and the requirement of the Indian Airlines is decided accordingly. So far as the losses that are likely to be incurred are concerned, it is not at present possible to say exactly now, it is being worked out and we can only be able to tell you about the losses or otherwise position of both Air India and Indian Airlines at the end of the financial year.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Sir, is it a fact that Government has decided to have a common Chairman for both Indian Airlines and Air India, and if so, how would it help the administration and also the operation of the airlines?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Government have not taken any decision in this matter.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Sir, between Delhi and Calcutta there are two direct flights by Airbus. Recently, one Airbus has been replaced by a Boeing and as a result there have been several waiting lists, long lists. One had to wait for a long time.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Airbus was coming empty!

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** There was a long list of waiting passengers; this is my experience. It was scheduled to start at 7-30 but it started after 12. That also has happened. Whether all these irregularities will be removed and the passenger load will be fully taken up and whether more services will be operated from Delhi to Calcutta.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Had you to wait yourself? Mr. Ghosh?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** The question of my hon. friend Mr. Ghosh has already been answered by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. So far as the replacement of the Airbus by the Boeing is concerned, it has been done only because we were not getting enough traffic. We are always on the job. As soon as the traffic permits, we will certainly replace the Boeing by an Airbus, so that the waiting lists are cleared.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** I want to know from the hon. Minister as, I think, he had stated on an earlier occasion that he would introduce a direct flight from Delhi to Trivandrum in view of the passenger capacity whether he is going to introduce it and also a categorical assurance as to when that assurance—which was

given during the last session—is going to be fulfilled.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You don't believe that?

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** He assured.  
*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** When the question was raised here earlier, the position was that our hon. friend had to wait for a long time both at Madras and at Bombay and now the position has been rectified and as a matter of fact, there is direct service now, in the sense that only they have to stop at Bombay, the normal stoppage. If he means the same aircraft direct from here to Trivandrum, that depends on the traffic position.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question. Mr. Kurien, please put your Question 277.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** I am more particular about this question.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** My reply is very clear. My hon. friends had complained at that time that they had to wait for a long time at Bombay and Madras. Not only that, perhaps they had to change their aircraft also. That position has been rectified. Now they are directly going to Trivandrum from Delhi, with only a stoppage at Bombay.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

#### **Trade agreement with Bangladesh**

\*277. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade agreements entered into by India with Bangladesh have never been fully implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of the balance of payments as stands on date;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the trade relations with Bangladesh; and

(e) whether Government have decided to continue the favoured treatment to Bangladesh for coal exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). India's Trade Agreement with Bangladesh is of the general "most-favoured nation" type. It does not specify the commodities to be exchanged between the two countries, and the question of its non-implementation does not arise. There is normal flow of trade between India and Bangladesh.

(c) A statement indicating the Indo-Bangladesh trade figures over the last four years is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Government keep under constant review Indo-Bangladesh trade relations and take appropriate steps, whenever considered necessary, to foster bilateral economic and commercial cooperation.

(e) India has traditionally been exporting coal to some neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh. For the period December 1980—November, 1981 MMTC has negotiated a contract for the export of 1,20,000 M.T. of coal to Bangladesh.

#### Statement

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Exports to Bangladesh	Imports from Bangladesh	Balance of Trade
1976-77	54.57	6.07	+48.50
1977-78	51.61	1.16	+50.45
1978-79	52.57	1.77	+50.80
1979-80 (April-Sept.)	32.66	1.65	+31.01

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: In reply of part (a) he has said that there is no specific commodity agreement between India and Bangladesh. But in the last part of the answer he has stated that there MMTC has negotiated a contract of 1,20,000 MT of coal to Bangladesh. I think the two replies are contradictory. May I know whether there is any other such agreement for any other commodities with Bangladesh and whether any such agreements have not been implemented? Secondly, may I know whether the balance of trade is in favour of India or of Bangladesh?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is no contradiction. It is the normal general pattern. Whichever

commodities they want, if we are in a position to supply them, then we enter into an agreement in respect of that particular commodity for that particular period. Therefore, between the last part and first part, there is no contradiction. Last part is the reply to the question which the hon. member wanted to know, i.e. about coal. That is why I have given that reply. In regard to balance of trade, I have given a statement where it is clearly indicated. If only he takes the trouble of reading the statement, he will find in whose favour the balance of trade is.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I find from the statement that the balance of trade is in our favour. I would like to

know whether we intend to expand the trade between the two countries. Because the balance of trade is in our favour, we would be able to export more commodities to that country and get better and favourable protection. May I know in what respect, in regard to which commodities we would like to expand the trade with Bangladesh?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** We export to Bangladesh engineering goods, and textiles, apart from coal, and a number of other consumer items. It depends on the requirements of that particular country. So far as import is concerned, we are mainly importing newsprint. For import of fertilisers, negotiation is going on. In regard to expansion of trade, again from the statement the hon. member will get an idea as to how it is expanding. For instance, in 1976-77, our total exports to Bangladesh were Rs. 54 crores. In the first six months of the current year, it is nearly Rs. 33 crores. That means, it is going to be almost Rs. 12 to 13 crores more.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** In order to reduce as far as possible the imbalance in the trade, I am sure our Government is trying to explore the possibilities of importing from Bangladesh such items which they are in a position to supply and which we require. In this connection, reports had appeared in the Press that we were interested in purchasing from them something which they have got in plenty and surplus also, i.e. natural gas for commercial or domestic purposes. May I know whether anything has been done in that respect so that we can import that easily from Bangladesh to the eastern part of our country?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** In fact, when I was there, I had a discussion with the Bangladesh Ministers as to what are the commodities they are in a position to supply to us which we require, in order to improve their exports to India. One such item I have

already mentioned. For instance urea. They are expanding their fertiliser plant and we are importing urea from different places. If they are in a position to give urea, we would be prepared to accept it. In regard to gas, particularly we did not mention this subject, because as the hon. member himself is aware, Bangladesh took two positions, just on the eve of my departure. That is why it was thought that perhaps it is not a very appropriate time to raise the issue. But we are interested in it and if they are in a position to give it to us, we will be accepting it.

#### **Pelletisation technology to be used in Kudremukh**

\*278. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding pelletisation technology to be used in Kudremukh; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The public undertaking concerned, viz., Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., has invited tenders for setting up a pelletisation plant at Mangalore based on iron ore concentrates processed at Kudremukh. The last date for the receipt of tenders is 15th December, 1980. A decision on the technology to be used for pelletisation will be taken after the evaluation of various tenders.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Kudremukh project was built with Iranian collaboration, but due to the political turmoil in Iran, the iron ores which were to be lifted by the Government of Iran could not be lifted. Thereby, there has been some piling up of iron ores at Kudremukh. In view of this, what are the Government's proposals

in the matter of disposal of the iron ores produced in Kudremukh project?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is true that the original arrangement which we had with Iran could not materialise because of a certain situation there and I would not like to comment on that. Particularly my problem is that iron ore concentrates which will be produced at Kudremukh cannot be used and it has no ready market in any part of the world, unless there is a system of direct reduction, which is still in the manufacturing process. Therefore, the only alternative is to establish a pelletisation plant to convert it into pellets, for which there is a ready market. In the expansion of the steel industry we can use part of it. As I have already indicated in the reply to the main question, we have invited tenders, the last date for which is 15th December. After we received offers from the various countries we would be in a position to indicate how quickly we can establish it.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** There is a press report that our Government had some negotiations with the Government of Indonesia and some contracts were also entered into for the supply of pelletised iron ore to Indonesia. If this is a fact, as the hon. Minister himself admits that there is no pelletisation plant in our country, how was it possible for the Government of India to enter into a reported contract with the Government of Indonesia to supply pelletised iron ore?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is not true that we do not have any pelletisation plant. We have two pelletisation plants one in Goa Mandvi and another pelletisation plant of Chowgule. By an arrangement with Indonesia, we would be receiving 30,000 tonnes of sponge iron and they want to have some pellets from us. It may be possible for us to provide pellets from the Mandi pelletisation plant. So far as Kudremukh pelleti-

sation is concerned, it is not possible, because it is not yet established.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I want to know whether there has been some agreement with the Government of Indonesia for the supply of pelletised iron ore.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. He has denied that.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Has he denied that?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is not pelletised iron ore. They want some pellets. The question is from where we can give them the pellets. We cannot give them from Kudremukh pellet, because we do not have the pelletisation there. But we can give them from the Mandvi plant.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is there any contract?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** There is no contract. In fact, Indonesia is interested in selling sponge iron. In order to sell their products, they gave us the offer "if you are in a position to sell pellets, you can do so; we are prepared to accept it."

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The hon. Minister has stated specifically the various evaluations that are going on to meet the situation of piling of iron ore and the heavy losses. I would like to know the precise evaluation that is taken up immediately to see that the situation of the piling up of iron ore is eased.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Let me explain the position. The hon. Member is not aware that the Kudremukh project has been commissioned in September, one of the projects which has been commissioned on time. For pelletisation we will take some time.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I am not referring to the commissioning of the

pelletisation plant but the evaluation part. Iron ore is now piling up.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I have already mentioned that we have invited tenders and the last date is 15th of December. After that we will be in a position to do that.

**Fall in the price of Marine Products**

\*280. **SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep fall in the price of marine produce in the last year;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to counter this downward trend in prices, which will ruin the small fishing operator;

(c) whether Government have proposed some measures of relief to the fishing trawler owners and small operators so that they can sustain themselves during this depression; and

(d) if not, what Government propose to do in the case of the fishing industry; since reliefs are usually given to other industries like tea, jute etc.?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (d). There was no fall in prices of marine products during the last year. However, there have been fluctuations in the international prices for shrimps during the current financial year. The small fishing operators are getting other varieties of fish besides prawn. According to the information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, the local prices of fish have registered an upward trend. Cash compensatory support and import replenishment are already available to certain exportable marine products other than shrimp.

**SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:** Sir, there was no fall in the price of fish in general, but the fall in price is in respect of prawn. What measures the

Government have taken in this respect?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I have already explained the position that so far as the export compensation is concerned, I had explained that they are already entitled to have it and it is not as if in one item the price falls, sometimes they make good in other items. So far as fisheries are concerned, it is the Agriculture Ministry which is the administrative Ministry that is concerned. I am concerned only with the exports. They have indicated that there is an upward trend, there is no downward trend.

**SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:** I would like to know whether the small boat owners have been given relief.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** This question is to be answered by the Agriculture Ministry. I am not competent to answer.

**खनिजों पर रायबंदी की दरों में संशोधन**

281. श्री एन० ई० हीरो : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने खनिजों पर रायल्टी की दरों पर में संशोधन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुगोष किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिबन्धना क्या है ?

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

(b) A Study Group, which included officials of certain State Governments,



appointed by the Government of India for recommending revision of royalty of various minerals, made a report in August, 1979. Before making the recommendations, the Study Group took into account suggestions made by the various State Governments. In the course of the consultations between the Government of India and various State Governments on the recommendations made by the Study Group, the Bihar State Government suggested a higher rate of royalty than proposed by the Study Group.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

**SHRI N. E. HORO:** Sir, I wanted details on this, but the Minister has not given the details. I would like to know what is the current rate of royalty on iron, steel and mica and what the Study Group has recommended and what is the rate the Government of Bihar has proposed on these three items.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Sir, you will appreciate that we are just having a discussion with the State Government. I could have given the details of the rates on individual items, but unless we finalise them it would not perhaps be proper, and if the hon. Member waits for some time, we are shortly taking the final decision and it would be possible for us to indicate the rates then.

**SHRI N. E. HORO:** The Minister can tell me the current rates of royalty on these three items.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I can give him the current rates, I mean, the existing rates. For which items you wanted?

**MR. SPEAKER:** They are, I think, known to public all over. Is there any secret about it?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The current rate is not secret. But a large number of items are there.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can get the information.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I can give the list of current rates on all the minerals and I can lay it on the Table of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is nothing more in this question.

**Agreement signed between Parle exports Pvt. Ltd and Bisleri India (Pvt.) Ltd.**

\*284. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed between Parle Exports Pvt. Ltd. (the then Parle Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.) and Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., the Indian Branch of Felice Bisleri and Co., S.P.A. Milano (Italy);

(b) if so, what were the main terms and on what price the equity shares were purchased by the Parle Company;

(c) whether any money was transferred to the foreign Company in Italy between 1969—72 legally or illegally;

(d) if so, what amount; and

(e) what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

#### Statement

(a) An agreement was signed on 24th September, 1969 between Felice Bisleri & Co., S.P.A. Milano and Ramesh Chauhan of Bombay who was at that time the Managing Director of Parle Bottling Company.

(b) It was agreed that "Felice Bisleri & Co. shall sell and cause to be sold 980 shares of the Company at and for the price of Rs. 1 per share." The other main term of the agreement was that Felice Bisleri agreed to fore-

go Rs. 315424.63 P. out of its loan of Rs. 620000/- and accept Rs. 304575.37 P. in full satisfaction of its claim in respect of the said loan which was to be paid. It was also agreed that Parle Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd. shall be owner of the name Bisleri in India and shall not sell the said name to any other party and Shri Ramesh Chauhan shall not transfer the shares purchased by him for Indian Shareholders except to the members of his family and Parle Bottling Pvt. Ltd. It was further agreed that all the assets and liabilities of the company would be transferred to Shri Ramesh Chauhan on behalf of Parle Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.

(c) and (d). A total amount of £28672 in foreign exchange was transferred to the foreign company in two equal instalments of £14,386 each on 2nd September, 1971 and 28th of April, 1972 respectively. In accordance with the agreement entered into on 24th September, 1969 only half of the amount was required to be paid to the foreign company, because the foreign company has agreed to forgo half of the loan amount. The instalment remitted on 2nd September, 1971 was sent illegally out of the country, because it was not credited to the account of the foreign company for which the permission of the R.B.I. was obtained, but diverted to another account in an Italian Bank.

(e) On receipt of a complaint a regular case was registered in C.B.I. on 5th April, 1980 for the offence of cheating under the Indian Penal Code and other violations of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The case is still under investigation.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो स्वीकार कर लिया है कि यह केस 5 अप्रैल, 1980 को रजिस्टर हो गया है। अग्रेजों के साथ ही हमने एक आई सी एस जमात से तो छुटकारा पा लिया, लेकिन ये पार्ले और विसलेरी वाले जो नये आई सी एस —इन्टरनेशनल सिविलाइज्ड स्मगलर्ज पैदा हो गये हैं,

उन से देश को छुटकारा नहीं मिला है, जब केस रजिस्टर हों गया है, तो फेरा के वायलेशन, आधार पर उन्हें एरेस्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया है? अगर इस तरह से ये इन्टरनेशनल सिविलाइज्ड स्मगलर्ज देश में पनपते जायेंगे और फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी करते जायेंगे, तो देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा। उनके खिलाफ केस रजिस्टर करना ही काफी नहीं है। उन चोरों को फौरन पकड़ा जाये। मंत्री महोदय बताये कि उन्हें पकड़ा क्यों नहीं गया है।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, my hon. friend has made a good budget speech. The matter has been investigated by the CBI and they have filed FIR against those about whom they have some information and some kind of evidence. We cannot ask them to go on filing charges against everybody suspected without some kind of evidence. The CBI has filed a charge in respect of those against whom they have evidence.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने खुद माना है कि उन्होंने फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी की है, तो पार्ले वाले को, उन चोरों को, पकड़ा क्यों नहीं गया है? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बजट स्पीच है। यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है। मुझे इस बात पर सख्त एतराज है कि मंत्री महोदय चोरों को शैल्टर दे रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) उन चोरों को पकड़ा क्यों नहीं गया है, जबकि चोरी सामने आ गई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात का अश्वसन तो ये शास्त्री जो को दे सकता हूँ कि मैं उनकी बजट स्पीच दोबारा जरूर करवा दूंगा।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, my hon. friend has missed the adjective that I used. I said, he made a 'good' budget speech. And certainly he has raised points of a general na-

ture. I said, in respect of this particular case the CBI has made investigation. They had filed cases against those about whom they had evidence.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue was raised not once, but several times. The Bisleri Company is not only violating the foreign exchange regulations freely, but also is in connivance with the top ranking officers and making huge profits and is even violating Food Adulteration Act and manufacturing some items. I would like to know whether the Minister would institute a thorough probe in this and see that this Bisleri Company is blacklisted for not manufacturing anything in this country.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, the CBI has filed a case in respect of those about whom they have got evidence. They are also further investigating and if any further evidence comes to them, they will take appropriate action.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Opening of branches of nationalised banks in rural areas of Orissa

\*265. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised commercial banks opened in the rural areas of Orissa during 1978-79;

(b) whether his Ministry has any proposal to open two new branches of any such commercial banks at Mongalpur and Singhipur of Jajpur subdivision in the district of Cuttack in the year 1980-81; and

(c) if so, the date of implementation of such proposal?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI**

**MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Commercial banks opened 83, 69 and 62 branches in Orissa during the years 1978, 1979 and the first eight months of 1980 respectively.

(b) and (c). A branch of Cuttack Gramya Bank has been functioning at Singhpur since April, 1979. There are no proposals under consideration of the Reserve Bank at present for allowing an additional branch at Singhpur or a new branch at Mangalpur.

##### Effect of Iran—Iraq war on India's exports to Iran

\*268. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

a) whether Government have considered the effect of Iran-Iraq War on India's exports to Iran;

(b) if so, the fall in the value of goods (item-wise), since the outbreak of hostilities; and

(c) steps taken to find other markets for such goods to compensate the loss?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Trade flows between India and Iran are being constantly watched and reviewed ever since the outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq. No final assessment of the effect of war on India's trade is possible at present.

(c) Does not arise.

##### Rural insurance policy for benefit of farmers

\*269. **SWAMI INDERVESH:**

**SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a rural insurance policy for the benefit of the farmers;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if answer to (a) be in the negative, whether Government would consider the question of formulating an insurance policy which would induce the farmers to seek an insurance cover.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (c). The Life Insurance Corporation of India is examining the suggestion for evolving a special type of policy to suit the needs of farmers and others in the rural areas whose income is subject to considerable fluctuation.

**Loan by Nationalised Banks to Textile Mill Owners in Gujarat**

\*270. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed the nationalised banks, particularly in the State of Gujarat to give loans to the Textile mill-owners for meeting their commitment of bonus to the workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of Finance has publicly admitted in Ahmedabad that the Textile Mills have made enormous profits in the last year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for extending such temporary financial assistance to the textile mill-owners in Gujarat?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Outflows in the form of bonus are among the items of expenditure for a manufacturing concern and are normally taken into account by banks while appraising their working capital requirements. As such, it is expected that bonus payment would be accommodated within the credit limits permitted to a manufacturing concern. There might, however, be some exceptional cases of weak or loss making units requiring temporary accommodation for payment of bonus. The Reserve Bank of India advised the banks in October, 1979 that in such cases tem-

porary credit limits for short periods may be considered on merits of each case. The above policy continues this year also and applies to the whole country uniformly.

(b) It is taken that the reference is to the observations made by the Union Deputy Minister for Finance at the inaugural function of the National Savings Fortnight in Ahmedabad on October 31, 1980. He had then pointed out that banks would consider giving temporary accommodation in the suitable cases to weak textile units for payment of bonus and had further appealed to the local mills which had made good profits to consider payment of bonus at a rate higher than the minimum statutory rate.

(c) As stated in (a) above, according to instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, banks consider giving temporary accommodation for payment of bonus in exceptional cases to weak units on merits of each case on a uniform basis through-out the country.

**Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Madras**

\*271. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government have asked the Centre to pump finance into the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills to prevent its impending closure employing over 13,000 workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu had suggested that the State Bank of India should continue to release funds to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras so that the Mills' operations do not come to a grinding halt. The figure estimated by the State Government *viz.* Rs. 50 lakhs is, however,

an underestimate since the wage bill alone of B and C Mills is about Rs. 80 lakhs per month. Government of India shares the anxiety of the financial institutions about the continuing non-viability of operations of the B and C Mills for which the remedy lies in long-term solutions rather than short-term expedients.

#### **Sale of Raw Jute at Prices Lower than Minimum**

\*272. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of raw jute during the current season;

(b) quantity purchased by the JCI so far;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the JCI;

(d) whether jute growers are being forced to sell their product at prices which are less than the minimum prices fixed by the Government; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Total production of raw jute during the current season is estimated at around 80 lakh bales.

(b) The Jute Corporation of India has purchased about 7.09 lakh bales by 15th of November, 1980 as against 5.04 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the preceding year, which means an increase of about 40 per cent.

(c) The JCI is trying to improve its functioning.

(d) and (e). Despite aggressive buying during the festive seasons of Dussera/Diwali and Id, prices of low grade jute and mesta fell below the minimum prices fixed by the Govern-

ment by a margin of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10/- per quintal. This happened because of the unprecedented large carryover of stocks from the previous year coupled with global over production of raw jute. However, Government took a number of measures to generate buying pressure viz.:

(a) Statutory orders were issued compelling the mills to buy a certain percentage of their requirements of raw jute from JCI so that the latter could make replenishment purchases also.

(b) Statutory orders have been passed requiring all the jute mills to maintain an inventory of their requirement of raw jute for at least 16 weeks.

(c) Vigorous effort was made to export raw jute to enable the JCI to increase its purchases.

(d) Godown capacity of JCI was increased by almost 40 per cent to enable it to purchase more.

#### **Problems of Hand Processing Units**

\*275. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the persons engaged in hand processing units in the country, for processing and printing of cloth (State-wise);

(b) whether Government have also conducted any study regarding the problems of hand processing units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the encouragement Government propose to give to these units?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A Working Group set up by the Government to study the problems of hand-printing and hand processings units has recently submitted its report.

The Working Group has estimated that approximately 81,000 persons are engaged in hand-processing units and approximately 4 lakh persons in hand-printing units. The report of the Working Group is being examined.

**Pilots belonging to SC|ST in AI and IA**

\*279. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of pilots in the Indian Airlines and Air India separately, also indicating the total number of pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (separately);

(b) the reasons for shortage of S.C. and S.T. pilots; and

(c) what steps Government propose to wipe out the backlog of reserved quota of S.C and S.T. in this category in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There are at present 413 pilots in Indian Airlines of whom 11 belong to Scheduled Castes and 2 to Scheduled Tribes communities. In Air India, there are 262 pilots as on date. Air India has no pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible to recruit more pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities due to the non-availability of eligible/suitable candidates. However, efforts to induct pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being made by keeping the reserved vacancies in Indian Airlines unfilled.

As regards Air India the main source of recruitment of pilots is Air Force and Indian Airlines as the fleet consists of only jet aircrafts.

**Proposal to amend Essential Commodities Act for making provision for Summary Trial without Right of Appeal.**

\*282. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring an amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 making provision for summary trial without the right of appeal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for bringing this legislation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is under consideration of the Government to amend some of the existing provisions in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. As the amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are still at proposal stage, it is not desirable in the public interest to spell out the reasons for bringing out the changes. A Bill to carry out the amendments is likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

**Off loading of Passengers from A.I.**

\*283. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Indian Express dated 2-9-80 about the off loading of passengers from Air India even though the passengers tickets were confirmed and re-confirmed;

(b) the number of occasion when the Air India had to resort to off-loading during the last 3 months in India with dates and the number of passengers off loaded on each occasion;

(c) whether it is a fact that persons who booked their return passage from abroad were discriminated against and new names were smuggled in; and

(d) whether Government have made a thorough enquiry into the matter and if so, their findings and steps taken to stop it as it brings bad name to India?

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

(b) During August, September, October, 1980, passengers were off-loaded 18 times. A statement contain-

ing the details is placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Although the Government have not made any inquiry into the matter, Air India have reviewed the position and to avoid recurrence of such instances instructions have been issued to all concerned to restrict over-booking on various flights of Air India. However, over-booking is an airline practice throughout the world. Since the passengers are entitled to refund of the whole amount in the case of cancellation, the airline can ill-afford to book the number of passengers equal to the number of seats available.

#### Statement

Flight No./Date	No. of Passengers Offloaded
	Economy Class
AI-131/2nd August 1980	9
AI-852/7th August 1980	12
AI-316/12th August 1980	44
AI101/18th August 1980	17
AI105/20th August 1980	48
AI-131/23rd August 1980	64
AI-155/24th August 1980	56
AI-101/25th August 1980	69
AI-105/27th August 1980	19
AI-125/27th August 1980	16
AI-109/29th August 1980	21
AI-131/30th August 1980	85
AI-115/31st August 1980	20
AI-101/1st September 1980	47
AI-805/10th September 1980	118 Plus three first class
AI-31/13th September 1980	4
AI-805/29th September 1980	47
AI-115/12th October 1980	45

**Acute Shortage of Hotels in Delhi**

\*285. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of hotels in Delhi;

(b) if so, projected shortage till 1985; and

(c) steps that the Government are taking to meet such shortage?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Shortage of hotel accommodation has been felt in Delhi, specially during the peak tourist season November—March.

(b) and (c). At present, the number of rooms in the approved sector is 3761. In order to increase the room capacity in the Capital, several new hotel projects and some expansion projects are currently under-way which are likely to add 3419 rooms to the existing capacity by 1985. It is expected that when these are completed, there will be adequate number of hotel rooms available to meet the requirements of international as well as domestic tourists in Delhi.

**Export of Non-Edible Marine Products**

2560. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority as the organisation of Government of India solely responsible for development of export of marine products, attend to export of non-edible marine products, such as sea-weeds, sharks, pearls etc; and

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the table a statement regarding the activities so far of the M.P.E.D.A. regarding

the development of non-edible marine products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The marine Products Export Development Authority is responsible for the development of export of marine products. The Authority has not taken up any substantial activity so far for the development of non-edible marine products. The exports of Sea-weeds are completely banned and the exports of Pearls do not come under the purview of the Authority.

**Non-Supply of Controlled Cloth to Orissa**

2561. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether controlled cloth is not being supplied to the State of Orissa according to the requirements;

(b) the total requirement of controlled cloth per month in Orissa; and

(c) the total bales of controlled cloth supplied to Orissa month-wise from January till October, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Controlled cloth is being supplied to the State of Orissa in accordance with the criteria adopted for distribution of controlled cloth to all the States. This distribution is done on equitable basis after taking into account the population and having regard to the production level of 400 million sq. meters in a year, and the availability of controlled cloth during the particular month.

(b) The average monthly entitlement of the State of Orissa is 892 bales of 1500 sq metres each.



(c) The quantity of controlled cloth allotted to Orissa month-wise from January to October, 1980 is as under:-

Month	Bales
January . . . . .	2248.75
February . . . . .	970.50
March . . . . .	802.50
April . . . . .	2128.75
May . . . . .	2076.50
June . . . . .	1403.00
July . . . . .	1957.75
August . . . . .	518.00
September . . . . .	1578.00
October . . . . .	398.25
Total for 10 months . . . . .	14082.00

#### Import of Aluminium

2562. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aluminium is imported into the country in last 3 years; and if so, the quantity and price paid year-wise;

(b) whether bauxite is available in Maharashtra and if so, the places, the quantity and quality of bauxite and what use Government propose to make of this bauxite; and

(c) whether bauxite from Maharashtra is being sent to Karnataka under Mining leases and if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The quantity and value of alu-

minium imported during the last 3 years is given below:

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1977-78	8,991	10.42
1978-79	32,974	42.15
1979-80	85,820	123.08

(b) The bauxite reserve in Maharashtra are as follows:-

District	Quantity (Million tonnes)
Kolbapur	66
Kolaba	11
Thana	1
Ratnagiri	5
Satara	9

80 per cent of the deposits are of the metallurgical grade.

The Central Government had sanctioned an aluminium complex at Ratnagiri in the year 1974 based on the Dhangarwadi and Udgiri deposits. The project could not, however, be taken up for implementation owing to financial constraints. Recently, a review of the project has been conducted on the basis of updated cost estimates and it has been found that the project would not be economically viable because of the following reasons:

(a) low scale of operation.

(b) obsolete technology.

(c) high cost of power.

(d) inadequate infrastructure resulting in high cost of material transportation.

The project may become viable if the plants are scaled up to currently economic sizes. It would, however, be necessary to establish adequate reserves of bauxite for sustaining an alumina plant of the requisite capacity. It has, therefore, been decided to conduct further explorations and re-assess the bauxite reserves in the area. Depending on the final picture of the bauxite reserves, a decision on taking up fresh feasibility study for the project may be taken.

(c) The Indian Aluminium Company holds a lease over Nagartswadi and Kasarsada mines in Kolhapur district. The despatches of bauxite from the mines to its alumina at Belgaum in Karnataka was about 4.4 lakh tonnes in 1979.

#### **Development of Places of Interest in Sunderbans Area in West Bengal**

2563. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to develop some places of interest in Sunderbans area in West Bengal to attract tourists;

(b) if so, what are these places;

(c) what will be the tourist attractions arranged here; and

(d) when will the development work taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The Five Year Plan 1980-85 of Tourism in the Central Sector is yet to be finalised. The question of tourism development in the Sunderbans will, therefore, be considered only after its finalisation. As the Sunderbans is a vast area the possibility of developing tourist facilities in the area will be considered after making a survey. It is however,

proposed to provide a motor launch for cruising in the Sunderbans area subject to availability of funds.

#### **Apprehended Fall in Prices of Tobacco**

2564. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco producers have expressed apprehension of fall in price this year also; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Tobacco Board has undertaken regulation of the production of virginia tobacco during the current year. There is no apprehension of a fall in prices during the ensuing season if the growers restrict the planting to the area permitted to them by the Board.

#### **Inward Remittances**

2566. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange inward remittances during 1979-80 and the current financial year upto November, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The overall figures of inward remittances for 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980 for which the data is available) are Rs. 3071.12 crores and Rs. 2925.53 crores, respectively. These figures consist of gross non-export receipts, such as, airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts, etc., besides four heads relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely, (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfers and (iv) money order receipts.

**Scrutinising of Pension/Gratuity cases of Maharashtra Government Employees by A.G. Maharashtra**

2567. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pension/gratuity case of retired employees of Maharashtra Government are scrutinised by the Office of the Account General, Maharashtra I, Bombay which comes under the Central Government;

(b) are Government aware of the fact that hundreds of cases of retired employees are pending in various branches of this office for a long time; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to expedite the processing of pension/gratuity papers in this office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Facility to MRTP Act and FERA Companies under Policy of Petro-Dollar Participation in Indian Companies**

2568. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether facility under the policy of Petro-Dollar participation in Indian Companies, recently announced by Government, will be extended to MRTP Act and FERA Companies if they form new companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The facility recently created for investment in India by Oil exporting developing countries is for equity investment upto 40 per cent in new companies in the 19 industries listed in Appendix I and export oriented ventures. MRTP and FERA companies may also avail of this facility if they promote new companies in those areas

subject to usual clearances to be obtained under the MRTP Act, or FERA as the case may be.

**Equity Participation by Foreign Companies for setting up Export Oriented Projects in West Bengal**

2569. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has decided to encourage 100 per cent equity participation by foreign companies for setting up of export-oriented projects in the State;

(b) whether this had been clearly indicated by that Government to the visiting Delegation of the Federation of German Industries by the senior officials of the State Government; and

(c) whether this has the approval of the Central Government and it is in consonance with the provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). During discussions with the FRG Business Delegation officers of the Government of West Bengal made an attempt to clarify the policies recently announced by the Government of India in regard to 100 per cent export oriented units. They indicated that for 100 per cent export units Government of India may allow even 100 per cent foreign equity on merits. These clarifications are in conformity with the policy framework of the Government of India.

**Effect of Heavy Oil Bills on balance of Payments Position**

2570. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the effect of heavy oil (petroleum) bills on the balance of payments position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The official balance of payments data are

prepared by the Reserve Bank of India and full information is available only upto 1977-78. In the absence of balance of payments data for the subsequent year, the impact of the oil bill on the country's balance of payments position can only be judged partially from available trade statistics.

The figures of India's total exports and imports, as well as the imports of crude oil and petroleum products (POL) during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given below:

	(Rs. crores)	
	1978-79	1979-80*
Total Exports	5726.3	6420.6
Total Imports of which :	6814.3	8683.0
POL Imports	1631.2	3211.9
Trade Deficit	(-1088.0)	(-2262.4)

\*Provisional

There was a sharp increase in the oil bill consequent upon the increase in crude oil prices effected by OPEC during the year 1979. This is partially reflected in the import of oil bill for 1979-80 but the full impact will only be felt in the current year. The trade deficit in 1979-80 was double the size of the deficit in the previous year. The deficit in the current year will be even larger.

The overall balance of payments position is to some extent reflected in the country's reserve movements. In sharp contrast to the steady increase in reserves in the past, the foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) declined by Rs. 56 crores in 1979-80 and by Rs. 206 crores during the current fiscal year upto 21st November, 1980. This deterioration is largely on account of the higher import bill.

#### Hiring of Godown Capacities by JCI

2571. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the JCI to hire all available godown capacities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): JCI has made full use of the good offices of the Governments of jute growing States, Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations etc., to hire godown space available for current year's operations. The additional storage capacity for 5.22 lakh bales has been acquired as a result of these efforts, besides the storage capacity of 12.90 lakh bales available to the Corporation on 30-6-1980.

#### Rubber Manufacturers in Small Sector Urged STC to Refund Earnest Money

2572. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rubber manufacturers in the small sector had urged the State Trading Corporation to refund the earnest money since the imported rubber did not conform the specified quality and the rubber stock with the STC had been liquidated; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The imported rubber has been surveyed by an international surveyor and it has been certified that the same conforms to the international standard quality. As on 28-11-1980 STC has an uncommitted quantity of 822 MT rubber in its godown at Madras. The question of taking any action in this regard does not, therefore, arise.

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ तथा कोटा जिलों में अफीम की खेती करने वालों को आर्वांटित पट्टों का पुनः आवंटन

2573. श्री खलुर्नुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान झालावाड़ तथा कोटा जिलों में अफीम उत्पादकों को सितम्बर, मास में पट्टे के आधार पर जमीन दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर के महीने में अफीम की खेती करने वाले किसानों को बुलाया गया था और जमीन का क्षेत्रफल कम करके पहले आर्वांटित पट्टे फिर आर्वांटित किए गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्षेत्रफल कम करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस प्रकार कितना क्षेत्रफल कम किया गया ;

(घ) क्या नये पट्टे के आवंटन के मामले में कोई जांच करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### States to Identify two Travel Circuits

2574. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States to identify two travel circuits each for the promotion of tourism in the country;

(b) whether all the States have responded;

(c) if so, the details sent by each State; and

(d) the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Proposals to-date have been received from Maharashtra, West-Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Haryana, Andaman and Nicobar, Sikkim, Assam, Goa, Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

(c) and (d). Emphasis has been given by all the States on the provision of accommodation and transport facilities at centres falling along the travel circuits which have been identified by them.

Since the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is still under finalisation, it is not possible at this stage to take a view in the matter. The developmental programme will depend upon the resources that will be made available for the development of tourism in the Central Sector.

#### Memorandum from Hindustan Steel construction workers union, Calcutta

2575. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel and Mines received a memorandum dated 15th June, 1980 from Hindustan Steel Construction Workers Union, Calcutta on 22nd July, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) steps taken to settle the demands?

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

#### Control of licensing of Import of Acetylene black from abroad

2576. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it the policy of Government to give protection to the indigenous manufacturers; and

(b) if so do Government propose to put a complete ban or a more stringent control of licensing for the import of Acetylene Black from abroad so that the indigenous manufacturers are protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the objectives of import control is to provide legitimate protection to indigenous industry.

(b) This item was earlier allowed to be imported under Open General Licence. In order to protect indigenous industry, the item was removed from O.G.L. and included in the Restricted List in the Import Policy for 1980-81. Further restriction could be considered only when indigenous production proves adequate both quality-wise and quantity-wise.

#### **Tourist Centres maintained by Central Government**

2577. SHRI DAULATSINH JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist Centres which are maintained by the Central Government;

(b) the names of the tourists centres developed during the last year;

(c) the target for setting up new tourist centres during the year 1980-81; and

(d) the location selected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Central Government does not maintain any tourist centres. Excepting for the facilities provided and maintained in connection with the development of winter sports at Gulmarg, the facilities developed at other centres are handed over by the Department for opera-

tion and maintenance either to the India Tourism Development Corporation or to the State Department of Tourism concerned.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d):

#### *Department of Tourism*

In addition to its continuing schemes, the Central Department of Tourism, will be completing action/has initiated action on the following new schemes during 1980-81:—

(i) *Youth Hostels*—The Plans and estimates for construction of Youth Hostels at Gauhati and Shillong are under preparation in consultation with the concerned State Governments. The State Government of Sikkim has been requested to give an adequate land for construction of a Youth Hostel at Gangtok.

(ii) *Simlipal National Park*—In consultation with the State Government, selection of a site for the construction of a forest lodge is being finalised.

(iii) *Kushinagar and Sravasti*—Micro-planning of the two centres will be completed.

(iv) *Fatehpur Sikri*—Master plan (land-use plan) of Fatehpur Sikri will be completed.

(v) *Mewar Complex*—Master-plan (land-use plan) is under preparation.

(vi) *Piprahwa*—Master-plan (land-use plan) is under preparation.

#### *India Tourism Development Corporation*

In addition to its on-going schemes, the India Tourism Development Corporation has initiated action on the following projects during 1980-81:—

(i) Construction of hotels at Gulmarg, Chandigarh and Bombay Airport.

(ii) Construction of hotels at Bhopal, Gauhati and Puri as a joint venture with the State Tourism

**Development Corporation/State Department of Tourism.**

*Statement*

During 1979-80 the following tourist schemes were under implementation/completed in the Central Sectors :

**Department of Tourism**

Centres	Schemes
Sewagram	Yatri Niwas (under completion)
Mintralya	Tourist Bungalow (completed)
Mysore	Youth Hostel (Nearing completion)
Port Blair	Youth Hostel (new scheme)
Trivandram	Youth Hostel (completed)
Pondicherry	Youth Hostel (completed)
Dandeli	Forest Lodge (under progress)
Krishna National Park	Forest Lodge (new scheme)
Galunarg	Winter Sports (continuing scheme)
Kovalam	Yoga-cum-massage centre (completed)
Manali	Club House Building (new scheme)
Gangtok	Trekking
Kaziranga	Transport facilities (completed)
Manas	Micro-planning of the Centres (Near completion)
Sravasti	
Kushinagar	
Fatehpur Sikri	
Braj Bhoomi area	Under preparation
Mewar Complex	
Piprahwa	
Mount Abu	
(Nakki Lake)	
Udaipur (Fateh Sagar Lake and Jaisamand Lake)	
Alwar (Silsarh)	
Bharatpur	
Jaipur (Ramgarh Lake)	
and Ambar (Maota Lake)	
<i>India Tourism Development Corporation</i>	
Delhi	Expansion of Ashok Hotel 104 rooms
	Expansion of Akbar Hotel 153 rooms
Jaipur	Hotel Jaipur Ashok (2nd phase) 44 rooms
Bhubaneshwar	Hotel Kalinga Ashok 38 rooms
Mysore	Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel.
Jabalpur	Transport Unit—3 vehicles.
Khajuraho	Transport Unit—3 vehicles.

Non-payment of custom duties by lamp and lighting limited.

2579. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lamp and Lighting Limited, a joint-sector unit of Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation has not paid customs duties amounting to several lakhs of rupees over its imports of machines from abroad;

(b) whether the same machines are still lying with custom warehouse in Bombay for more than four years;

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the cost of machines, countries from which imported and total amount payable by the said company as custom and excise duties; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter so that the Company takes over the said machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). M/s. Lamp and Lighting Limited imported two consignments consisting of plant and machinery, quality control equipment, accessories and spare parts for the manufacture of gas lamps. The two consignments were imported from Hungary and Poland and were valued at Rs. 28,16,299/- and Rs. 1,27,227/- respectively. The Bills of Entry were filed with the customs on 21-5-1976 and 25-8-1975 respectively in the two cases. The goods in question were assessed to a customs duty of Rs. 11,77,410.40 and were warehoused on importation. These have not yet been cleared from the Warehouse.

(d) After the expiry of the initial warehousing period as provided for in Section 59 of Customs Act, 1962, extension of time upto 30-6-1979 was granted at the request of the importers for the clearance of the goods from the warehouse. Request by importer for further extension of the warehousing period has been turned

down by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and further action will be taken in accordance with law.

**Credit facilities from Nationalised Banks to landless artisans, educated unemployed and agriculturists**

2580. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that landless artisans, educated unemployed and agriculturists are facing difficulties in getting loans from the nationalised banks due to their rigid credit facilities;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India have issued any guidelines to the nationalised banks in this regard;

(c) the number of applications pending with the nationalised banks for grant of such loans; and

(d) the number of applications rejected due to the rigid credit facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). With a view to increasing the flow of credit to 'priority sectors' which cover landless labourers, artisans, agriculturists and educated unemployed, banks have progressively liberalised their lending procedures. The liberalisations include introduction of simplified loan application forms in regional languages, non-insistence on margins, collateral security, third party guarantees in respect of advances to small farmers, artisans and village and cottage industries, quick disposal of their applications, charging of concessional rate of interest etc.

Banks have also been advised to step up their lending to the priority sectors to the level of 40 per cent of their aggregate credit by 1985. Care is being taken that within the priority sectors an increasing proportion of the credit goes to the weaker sections, like small/marginal farmers, artisans, village and cottage industries and other beneficiaries of the 21



Point Programme. Thus, it is targeted that advances (Direct finance) to weaker sections within agriculture should account for 50 per cent of total agricultural (direct) advances by 1983. Similarly, advances to small scale industries with credit limits upto Rs. 25,000 should form 12-1/2 per cent of total advances to small scale industries by 1985. Banks have to dispose of applications for loans upto Rs. 10,000 within 3 to 4 weeks and those exceeding this amount within 12 weeks. Banks have also been advised that their branch managers should be vested with adequate discretionary powers so that at least 80 per cent of the applications can be disposed of by them without referring to higher authorities.

Data in the manner asked for is not available. However, a rapid sample study of selected branches conducted by the Reserve Bank of India had revealed that banks were disposing of as many as 89.3 per cent of the total number of applications for Rs. 10,000 and less within the stipulated period of 4 weeks.

### गायों की तस्करी

2581. **प्राचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अजमेर से प्रकाशित होने वाले "आधुनिक राजस्थान" के दिनांक 24 अगस्त, 1980 के अंक में "स्पर्ट इन स्मगलिंग आफ काउज" शीर्षक की समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गाय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पशुधन को पाकिस्तान में चोरी-छिपे ले जाया जाना रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान में चोरी-छिपे ले जाई जाने वाली गायों की अनुमानतः संख्या कितनी है और उन तस्करो की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें अब तक सरकार ने पकडा और दण्ड दिया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख और ग) : भारत से प्रतिवर्ष पाकिस्तान को तस्कर-निर्यात की जा रही गायों की संख्या का कोई प्राधिकृत अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, वर्ष 1979 तथा 1980 (अक्तूबर तक) के दौरान सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई ऐसी गायों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है, जिन्हें चोरी-छिपे सीमा पार पाकिस्तान भेजे जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा था:-

वर्ष	पकड़ी गई गायों की संख्या
1979	32
1980	18

इन मामलों के सिलसिले में न तो किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया और न ही किसी पर मुकदमा चलाया गया ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्करी निवारक कार्यवाहियां तेज कर दी गई हैं और इस क्षेत्र में तैनात सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को सतर्क कर दिया गया है ताकि इस सीमा पर तस्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को रोका जा सके ।

### Foreign Exchange requirements for import of crude oil due to Iran-Iraq war

2582. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange requirements planned before Iraq-Iran War for import of crude oil and petroleum products during current year ending 30th March, 1981; and

(b) the additional foreign exchange estimated to be required on account of the said war to meet our oil requirements?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN)**: (a)

It had been estimated that for import of crude oil and petroleum products during the financial year 1980-81, the net foreign exchange requirements, after deduction of the freight element in Indian Rupees, would amount to Rs. 4788.38 crores.

(b) According to the latest estimates, as a consequence of the Iraq-Iran war, it is anticipated that an additional foreign exchange expenditure of the order of Rs. 50 crores will be required towards imports of crude oil and petroleum products till the end of December, 1980. Since imports during the period January--March 1981 are still in the process of being firmed up, it is not yet possible to estimate the likely expenditure during that period.

अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1980 के दौरान एयर इंडिया की रद्द की गई उड़ानें

2583. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल की अवधि के दौरान अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1980 में कुल कितनी उड़ानें रद्द की गई थीं ;

(ख) इस हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप आगामी उड़ानों की व्यवस्था किये जाने तक कितने यात्रियों के लिए ठहरने के प्रबन्ध किये गए थे और इस बारे में एयर इंडिया द्वारा कुल कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या इस हड़ताल का कारण यह था कि गत वर्ष बोनस के मामले पर कर्मचारियों के "गिल्ड" के साथ किये गये करार की ठीक प्रकार से व्याख्या नहीं की जा सकी थी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री प्रणब प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) हड़ताल के कारण नौ यात्री उड़ानें तथा दो वाणिज्यिक कार्गो उड़ानें रद्द की गई थीं ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । उत्पादकता से सम्बन्ध बोनस फार्मूले में, जिस पर कि 1979 में यूनियनों तथा प्रबन्धकों में सहमति हो गई थी, बोनस का हिसाब लगाने की प्रक्रिया की स्पष्ट व्यवस्था की गयी थी ।

#### Alumina/Aluminium Plant in the country

2584. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry to increase the production of aluminium in existing industries in the country;

(b) the aluminium and alumina plants proposed to be expanded and new plants approved for set up by Government of India in current financial year; and

(c) when these new Aluminium and Alumina plants likely to start the construction and completion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The main constraint in the production of aluminium is inadequate availability of power. The Ministry has urged the State Governments concerned to step up power supply to the aluminium smelters in view of the large investments made in the industry and the considerable outgo of foreign exchange in importing the metal. The power supply has improved significantly after the onset of the monsoons except in case of BALCO.

(b) The Indian Aluminium Company has recently been granted a letter of intent for expansion of its smelter at Alwaye from 15,850 tonnes per annum to 20,000 tonnes per annum. The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation was granted a licence for expanding its smelter at Renukoot from 60,000 tonnes per annum to 120,000 tonnes per annum. It has, so far achieved a capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum. Further expansion of its smelter as well as expansion of its alumina plant is under progress. The Government have also sanctioned on 1-11-1980 the establishment of alumina/aluminium complex in Orissa comprising:

(i) a bauxite mine at Panchpatmali with a production capacity of 2.4 million tonnes per year of bauxite to feed the alumina plant;

(ii) an alumina plant with a production capacity of 0.8 million tonnes per year at Damanjodi; and

(iii) an aluminium smelter with a production capacity of 0.218 million tonnes per year of metal at Talcher to be fully served by a captive power plant of appropriate capacity.

(c) The Orissa Aluminium Complex which has been sanctioned by the Government on 1-11-1980 is expected to reach full capacity production according to the following time schedule, the periods being reckoned from the date of appointment of consultants and agreement with them being effective which is expected to be in the last quarter of 1980-81:

Bauxite Mine	: 63 months
Alumina Plant	: 80 months
Smelter	: 81 months.

अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी मंडल में यूनिजन बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता ।

2585. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी मंडल में जिले वार कितने व्यक्तियों को अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत "यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया" ने वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता के लिए जिले वार कितने मामलों की सिफारिश इस बैंक की शाखाओं से की है ; और

(ग) सरकारी सिफारिश के बावजूद सहायता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के अधीन राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा जिन आवेदन पत्रों की सिफारिश की गयी और उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी प्रभाग में यूनिजन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने जिन्हें मंजूर किया उनका जिलावार वितरण नीचे दिया गया है :-

जिले	सिफारिश किए गए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	मंजूर किए गए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या
जौनपुर	328	319
वाराणसी	2	2
गाजीपुर	8	8
मिर्जापुर	शून्य	शून्य
बलिया	शून्य	शून्य

(ग) जौनपुर जिले को छोड़कर, जहाँ 9 आवेदन पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं, बाकी सभी आवेदन पत्रों पर सरकारी सिफारिशों के अनुरूप सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है ।

#### **Allocation of saleable Steel to Tamil Nadu**

2586. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is the quantum of saleable steel allocated to Tamil Nadu in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Steel allocation to Tamil Nadu for 1979-80 was less than the allocation during 1973-74;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that a large number of steel based industrial units in Tamil Nadu are facing closure; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the distribution of steel. The distribution is in accordance with "Guidelines for distribution of Iron and Steel Materials" issued by the Joint Plant Committee. There is no provision in this for State-wise allocation. However, if the reference is to despatches planned for State Small Scale Industries Corporation, Tamil Nadu, the relevant information is as furnished below:—

1979-80	..	26,000 tonnes
1980-81	..	29,000 tonnes

The system followed in 1973-74 for Small Scale Industries Corporation was quite different and no comparable figure can therefore be given for that year.

2873 LS—3.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government is aware that the indigenous production of steel is likely to be inadequate to meet in full the demands of various industrial units in the country, including those in Tamil Nadu. Government have, therefore, liberalised the imports, Steel Authority of India Limited is planning to import about 1.46 million tonnes of steel in 1980-81, including 692,000 tonnes under the buffer scheme. In addition, actual users have also been allowed direct imports of "Restricted items" and a few others under Open General Licence, in terms of the Import Policy. With all the above imports, it is expected that the gap would be met.

#### **House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees**

2587. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on the 14th March, 1980 regarding increase in rates of House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees and state:

(a) whether the Committee of the National Council for the upward revision of House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken pursuant thereto; and

(c) if not submitted, the date by which it is expected to be submitted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the large financial implications involved, the matter requires careful and detailed consideration on both the Official Side and

Staff Side. It is, therefore, not possible to specify the date by which the Committee would be able to submit its report in the matter.

### Export of Mangoes

2588. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange worth crores of rupees is being earned due to the export of mangoes from Gujarat, Union territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli and some other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of export of mangoes to various countries during 1975 to 1980 year-wise and the foreign exchange earned from each of the said countries; and

(c) the target for export of mangoes during 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the expected earning of foreign exchange thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Foreign exchange earning from the export of fresh Mangoes from India was about 3.7 crores during 1978-79.

(b) A statement indicating export of Mangoes to various countries is attached.

(c) The target for export of fresh Mangoes for 1980-81 is 4,000 tonnes in terms of quantity and Rs. 5.00 crores in terms of value. Target for 1981-82 and 1982-83 have not been fixed yet.

Statement

Export of Mangoes during 1975-76 to 1978-79

Name of the Country	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Bahrain . . . . .	351.9	16.25	396.1	26.10	362.8	32.51	457.6	42.27
Dubai/U.A.E. . . . .	1811.1	64.17	1867.1	100.49	1696.9	168.22	2077.1	165.72
Kuwait . . . . .	1174.8	52.25	564.7	37.72	583.7	51.46	922.1	85.72
Muscat/Oman . . . . .	68.9	3.78	110.0	7.73	120.1	11.86	231.6	19.55
Qatar . . . . .	118.4	5.48	132.8	8.41	206.0	18.17	156.5	13.83
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	2.5	0.12	6.6	0.46	34.9	3.05	127.0	11.80
Singapore . . . . .	100.7	4.41	152.7	4.06	84.7	3.13	182.3	4.91
U.K. . . . .	247.8	13.17	123.1	7.55	137.3	10.14	211.0	21.17
Others . . . . .	29.1	1.78	87.9	5.01	143.3	11.08	139.9	6.96
Total : . . . . .	3905.1	161.41	3442.7	197.58	3369.7	309.62	4505.4	371.97

### Sale of Imported Machine without prior Permission of Government

2589. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the penalties where an actual user has sold an imported machine, without prior permission of Government;

(b) approximately how many such cases have come to the notice of Government and what action and penalties have been imposed; and

(c) names of companies who were prosecuted during 1974 to 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The penalties are: Confiscation of the goods, monetary penalty, debarment from receipt of import facilities and prosecution in the court of law, depending upon the nature and circumstances of the case.

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

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर विश्राम-कक्ष सुविधाएं

2590. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री पालम हवाई अड्डे पर विश्राम कक्ष की अपर्याप्त सुविधाओं के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7354 दिनांक 8 अगस्त, 1980 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पालम हवाई अड्डे पर होटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा होटल का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) उस पर कितने व्यय का अनुमान है और निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री ( श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा ) : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर, होटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा, 15 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक होटल का निर्माण सरकार के विचाराधीन है । सरकार की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् एयर पोर्ट होटल का निर्माण जनवरी, 1981 के आसपास प्रारम्भ होने तथा अगस्त, 1982 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

### Purchase of Univac Real Time Computer by Air India

2591. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India purchased a Univac real time computer at rupees 3 crores from a firm of United States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the computer arrived from U.S.A. in January 1979.

(c) whether it is a fact that the capacity of the computer is so insufficient that it cannot cope with the requirements of Air India and consequently the machine is lying unused; and

(d) if the answer to above be in affirmative, do Government propose to

state the reasons for the purchase of such useless computer on high prices?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India purchased a UNIVAC 1100/12 Computer System from Sperry Univac, U.S.A. at a total cost of Rs. 2.30 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The capacity of the UNIVAC 1100/12 System purchased by Air-India is adequate for handling the reservations of Air-India. However, no Computer System can be expected to be adequate for handling the growing traffic of an airline indefinitely nor can a computer be expected to handle any number of real time applications. The machine is not lying idle.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Tax arrears against top twenty houses

2592. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of Income tax and Central Excise duty outstanding from the top twenty big houses;

(b) break-up of figures for each house; and

(c) how many cases have been started against them and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The top 20 business houses ranked according to the assets in 1978 and registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, as on 31-12-1978, comprise 445 concerns. Complete information regarding amount of income-tax and central excise duty outstanding in respect of these concerns is not readily available and their collection from various field formations will need considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Member specifies any particular house, the details will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

However, in case of Income-tax, details of cases in each of which income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 31-3-80 are available. From out of the 20 business houses, gross income-tax demand aggregating to Rs. 17.28 crores were outstanding from 20 concerns belonging to 7 industrial houses. Out of the above, demand of Rs. 11.91 crores had not fallen due for collection and Rs. 5.37 crores represented tax in arrears. The house-wise break-up of this information is given in the statement annexed.

(c) Complete information in respect of cases is not available and its collection will take considerable time. However, the Income-tax Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act provide for specific measures for recovery of tax arrears and depending upon the facts of each case appropriate action is taken.



**Statement**

*House-wise break-up of amount of Income Tax outstanding from top 20 Business Houses as on 31-3-1980 in respect of concerns with outstanding demand of above Rs- 10 Lakhs only*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the group	Tax in arrear	Tax not fallen due	Gross
1.	Birla . . . . .	140.85	526.66	667.51
2.	Tata . . . . .	—	27.32	27.32
3.	Mafatlal . . . . .	—	—	—
4.	J. K. Singhania . . . . .	237.04	270.84	507.88
5.	Thapar . . . . .	—	—	—
6.	I.C.I. . . . .	—	345.79	345.79
7.	Bangur . . . . .	—	—	—
8.	Shri Ram . . . . .	—	—	—
9.	Oil India . . . . .	127.64	20.12	147.76
10.	Scindia . . . . .	—	—	—
11.	Larsen & Toubro . . . . .	—	—	—
12.	A.C.C. . . . .	—	—	—
13.	Bhiwandiwala . . . . .	—	—	—
14.	Kirloskar . . . . .	—	—	—
15.	Hindustan Lever . . . . .	—	—	—
16.	Chowgule . . . . .	13.72	—	13.72
17.	Khatau (Bombay) . . . . .	—	—	—
18.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai . . . . .	—	—	—
19.	Mahindra & Mahindra . . . . .	18.27	—	18.27
20.	Wal Chand . . . . .	—	—	—
	Total . . . . .	537.52	1190.73	1728.25

**Air India Tour to Japan and Hong-kong**

2593. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: (a) whether Air India hosted a tour at its cost to Japan, Hong Kong and other places for the benefit of commercially important persons by its

Boeing 747 commencing on September 6, 1980;

(b) if so, the full details including names of those invited and those who finally left on tour;

(c) whether Air India purchased tickets for those interested to join the tour;

(d) if so, number of tickets purchased and number actually utilised and total cost; and

(e) other expenses i.e., hotel and travelling incurred by Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India organised an inaugural flight with B-747 aircraft on one of its scheduled flights (i.e. AI.308) to Japan and Hongkong. This flight was not ment exclusively for commercially important persons.

(b) The requisite information is attached as statement "A" and "B".

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A total direct expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 10.71 lakhs which has been incurred by Air India on the inaugural flight.

*Statement-A*

AIR-INDIA 747 INAUGURAL FLIGHT  
INDIA/JAPAN—SEPTEMBER 1980

LIST OF INVITES\*

1. Shri A. P. Sharma, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
2. Shri Bishma Narain Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
3. Shri Mohd. Fazal, Chairman, Public Undertakings Review Committee.

*Members of Consultative Committee*

*Lok Sabha*

4. Shri M. Ankineedu
5. Shri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao
6. Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu
7. Shri D. P. Yadav
8. Shri Jaideep Singh
9. Shri D. P. Jadeja
10. Shri Mohammad Yusuf
11. Shri Gigabhai Gohil
12. Shri K. Lakkappa

13. Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi
14. Shri Dalbir Singh
15. Smt. Sukhbuns Kaur
16. Shri M. Satyanarayana
17. Shri A. K. A. Abdulsamad
18. Shri N. Soundara Rajan
19. Shri Era Mohan
20. Shri T. S. Negi
21. Shri Anand Singh
22. Shri C. B. M. Tiwari
23. Shri Chandrapal Shailani
24. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha
25. Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav
26. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
27. Dr. R. Muthu Kumaran
28. Dr. Bhim Singh

*Rajya Sabha*

29. Smt. Aziza Imam
30. Smt. Pratibha Singh
31. Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya
32. Shri Sujan Singh
33. Shri Pattiam Rajan
34. Kum. Saroj Khaparde
35. Smt. Amarjit Kaur
36. Smt. Ushi Khan
37. Shri V. Gopalswamy
38. Shri A. P. Janardhanam
39. Shri Prakash Mehrotra
40. Shri Bhagwan Din
41. Shri K. N. Joshi
42. Shri Bhagwati Charan Verma
43. Shri B. N. Banerjee
44. Shri Bhim Raj
45. Shri L. K. Advani
46. Shri R. Mohanarangam

*Air-India Board Members*

47. Shri A. H. Mehta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Indian Airlines.
48. Dr. B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

\*Persons who were actually on the Inaugural flight are listed in Annexure 'B'.

49. Shri C. B. Jain, Director General of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
50. Shri S. Ramanathan, Chairman, International Airport Authority of India.
51. Field Marshal S.H.F.J. Manekshaw.
52. Air Chief Marshal I. H. Latif, Chief of Air Staff, Air Headquarters.
53. Shri J. R. D. Tata, Chairman, Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd.
54. Shri Charanjit Singh, M.P.
55. Shri B. D. Panda, Managing Director, M/s Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

#### *Head of Public Undertakings*

56. Shri B. Ramachandra, Chairman, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
57. Shri C. R. Das Gupta, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
58. Shri K. L. Puri, Chairman, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
59. Shri S. C. Bhattacharjee, Chairman, State Trading Corpn. of India.
60. Gp. Capt. B. K. Kapur, Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
61. Shri Raghu Nath Singh, Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India.
62. Shri I. G. Patel, Governor, Reserve Bank of India.
63. Shri P. C. D. Nambiar, Chairman, State Bank of India.
64. Shri R. C. Shah, Chairman, Bank of Baroda.
65. Shri Mohd. Yunus, Chairman, Trade Fair Authority of India.
66. Shri K. C. Khanna, Chairman, Steel Authority of India Ltd.

#### *Members of Media*

67. Shri S. Sethuraman, Chief News Editor, P.T.I.
68. Shri R. Rangrajan, Chief of the News Bureau, U.N.I.
69. Shri Surendra Mohan Bansal, Special Correspondent, Hindustan Samachar.

70. Shri M. N. Trakroo, Special Correspondent, A.I.R.
71. Shri A. K. Kidwai, Correspondent, National Herald.
72. Shri Harish Awasthi, Controller Programme (News and Current Affairs) T.V.
73. Shri M. Shamim, Chief Reporter, Times of India.
74. Shri Manu Pathak, Correspondent, 'Nav Jyoti' of Jaipur.

#### *Government Officials*

75. Shri C. M. Chaturvedi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
76. Kum. P. Lal, Joint Secretary (F), Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
77. Shri M. L. Sharma, Special Assistant to the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
78. Shri P. N. Shakdhar, P. S. to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
79. Smt. Neelam Kataria, Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
80. Shri K. N. Krishnan, Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

#### *Statement-B*

LIST OF PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY PARTICIPATED ON THE INAUGURAL (EXCLUDING AIR-INDIA OFFICIALS)

#### *Members of Parliament*

##### *Lok Sabha*

1. Shri M. Ankineedu
2. Shri S. B. P. Patabhi Rama Rao
3. Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu
4. Shri D. P. Yadav
5. Shri Jaideep Singh
6. Shri D. P. Jadeja
7. Shri Mohamad Yusuf
8. Shri Gigabhai Gohil

9. Shri K. Lakkappa
10. Shri M. Satyanarayana
11. Shri N. Soundara Rajan
12. Shri Era Mohan
13. Shri T. S. Negi
14. Shri C. B. M. Tiwari
15. Shri Chandrapal Shailani
16. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha
17. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
18. Shri R. Muthu Kumaran
19. Shri Bhim Singh
20. Shri Dalbir Singh
21. Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav

#### *Rajya Sabha*

22. Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya
23. Shri Sujana Singh
24. Shri Pattiam Rajan
25. Kum. Saroj Khaparde
26. Smt. Amarjit Kaur
27. Shri V. Gopalsamy
28. Shri A. P. Janardhanam
29. Shri K. N. Joshi
30. Shri Mohana Rangam
31. Shri Bhagwan Din
32. Shri Bhagwati Charan Verma
33. Shri Bhim Raj
34. Shri L. K. Advani

#### *Ministers*

35. Hon'ble Shri A. P. Sharma, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
36. Shri Bhisma Narain Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

#### *Air-India Board Member*

37. Shri Charanjit Singh—Member of Parliament.

#### *Head of Public Sector Undertaking*

38. Shri Raghu Nath Singh, Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India.

#### *Members of Media*

39. Shri R. Ranga Rajan—Chief of the News Bureau, U.N.I.

40. Shri A. K. Kidwai—Correspondent, National Herald.
41. Shri M. Shamim—Chief Reporter, Times of India.
42. Shri Manu Pathak—Correspondent, "Nav Jyoti" of Jaipur.

#### *Government Officials*

43. Shri C. M. Chaturvedi—Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
44. Shri M. L. Sharma—Special Assistant to the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
45. Shri P. N. Shakdhar—P. S. to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
46. Shri K. N. Krishnan—Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

#### **Advance increment to Section Officers**

2594. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 539 on the 14th March, 1980 regarding grant of advance increment to Section Officers and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to grant advance increment to Section Officers who were appointed Assistant after 1st July, 1959;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The question of grant of advance increment to Section Officers who were appointed Assistants after 1st July, 1959 on the basis of Departmental Limited Examination held by the U.P.S.C. in January, 1958 has been linked with the general question as to whether the said benefit could be extended to all Section Officers irrespective of their date of appointment in the

grade. The general question when decided will also apply to those who were appointed Assistants after 1-7-1959.

### Investment in Public Sector Industries

2595. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in different public sector industries in different States, State-wise since independence;

(b) whether these investments were made by Government due to removal of economic imbalances or otherwise;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the name of feasibility and economic viability the claims of backward States and backward regions have been jeopardised or ignored;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to undo unjustifiable steps already taken; and

(e) whether Government have since taken any fresh data to study economic imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Gross block (representing investment) of Central Public Enterprises as on 1-4-1979 is shown in the statement annexed.

(b) to (d). The investment decision of Government is made in accordance with planned priorities, costs and benefits arising from the investment besides other policy considerations. The development of backward States and regions is one of the considerations which is given due weightage when an investment decision is made.

(e) Government collects data regarding regional economic imbalances from time to time through various organisations constituted for the purpose.

### Statement

(Rs. in crores)

State	Gross Block as on 1-4-1979
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	513.89
Assam . . . . .	382.68
Bihar . . . . .	2877.02
Gujarat . . . . .	762.24
Haryana . . . . .	213.90
Karnataka . . . . .	529.82
Kerala . . . . .	382.74
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1846.13
Maharashtra . . . . .	976.56
Orissa . . . . .	710.28
Punjab . . . . .	344.52
Rajasthan . . . . .	291.97
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	615.78
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	658.12
West Bengal . . . . .	1082.88
Delhi . . . . .	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	3474.05
Unallocated gross block	
Goa . . . . .	5.35
Others . . . . .	
	15667.93

### Indian Standard Institute Mark on U.K. made power-switch

2596. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a new-item published in the "Times of India" dated the 21st October, 1980 regarding ISI mark on U.K. made power-switch;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and the findings thereof; and

(c) whether I.S.I. markings could be allotted to foreign products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The I.S.I. has enquired into the complaint referred to in the news-item. In the absence of relevant details like the name of the shop and the date of purchase of the power-switch referred to in the news-item it was not possible for the ISI to pursue the matter. The ISI's enquiry revealed that this was a case of misuse of ISI mark.

(c) No, Sir. Licences for I.S.I. marks are issued under the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952. This Act covers only India and therefore ISI marks cannot be allotted to goods manufactured outside India.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कोईम्बटूर शाखा के कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

2597. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कोईम्बटूर शाखा के कर्मचारियों का प्रतिवर्ष स्थानान्तरण किये जाने के बारे में जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कर्मचारियों को एक या दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर ही चार या अधिक बार स्थानान्तरित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और निगम के अधिकारियों ने उनके स्थानान्तरण के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये हुए हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्वात और खान मंत्रों (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के विपणन प्रभाग की कोईम्बटूर शाखा 1975 के अन्त में स्थापित की गई थी, और प्रारम्भ में यह जब शाखा तेजी से अपने कार्यकलापों को विस्तार कर रही थी, तब अपेक्षाकृत पुरानी दुकानों से नई दुकानों पर प्रशिक्षित तथा सक्षम व्यक्तियों का तबादला करना अनिवार्य था। विस्तार हो जाने पर हाल ही में ऐसे अन्तरण होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे अन्तरण से केवल दो उदाहरण सामने आये हैं।

#### Stopping of Vegetable Oil Imports

2598. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made by the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 22-10-80 at Bangalore for stopping vegetable oil imports and utilisation of the country's own resources; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action is already being taken to ensure fuller utilisation of country's own oil resources. However, in view of large gap in the demand and availability of indigenous edible oils and the necessity to bridge this gap, the present policy of imports of coible oils through STC is being continued.

**Setting up of charge Chrome Plant in Keonjhar Distt.**

2599. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a charge Chrome plant of 50,000 M.T. capacity will be set up in Keonjhar Distt.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a limited global tender for a turnkey job for the project was invited;

(c) if so, the details of the offers made by the two firms that responded to this enquiry;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an offer by EPI a Government of India undertaking, was rejected although it was less costly, promised cent per cent was of indigenous coal and coke in preference to a foreign firm whose process is based on imported coal and coke and also costlier than the EPI offer; and

(e) if so, the justification for accepting the foreign offer and declining the Indian offer?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The letter of intent for setting up the charge chrome plant was issued to the Orissa Mining Corporation which is an Orissa State Government undertaking. The selection of technology and the collaborator is the responsibility of the State Government undertaking. According to the information supplied to the Government of India by the State Government undertaking, two combines, viz., Messrs Voest Alpine—Outo Kumpu Oy (Finland) and Messrs Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.—Mannesmann Demag (West Germany) had submit-

ted their offers for setting up of the charge chrome plant and cost-wise, in many respects, the offer of EPI was cheaper. However, the consultants of the State Government undertaking, viz., Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., a Central Government undertakings recommend the selection of the technology offered by M/s Voest Alpine—Outo Kumpu Oy (Finland) for the following reasons:—

(a) The State Government undertaking proposed to set up a plant based on 100 per cent utilisation of fines. The technology recommended by them was already in use in a plant based on 100 per cent fines.

(b) The consumption of power was much less in this technology.

(c) Their (foreign party's) subsidiary had accepted the responsibility for marketing the product in foreign countries.

(d) This technology will use chromite fines of as low a grade as 25 per cent.

(e) The import of coking coal would be resorted to only during the initial stages. The foreign collaborator further guaranteed the use of Talcher coal with low phosphorus content upto 30 per cent, increasing it gradually, after stabilisation of the furnace operations.

(f) The cost of production in the technology offered by EPI was higher by about Rs. 300 per tonne and according to calculations, this off-sets the lower capital investment of their offer in about 3 years.

The Department of Steel agreed with the recommendations made by the Consultants and the reasons advanced by them, specially because the technology has been tried in another plant, and the proposal was also approved by the Project Approval Board after due consideration.

**Bank Credit—Locked up in Sick Industrial Units**

2600. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 1102 crores Bank Credit was locked up in large sick industrial units till June, 1979;

(b) if so, what is the position after 1979;

(c) whether it has increased or decreased;

(d) if so, to what extent;

(e) whether it is also a fact that there are 345 such large sick units each of them had a bank credit of more than Rs. one crore;

(f) if so, what type of industries are generally involved are the sick units mostly in textiles, engineering, chemicals or other industries; and

(g) what is the total amount blocked in these units from different term lending institutions and Commercial Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e). The information regarding financial assistance extended by scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above is collected by the Reserve Bank of India on a quarterly basis. As per the latest information available with the Reserve Bank of India, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to 345 units identified as sick and enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above stood at Rs. 1101.72 crores as on 30.6.1979. Data relating to later periods is still under compilation, as because of the volume of work involved and collection of data to be made from banks spread all over the country, there is time lag in compilation of final figures by Reserve Bank of India.

(f) and (g). The industry-wise break-up of the number of 345 units identified and reported as sick by Reserve Bank of India as at the end of June, 1979 is as under:

<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Number of sick units</i>
1. Engineering, Electricals and Iron and Steel	115
2. Textiles	84
3. Chemicals	23
4. Sugar	35
5. Jute	33
6. Others	55
Total	345

The outstanding advances in respect of the above units from the banking system work out to Rs. 1101.72 crores as on 30.6.1979. Data in respect of term loans sanctioned by term lending institutions to the above units and presently in arrears is not readily available.

**Recruitment in Clerical cadre of Banking Service in Assam**

2601. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oral examination for the recruitment of personnel in the clerical cadre of Banking Service in the State of Assam held by Banking Service Recruitment Board is long overdue;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this unusual delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is undue pressure by an extremist sector in Assam to cancel this interview results in order or deprive a vast majority of candidates belonging to the linguistic and religious minority; and



(d) what steps are proposed to be taken by his Ministry to hold the oral examination without further delay?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (d). The Banking Service Recruitment Board (Eastern Group), Calcutta has reported that it has not been possible to hold interview, which was originally scheduled in July, 1980, for recruitment of personnel in the clerical cadre of nationalised banks in Assam on account of disturbed conditions and picketing by All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad. The All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Bank Employees Parishad have demanded cancellation of the results of the written test on the ground that the results of the written test has been manipulated to the detriment of local people. The results of the written test are prepared by the Banking Service Recruitment Board on the basis of merit list submitted by National Institute of Bank Management, Bombay which is an independent agency for evaluation of written scripts. The demand for cancellation of written test has no justification and cannot, therefore, be accepted.

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Calcutta is seeking help of the State Government to arrange interview as soon as possible.

#### **Civil Supplies programme of Kerala Government**

2602. SHRI A. K. BAIAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civil supplies programme implemented by the Government of Kerala has given great relief to the people of Kerala from the spiralling price rise;

(b) whether Government have considered the request from the Kerala State Government to grant subsidies for the programmes; and

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a policy of establishing civil supplies stores under the nationalised and scheduled banks and the co-operative societies functioning all over the countries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):** (a) The Government of Kerala have expressed satisfaction over the arrangements made for distribution of essential commodities in the State.

(b) No request has been received from the State Government of Kerala for grant of subsidies for their Civil Supplies programmes.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Credit advanced by Public Financial Institutions to Private Wholesalers**

2603. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of private wholesalers of specific items of essential commodities state-wise throughout the country and district-wise in Bihar and the total amount of credit advanced by Public Financial Institutions;

(b) whether it is proposed to stop advancing credit and withdraw the same from private wholesale trade in essential commodities enabling private wholesale traders to do business with their own money;

(c) if so, specific details thereabout; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Data in the manner asked for is not available. However, the data reporting system of the Reserve Bank yields information regarding bank credit advanced against the security of selected sensitive commodities. The information is available for 'mills/factories and industrial users' and 'other borrowers' as separate groups. Whole-

sale dealers in sensitive commodities are included in the category of 'other borrowers'.

As at the end of July, 1980, the total outstanding advances of the scheduled commercial banks against stocks of foodgrains, sugar (including khandsari), edible oils (including vanaspati) and oilseeds to the category 'other borrowers' amounted to Rs. 74.8 crores.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. However, through the selective credit controls the Reserve Bank endeavours to limit the flow of bank credit against stocks of sensitive commodities to the level necessary to meet the genuine credit requirements of essential trading activity in such commodities.

#### **Fraud Committed by M/s. India Steel Corporation with Bank of India**

2604. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. India Steel Corporation has committed a fraud on Bank of India, Faridabad by getting discounted forged Hundies drawn on Escorts Tractors Limited/ Escorts Limited; if so, what is the amount of the fraud;

(b) whether India Steel Corporation or any of its associate concerns are dealing with any other Bank in Faridabad as known to Bank of India; if so, which are these firms, what are their dealings with their bankers and what steps have been taken to avert similar frauds in other banks;

(c) whether any criminal action for this forgery has been initiated against the people involved in such frauds and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) in case no action has been taken earlier, what action the Government proposes to take now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Bank of India has reported that it has filed a civil suit against M/s. India Steel Corporation and two guarantors for recovery of its dues. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(b) According to information readily available M/s. India Steel Corporation has an account with Union Bank of India which is inoperative. In the absence of information regarding the names of associate concerns of M/s. India Steel Corporation, it is difficult to collect information regarding the names of banks with which these concerns have facilities. In accordance with the usages and practices customary among bankers and in accordance with the statute governing public sector banks information relating to individual clients are not to be divulged. In view of this, information relating to facilities given to M/s. India Steel Corporation or any of its associate concerns by public sector banks cannot be divulged.

(c) and (d). Bank of India has already initiated action for recovery of its dues. The question of initiating criminal action will depend upon the nature of irregularity. The bank has been advised to initiate necessary action in this regard if considered necessary.

#### **फाख्ता का निर्यात**

2605. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या

वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक व्यक्तियों ने फाख्ता के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क)

जी हाँ।

(ख) फाख्ता के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने के लिए 4 नवम्बर, 1980 को एक सार्वजनिक सूचना जारी की गई थी।

**Vacant Posts of Chief Executive in Public Sector**

2606. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sectors units where Chairmen or Chief Executives have so far not been appointed by Government; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Out of 189 enterprises the posts of 9 part-time Chairmen and 26 Chief Executives were vacant on 3-12-1980. These posts are indicated in the Annexure. Out of these, the Public Enterprises Selection Board have finalised the selection of six posts of part-time Chairmen and 23 posts of Chief Executives. The recommendations of the Board are under consideration of the Government. In the case of Chief Executives, *ad hoc* arrangements are made to ensure that the work of the enterprises does not suffer till a regular appointment is made.

*Statement*

**Vacancies of Part-Time Chairmen or Chief Executive in Public Enterprises on 31-12-1980**

*A—Part-time Chairmen*

1. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
2. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
3. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

4. Bharat Dynamics Limited.
5. Hindustan Prefab Limited.
6. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.
7. Central Warehousing Corporation.
8. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Limited.
9. Madras Fertilizers Limited.

*B—Chief Executives*

1. National Fertilizers Limited.
2. Hindustan Cables Limited.
3. Hindustan Paper Corporation.
4. Hindustan Steel-works Construction Corporation.
5. Bharat Earthmovers Limited.
6. National Textiles Corporation (MP) Limited.
7. National Textiles Corporation (UP) Limited.
8. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited.
9. Projects Equipment Corporation.
10. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultancy India Ltd.
11. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.
12. Bridge & Roof Co. Limited.
13. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation.
14. National Thermal Power Corporation.
15. Neyveilj Lignite Corporation Ltd.
16. Jute Corporation of India.
17. Salam Steel Plant.
18. Central Warehousing Corporation Limited.
19. National Building Construction Corporation.
20. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Limited.
21. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited.
22. Bharat Dynamics Limited.

23. Biecco Lawrie Limited.
24. National Research Development Corporation.
25. Hotel Corporation of India.
26. Shipping Corporation of India.

**Smuggling of Readymade Garments from Bangladesh**

2608. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale smuggling of ready-made garments from Bangladesh into India has been going on;

(b) whether it is also a fact that readymade garments worth Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs are being brought to India daily from Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the steps are being taken to stop this smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Readymade garments have been one of the major items sensitive to being smuggled from Bangladesh into India. There is no authoritative estimate of the value of readymade garments smuggled into India every day from Bangladesh. However, the total value of readymade garments seized by the Customs authorities while being smuggled into India from Bangladesh during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto September) are as follows:

Year	Approximate value (Rs. in lakhs)
1978	5.96
1979	19.64
1980	24.00
(Upto September)	

(c) Anti-smuggling measures have been intensified along the Indo-Bangladesh border and the Customs authorities and the Border Security Force have been alerted to prevent any attempt at smuggling across the border.

**Loss suffered by Public Undertakings**

2609. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Public Undertakings have incurred a loss of about Rs. 1600 crores last year;

(b) if so, the undertaking-wise break-up of the loss; and

(c) capacity utilisation of each public sector undertaking during last year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed information on capacity utilisation of manufacturing public enterprises is annually laid on the Table of the House in the B.P.E.'s Public Enterprises Survey. The information relating to the year 1978-79 has already been incorporated in the B.P.E.'s Annual Survey for that year and presented to Parliament in March 1980. Detailed information relating to the year 1979-80 is under compilation. The provisional information in capacity utilisation in some of the major public enterprises in Steel, Coal, Fertilizer, Petroleum and Heavy Engineering is appended in the enclosed statement.

**Statement***Capacity utilisation of major Manufacturing Enterprises 1979-80*

(PROVISIONAL)

Sl No.

**STEEL**

1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Bokaro . . . . .	57
	Bhilai . . . . .	84
	Durgapur . . . . .	55
	Rourkela . . . . .	70
	Alloy Steel Plant . . . . .	77

**COAL**

2. Coal India Ltd. (including subsidiaries)		91
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**FERTILIZERS**

3. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Trombay . . . . .	96
	Trombay IV . . . . .	55
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.		80
5. Fertilizer & Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Udyogmandal (N) . . . . .	62
	Cochin I . . . . .	64

**PETROLEUM**

6. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn.	Bombay . . . . .	92
	Visakhapatnam . . . . .	73
7. Indian Oil Corpn.	Barauni . . . . .	69
	Gauhati . . . . .	76
	Gujarat . . . . .	88
	Haldia . . . . .	99
8. Bharat Petroleum Corpn Ltd.		80

**HEAVY ENGINEERING**

9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Tiruchy . . . . .	99
	Hyderabad . . . . .	101
	Hardwar . . . . .	97
	Bhopal . . . . .	84
	Jhansi . . . . .	65
	CFIFP . . . . .	72
10. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd. (All Units)		57
11. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.		28

**Abolition of Octroi**

2610. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Transport Committee has recommended to Government abolition of Octroi in stages;

(b) what are the concrete suggestions of the said Committee and Jha Committee for the phased abolition of Octroi check post;

(c) when do Government propose to implement the findings of the above Committees on the abolition of Octroi; and

(d) what counter-suggestions have been made by various State Governments to the Central Government's plea to abolish Octroi?

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

(b) The Indirect Taxation Inquiry Committee (Jha Committee) recommended that octroi should be abolished in stages. It suggested that as a first stage, octroi should be abolished in respect of small localities and in respect of towns and cities situated on the National Highways and at the second stage, the cases of large cities which now depend on octroi as their predominant source of revenue should be taken up. The Committee recommended that while octroi should be abolished in the municipal areas through which trunk road transport services operate, it may be retained for the present in places like Bombay and Calcutta which are largely terminal points. The National Transport Policy Committee has endorsed the recommendation of the Jha Committee. It has pointed out that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has successfully abolished 1800 out of a total of 2500 octroi checkposts in the State and has also found it possible to com-

pensate loss of revenue to local bodies without any Central assistance. It has commended this example for consideration by other States. The Committee has observed that primary responsibility and initiative for abolition of octroi rests with the State Governments and has suggested that the Centre should use its persuasive powers and encourage the States in this regard even by extending financial assistance to them.

(c) and (d). The question of abolition of octroi was considered in the conference of the Chief Ministers on the 16th and 17th September, 1980. While inaugurating the conference, the Prime Minister observed that octroi was a regressive tax and urged that a timebound programme should be drawn up to do away with this tax. The Chief Ministers agreed that octroi was an undesirable levy and should be abolished. Some of them, however, stated that octroi was a significant source of revenue for the local bodies and finding adequate sources of revenue to recoup the loss would be difficult and hence a measure of compensation from the Central Government would be necessary. While summing up, the Union Finance Minister stated that abolition of octroi was in the interest of the States and should be removed in progressive stages. He suggested that as a first step, octroi should be given up in respect of places having a population of less than 2 lakhs. He stated that loss in revenue could be met in some way or the other and if necessary by a suitable surcharge on sales tax and passing on the proceeds to the respective municipalities. He stressed that there was no point in the suggestion that the Centre should compensate the States for abolition of octroi as the Centre was providing Central assistance to States for State Plans and if compensation was to be provided for abolition of octroi, the Central assistance for State Plans would be reduced to that extent. The Union Finance Minister's suggestion was, by and large, favourably received by the Chief Ministers.

**Promotion of SC/ST Auditors**

2611. **SHRI B. D. SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that often promotions of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Auditors are not made against the vacancies reserved for them even though qualified Auditors become eligible for promotions, the vacancies are either left vacant or carried forward which mars the career of the deserving persons belonging to these communities;

(b) whether Government have made any independent assessment to find out if the instructions laid down by Government in this respect are strictly adhered to by the various Ministries/Departments of Government and the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are promoted as soon as they become eligible against the vacancies reserved for them; and

(c) if so, the result of the assessment made and the step contemplated to ensure that promotional opportunities are not denied to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) It is not correct that often promotions of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Auditors are not made against the vacancies reserved for the purpose. However, on account of an Interim Stay Order granted by the Ranchi Bench of the Patna High Court such promotions could not be made in the Office of the Accountant General, Bihar, Ranchi. This stay order has since been vacated by the Supreme Court and in future, promotions will be made as per orders of Government.

(b) and (c). Government have asked the various Ministries and Departments to follow the reservation orders strictly and bring to the notice of appropriate authorities any cases of deliberate infraction of reservation orders but have not made any general in-

dependent assessment so far. However, any particular instance brought to the notice of the Government is looked into.

**Completion of Public Sector Projects**

2612. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:**  
**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether completion of certain Public Sector Projects has been considerably delayed resulting in rise in the cost of their completion;

(b) if so, the Public Sector Projects which have been delayed, stating the period of delay and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of escalation in the cost of these projects as against the original estimated cost; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete these projects without any further delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) to (c). Delay in completion of the projects in the Public Sector occur due to various reasons such as time taken in awarding contracts, delay in supply of equipment, time lag in development of infrastructural facilities, shortages of power and scarce materials, selection of consultants as well as due to inaccurate estimates of time and cost aspects of project implementation.

The information in regard to major projects which have been delayed indicating the time and cost over-runs is given in the annexure.

(d) Various steps have been taken to improve project monitoring through modern management techniques and improved project formulation. Government are also devoting special attention to speedier development of infra-structure like power, transport etc. so that these do not hinder project implementation.

**Statement***Some major cases of project delays*

Projects	Cost over- run %	Time over- run (months)
<b>I. STEEL</b>		
1. Bokaro Steel Plant Stage II (1.7 MT to 4.0 MT) . . . . .	16	12
2. Bhilai Steel Plant (2.5 MT to 4.0 MT) . . . . .	34	7
<b>II. MINERALS &amp; METALS</b>		
1. Korba Aluminium Project (Smelter & Fabrication) . . . . .	86	20
2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Rajpura Dariba Project) . . . . .	57	3
<b>III. FERTILIZERS</b>		
1. Trombay V Expansion (Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers) . . . . .	49	12
<b>IV. PAPER &amp; NEWSPRINT</b>		
1. Kerala Newsprint Project . . . . .	206	31
2. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Project . . . . .	215	48
<b>V. ENGINEERING</b>		
1. ITI—Switching Equipment Factory, Rae Bareilly . . . . .	9	18
2. HMT Watch Factory Tumkur . . . . .	17	12
3. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (Integrated Development Programme) . . . . .	8	19
<b>VI. CEMENT</b>		
1. CGI Akaltara Cement Plant . . . . .	82	31
<b>VII. POWER</b>		
1. NHEPC—Bairasuil Project . . . . .	40	21
<b>VIII. TRANSPORT SERVICES</b>		
1. IAAI—New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex (Ph. I) . . . . .	10	19
<b>IX. COAL</b>		
1. Kusumunda Expansion . . . . .	5	12
2. Silewara Expansion . . . . .	25	96



### भारत में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश

2613. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :

श्री तारिक अन्वर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान 1975 से 1979 तक (वर्ष-वार) भारत में कुल विदेशी पूंजी निवेश (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार) के देश-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में वर्ष-वार इसमें से निजी निवेश के देश-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में, वर्ष-वार देश-वार, तथा पोर्ट फोलियो-वार, शाखाओं, सहायक शाखाओं में कितना विदेशी निवेश किया गया तथा अनेक पोर्ट फोलियो निवेश क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) से (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, "भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निवेश संबंधी स्थिति" का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण नियमित रूप से कर रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण से अधिकृत तथा अनधिकृत दोनों क्षेत्रों में हुए निवेश का अच्छा परिचय मिलता है और इस तरह के निवेश का देशवार तथा उद्योग-वार व्यौरा भी प्राप्त होता है। सबसे हाल का सर्वेक्षण मार्च 1974 में समाप्त हुई अवधि के संबंध में है। यह सर्वेक्षण मार्च 1978 के भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किया गया था। इस तरह के तथ्यों तथा आंकड़ों के परिकलन में समथान्तर अनिवार्य रूप से रहता है। इसलिए मार्च 1974 के बाद की अवधि के तथ्य तथा आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

### चाय कम्पनियों की सम्पत्ति, बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि, देयताएं और लाभ

2614. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें चाय कम्पनियों के भारतीयकरण के संदर्भ में बिक्री की अनुमति दी गई है और इन कम्पनियों को बिक्री की अनुमति देते समय तथा उससे पहले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार प्रत्येक कम्पनी की संपत्ति, बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि, देयताओं और सकल तथा शुद्ध लाभ का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) बिक्री मूल्य नियम करने के लिए अपनाए गए मानदण्ड का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बिक्री मूल्य मंजूर करते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

पटसन के न्यूनतम मूल्य को बढ़ाने की मांग

2615. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसान सभा के तत्वावधान में बिहार और बंगाल के किसान पटसन का न्यूनतम मूल्य 300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने के लिये अपनी मांग के समर्थन में आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार किसान सभा के तत्वावधान के अन्तर्गत बिहार के किसानों ने पटसन बसूली और पटसन निगम कार्यालयों के सामने धरना देना शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन किसानों की मांगों के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रजब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय पटसन निगम ने सूचित किया है कि बिहार राज्य पाट उत्पादक संघ ने पटसन की न्यूनतम कीमत 300 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित करने की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में 25-10-1980 को सहस्ररा स्थित उनके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के सामने एक दिन की रैली और भूख हड़ताल संगठित की थी। इसी प्रकार की मांग बंगाल में अखिल भारतीय अग्रगामी किसान सभा की कूच बिहार तथा दिनहाट इकाइयों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों में की गई थी। इन सगठनों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि अध्यक्ष सह-प्रबंध निदेशक (सी० एम० डी०) से मिले जिन्होंने उन्हें यह बताया कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम कीमत सभी संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर निश्चित की जाती है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कानूनी न्यूनतम कीमतों कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है जो अपनी सिफारिशें करने से पूर्व अन्य बातों के साथ साथ खेती की लागत पर भी विचार करता है।

### Press Advertisements by Big Business Houses

2616. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Press-Advertisements have been given in the course of last several months by big business-houses, relating to or based on persons in Government or legislatures;

(b) if so, have Government kept any record of such advertisements; and

(c) whether expenses on such advertisements are treated as part of permissible business-expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (c). The admissibility of expenses on advertisements as business expenditure is regulated by the provisions of section 37(1) and 37(2B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 6B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Admissibility of expenditure on advertisements of the type referred to in Part (a) will be considered by the assessing authorities in accordance with the above provisions. No such advertisement has been brought to notice of the Finance Ministry

(b) Does not arise.

### Damage to Coke Oven Batteries at Bhilai

2618. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September, 1980 one of the six coke oven batteries at Bhilai had to be blanked to avoid damage of machinery because of uncertainty about adequate coal supply to ensure safe functioning;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of this;

(c) whether this could not be averted if so, the reasons; and

(d) whether this position has improved by now?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Battery No. 5 of Bhilai Steel Plant had to be blanked in view of the downward trend in the supplies of coking coal as well as of stocks at the plant. This was with a view to ensure safety of the refractory work of the battery.

(c) and (d). Since the supplies to as well as the stocks of coking coal in all the integrated steel plants including Bhilai were far lower than the requirements, there was no alternative but to reduce oven pushing so as to match with the supplies and stocks, failing which there could be damage to plant and equipment.

As a result of several measures taken by the Government the coal supply position has shown improvement during the last two months. Against an average of 35,760 tonnes received daily during April—September, 1980, the average went up to 37,155 tonnes in October and 37,425 tonnes in November. Coal stock had also gone up from 68,500 tonnes on the 1st October, 1980 to 1,45,900 tonnes on the 1st December, '80.

#### Settlement of Bonus Dispute in N.T.C Mills of Tamilnadu

2619. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the settlement of bonus dispute in the National Textile Corporation Mills of Tamilnadu?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** The dispute regarding payment of bonus to the employees of NTC Mills in Tamil Nadu for the year 1979-80 has already been amicably settled and payments made.

#### विदेशी चाय कम्पनियों द्वारा चाय का उत्पादन

2620. श्री तारिक अहमद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में कार्य कर रही विदेशी चाय कम्पनियों (शाखा सहायक कम्पनियों और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अन्य चाय कम्पनियों) द्वारा 1974-79 के दौरान वर्ष-वार और कम्पनी-वार चाय उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता का ब्योरा क्या है जो भारत के स्वदेशी बाजारों में निर्यात की जा रही है और बेची जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : सभी विदेशी चाय कम्पनियों को एफ० ई० आर० ए० के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित स्तर तक अपने विदेशी शेयर नियंत्रण को कम करना होता है और उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि वे भारतीय कम्पनियों के रूप में पंजीयित हो जाएं। जबकि उनमें से अधिकांश ने अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएँ पहले ही पूरी कर ली हैं, कुछ अभी भी इस संबंध में कार्यवाही कर रही हैं। वर्ष 1974, 1977 तथा 1978 के कुल उत्पादन, जिनके संबंध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, की तुलना में एफ० ई० आर० ए० कम्पनियों द्वारा चाय के उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 39 प्र० श०, 27.99 प्र० श० तथा 27.33 प्रतिशत है। कम्पनीवार निर्यात तथा घरेलू बिक्री के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

#### Scheelite found in Karnataka

2621. **SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheelite (calcium tungstate) has been found recently in Karnataka;

(b) whether it is a rare and strategic mineral; if so, for what purpose can it be utilised and what quantity of imports and what costs will be saved thereby annually;

(c) have beneficiation tests been held in consultation with Indian Bureau of Mines and with what results; and

(d) whether Government of India are giving any assistance to Karnataka in this matter and whether any project is being set up.

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

(b) Scheelite is a rare and strategic mineral, which is used mainly for manufacture of ferro-tungsten, an important substance for production of various types of special steels. Since production of Scheelite has not yet started, reduction in import and thereby saving in foreign exchange as a result of production of Scheelite, can not be estimated at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir. Results have been satisfactory and encouraging.

(d) The Bharat Gold Mines Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, is setting up two plants i.e. (i) Pilot Plant for recovery of Scheelite from the run of mine ore (ROM) at a cost of Rs. 27.50 lakhs and (ii) Plant for recovery of Scheelite from tailing dumps accumulated over decades in the mine area at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.40 lakhs. The Plants are likely to be commissioned in the near future. M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, a State Government Undertaking, is also considering a feasibility report submitted by Indian Bureau of Mines. M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited also proposes sending samples to United Kingdom for pilot plant studies in order to obtain a second opinion for maximum recovery of Scheelite concentrates. A view regarding setting up of a project can be taken only after the results of pilot plant studies are known and feasibility report finalised.

**बम्बई में "खाने के अयोग्य" नीलाम की गई आयातित चीनी**

2622. श्री अशकाक हुसैन : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ आयातित चीनी "खाने के अयोग्य" घोषित की गई थी और बम्बई में भारी मात्रा में नीलाम की गई थी;

(ख) उम की कुल मात्रा कितनी थी और उसे कितनी राशि पर नीलाम किया; और

(ग) इस चीनी पर सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया और उस व्यापारी का नाम क्या है जिस ने उसे खरीदा ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद अलम खां) :** (क) जी नहीं

(ख) माल उतारने के पत्तन पर यात्रा परिवहन के दौरान तथा भण्डारण के दौरान माल के उठाने रखने के कार्य में सामान्यतः चीनी की कुछ मात्रा बिखर जाती है और उसे झाड़न के रूप में एकत्र किया जाता है। बम्बई में एकत्रित झाड़न के नमूनों का विश्लेषण सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों से कराया गया और उनके द्वारा उस मात्रा को "मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त" घोषित करते हुए प्रमाणपत्र दिये जाने के बाद उस का निविदा के माध्यम से निपटान कर दिया गया। यह निपटान पूरी तरह से इस आधार पर किया गया था कि इस झाड़न की बिक्री केवल औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए की जाएगी और मानव उपभोग के लिए नहीं। 1,11,545 रु० मूल्य की 23 मे० टन चीनी की नीलामी की गई।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया। मैसर्स सीताराम श्री बिशन दास, आगरा ने, जो कि निविदा में उच्चतम बोलीदाता थे, आवश्यक आश्वासन देने के बाद चीनी की खरीद की।

**Allotment of Quota of Rolling Material to Factory owners by Sall, Indore**

2623. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of quota of rolling material given by Steel Authority of India, Indore during the last one year to different factory owners and details of their names;

(b) whether Government are aware that the parties to whom the quotas were given have sold the goods in black market on higher prices;

(c) whether Government are considering to take action to stop black marketing of quota given by Steel Authority of India; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far and also the steps proposed to be taken in future?

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) to (d). There is no statutory control on the distribution and pricing of any category of steel at present. However, clause 7 of the Iron and Steel Controller Order prohibits the use of iron or steel for any purpose other than that for which it is applied for or allotted. Whenever any violation of this clause comes to notice, suitable action is taken by the Iron and Steel Controller and his officers.

Information regarding the number of cases, if any, of violations of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order in respect of materials issued by the Branch Office of the Steel Authority

of India Limited, Indore, and the action taken thereon is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2624. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा अब तक खनिज सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और सर्वेक्षण में उन्हें कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) क्या विभाग का विचार बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के सीमान्त तथा पिछड़े जिलों में खनिजों की खोज के लिए अपनी भू-गर्भीय गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने का है, यदि हां, तो कब से, और किन किन विधियों से ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा राजस्थान के अनेक जिलों में खनिज सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं और ऐसे सर्वेक्षण अभी भी जारी हैं। अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में प्रमुख खनिज निक्षेपों के अनुमानित भंडार नीचे

दिए गए हैं :—

खनिज	मात्रा	क्षेत्र
(मिलियन टनों में)		
सीसा-जस्ता अयस्क (अल्पांश चांदी सहित)	195.92	उदयपुर, अजमेर, भीलवाड़ा और सिरोही ।
तांबा अयस्क . . . . .	155.03	मुन्मुनू, अलवर, भीलवाड़ा और सिरोही ।
लोह अयस्क . . . . .	15.81	उदयपुर, जयपुर, मुन्मुनू, और सीकर ।
चूना पत्थर . . . . .	4194.12	अजमेर, अलवर, बांसवाड़ा, बूंदी, सिरोही, चित्तौड़गढ़, जयपुर, मुन्मुनू, जोधपुर, नागौर, पाली, सवाई-माधोपुर और सीकर ।
जिप्सम . . . . .	1071.83	नागौर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, गंगानगर, बाड़मेर और पाली ।
पाइराइट/पाइरोटाइट . . . . .	114.95	सीकर ।
फास्फोराइट . . . . .	109.59	उदयपुर और जैसलमेर ।
बेन्टोनाइट . . . . .	99.90	बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर ।
मुलतानी मिट्टी . . . . .	239.34	बीकानेर, बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर ।
सेलखड़ी/स्टियटाइट (शैलखटी)/घियापत्थर . . . . .	6.37	भीलवाड़ा, उदयपुर, जयपुर, सवाई-माधोपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा और अजमेर ।

(घ) जी हां । बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के कुछ भागों के विगत में पहले ही भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण कर लिए गए हैं 1980-81 के चालू क्षेत्रगत सत्र के दौरान इन जिलों में भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा क्रमबद्ध भू-वैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण करने

का भी प्रस्ताव है इस के अलावा, भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा जैसलमेर जिले में चूना-पत्थर, चिकनी मिट्टी के निक्षेपों के क्षेत्रीय आधार पर आकलन तथा सूखा-ग्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्रों में भू-जलीय खोजों हेतु भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

**Disposal of Stock of Raw Jute procured by JCI**

2625. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of jute procured by the Jute Corporation of India so far from the cultivators in the current year and the total stock of jute now held by the Corporation including carry-over stocks from previous years; and

(b) how do the Jute Corporation of India propose to dispose of the stock?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) JCI has procured 7.68 lakh bales of raw jute during the current year upto 29-11-1980. The unsold stocks as on 29-11-1980, (out of procurement made in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81), is 14.43 lakh bales.

(b) JCI propose to dispose of the unsold stocks through sales, both in domestic and export markets.

**Fall in production of Electrode Quality Wire Rods**

2626. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fall in production of electrode quality wire rods has resulted in the closure of many electrode manufacturing units in South India;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase its production;

(c) whether the allotment of this commodity to wire drawing units has resulted in thriving black-market in this commodity; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the distribution of this commodity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d).

Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Summary Assessment Scheme**

2627. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Summary Assessment Scheme' introduced in 1971 has proved counterproductive and crores of rupees are being turned into white money from black through this scheme;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard and the details of such inquiry; and

(c) the proposed action to be taken by the authorities in this matter?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**IA Plan to grant concessions to Students**

2628. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has started providing concessions to students to travel anywhere in India;

(b) whether there are any particular restrictions for students in this concession; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. Indian Airlines has started giving concession to students between 12 and 26 years of age of recognised schools, colleges and

institutes in India, offering full time courses.

(b) No, Sir. The concession is made available for travel on any domestic sector of Indian Airlines without any restriction.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Loss in Steel Plants

2629. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the steel plants which have so far incurred loss and the extent of loss—Steel plants-wise figures;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government propose to compensate this amount?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Steel Plants which have incurred losses are (i) Durgapur Steel Plant (ii) Bokaro Steel Plant (iii) Alloy Steels Plant and (iv) Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

The extent of cumulative losses incurred by Durgapur, Bokaro and Alloy Steels Plant as on 31-3-1980 and by Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. as on 31-3-1979 is indicated below:—

	(Rs. crores)
Durgapur Steel Plant	252.16
Bokaro Steel Plant	127.57
Alloy Steels Plant	27.04
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	60.87

(b) The losses of the steel plants mentioned above were mainly due to shortfall in production caused by inadequate supply of power from D.V.C. and non-availability of coking coal in adequate quantity and of good quality. In the case of Durgapur Steel Plant, the losses were, to an extent, due to very unremunerative and low prices of wheels, axles and wheel sets. In

the case of Bokaro Steel Plant, which is comparatively a new plant, the existing prices of steel were related to the cost of production of the older units whose capital related charges are one-third of the total costs in the case of Bokaro. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. has been a sick unit for a considerable period and interest burden on loans advanced to the Company to rehabilitate it has further added to its loss.

(c) Losses incurred by the plants are not compensated by Government.

तस्करी की घटनाएं और गिरफ्तार तस्कर

2630. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में तस्करी की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान तस्करी के कितने मामले प्रकाश में आए और कितने तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान पकड़े गए तस्करी के सामान का पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में तस्करी की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा नहीं परन्तु, सरकार को वर्ष 1979 और 1980 (सितम्बर तक) के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गए मामलों की संख्या, पकड़े गये माल के मूल्य और तस्करी की गतिविधियों के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार



किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी है जो निम्नानुसार है :—

वर्ष	माल पकड़ने के मामलों की संख्या	पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य (करोड़ रुपयों में)	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1979	1,03,640	40.42	1788
1980	86,751	42.96	1275

**Companies against Santosh Benefit Company Ltd., Ahmedabad**

2631. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some subscribers of Santosh Benefit Co. Ltd., a Chit Fund Company of Ahmedabad have complained that the said Company have cheated them;

(b) what action Government have taken against the Company;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the accounts of the Company are regularly checked and audited as required under law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Complaints were received against this company alleging non-repayment of subscriptions/deposits, resorting to irregular practices in the conduct of draws and forfeiture of subscriptions etc.

(b) and (c). The complaints were looked into by the Reserve Bank and it was found that they generally pertained to the compliance or otherwise of the terms and conditions of the different types of schemes conducted by the company. The acceptance of deposit is a contract between the

depositor and the concerned company and in case of breach of contract redress can be sought in a Court of law. As such, it was for the aggrieved parties to take action in a Court of Law.

(d) The Reserve Bank have reported that the accounts of the company are being regularly audited by the Chartered Accountants appointed under the Companies Act, 1956.

**Floating Hotels Plan for Indian Coastline**

2632. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that floating hotels plan along the Indian coastline has been rejected by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A Japanese firm had indicated its interest in promoting the idea of putting up wafer-based luxury hotels, particularly at Bombay. However, because of constraints on resources and in view of the very sizeable foreign exchange investment involved, it was not found possible to pursue the scheme.

**Making of Ayodhya Hill (West Bengal) a Tourist Centre**

2633. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make Ayodhya Hill in the District of Purulia, West Bengal, to make a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal in the Central Sector to develop Ayodhya Hill in the District of Purulia, West Bengal as a tourist Centre.

(b) Does not arise.

**विदेशी कम्पनियों का भारतीयकरण**

2634. श्री केशव राव पारथी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम में 1973 के संशोधन से लेकर 1980 तक भारत में कार्यरत कंपनियों के वर्षवार नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी इक्विटी शेयरों के हस्तांतरण द्वारा अथवा भारतीयों को नए इक्विटी शेयर जारी कर अथवा दोनों प्रकार में अपना भारतीयकरण कर लिया है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित तीन वर्गों की कंपनियों द्वारा कंपनीवार, उद्योगवार और देशवार शेयरधारियों के प्रत्येक वर्ग की संख्या आवंटित शेयरों के अनुपात के संबंध में विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

**Supply of Cotton at Economic rate to Public Sector State Textile Industry in West Bengal**

2635. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that due to West Bengal not producing cotton the availability of cotton to the public sector textile industry in the State at economical rate is ensured and it has not to pay high price of cotton produced in other States;

(b) whether it is also true that it is not getting any financial accommodation from either supplies or financial institutions; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure that supply of cotton at economical rate with favourable financial term to the public sector State Textile Industry in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The public sector mills in West Bengal purchase cotton at market prices similar to that obtaining in the rest of the country, but they have to incur a marginal additional cost due to freight. Bulk of the cotton to these mills is supplied by the Cotton Corporation of India in the public sector and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation. The Cotton Corporation has extended a credit limit of Rs. 4 crores to NTC (West Bengal). Maharashtra Federation usually provides one month's credit. In addition, mills also enjoy cash credit facility from banks against hypothecation of stocks. For facilitating supply of cotton at economical rates, Cotton Corporation of India has opened a supply depot at Calcutta.

### Head Offices of State Bank of India in States

2636. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each State has been provided a Head Office of the State Bank of India;

(b) if not, how many States are not provided and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there was any petition or proposal for providing Local Head Office at Bangalore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. State Bank of India does not have a separate Local Head Office for each State at present.

(b) At present State Bank of India has only 11 Local Head Offices all over the country. No Local Head Office is at present located in the States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura. However, a decision has since been taken to set up a Local Head Office at Gauhati (Assam). Following factors are normally taken into consideration by the State Bank for creating a Circle and setting up a Local Head Office:—

State of Branch expansion, size of bank's operations, future plans and commitments, lead bank and other developmental responsibilities, geographical factors, presence of associate banks, credit deposit ratio socio-economic contexts, organisational design, other administrative issues etc. State Bank have not set up Local Head Offices exclusively for certain States because this was not warranted on consideration of the above factors.

(c) There is no proposal for setting up a Local Head Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore at present. Government have received several representations in this regard. A

petition was also made to the Committee on Petitions of the Rajya Sabha by the General Secretary, All India State Bank Officers' Federation Madras and 1210 other employees of the State Bank of India working in the State of Karnataka. The Committee considered the petition and in its 61st Report presented to the Rajya Sabha on 25th January, 1980, concluded as under:—

"The Committee, after taking into account all aspects of the question, is of the view that the establishment of a Local Head Office of the State Bank of India in Karnataka does not appear to be a practicable and viable proposition at present until the entire organisational structure of the banks is reviewed next."

### Export of fresh Fruits of West German Market

2637. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great scope for the export of fresh fruits like bananas and mangoes from India to West German market; and

(b) if so, the details regarding India's position in the World market so far as the export of fruits is concerned?

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

(b) India's total export of fresh fruits during 1978-79 was 23,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.14 crores as against the World trade in fresh fruits of the order to 18 million tonnes in 1978.

### Imposition of Embargo on Imports of Garments from India

2638. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain countries have imposed embargo on

certain garments being imported by them from India;

(b) its impact on the foreign exchange earnings; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the differences with these countries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):** (a) France and Italy imposed an embargo on the import of certain categories of garments from India on the ground that according to their statistics the total imports of those items exceeded the prescribed quantitative levels in the bilateral agreement with the EEC.

(b) and (c). The reconciliation of statistics maintained by our quota endorsing authority and the importing country, in case of Italy, is in progress. Meanwhile, all held up consignments are being cleared by the Italian Authorities on the basis of provisional debit to 1981 quota. In case of France the problem has arisen as a result of imports having been cleared by the French Authorities against export certificates of doubtful authenticity. This matter is under investigation. The quantities involved in these certificates of doubtful authenticity are being shipped subject to provisional debit to 1981 quota.

In view of these ad-interim measures, it does not seem that there will be any impact of foreign exchange earnings.

**प्रोमियम पर जीवन बीमा निगम का व्यय**

2639 श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि प्रोमियम पर जीवन बीमा निगम का प्रशासनिक व्यय 25 प्रतिशत है जब कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले यह इतना अधिक नहीं था और बहुत से अन्य देशों में भी यह इतना अधिक नहीं है ?

2873 LS—5.

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगलभाई बारोट) : जीवन बीमा कारबार में प्रबन्ध व्यय के लिए कानूनी सूचकांक नवीकरण व्यय अनुपात होता है, जो नवीकरण प्रीमियम आय की तुलना में प्रबन्ध व्यय का जिसमें से नया कारबार प्राप्त करने का खर्च घटा दिया जाता है अनुपात होता है। जीवन बीमा निगम का वर्ष 1979-80 का नवीकरण व्यय अनुपात 13.01 प्रतिशत था जबकि बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत यह अधिक से अधिक 15 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया गया है।

जीवन बीमा कारबार में प्रबन्ध व्यय का एक अन्य सूचकांक समग्र व्यय अनुपात होता है, जो कुल प्रीमियम आय की तुलना में प्रबन्ध व्यय का अनुपात होता है। जीवन बीमा निगम का 1979-80 का समग्र व्यय अनुपात 24.52 प्रतिशत था। राष्ट्रीयकरण से तत्काल पहले भारत में काम पर रहीं सभी भूतपूर्व बीमा कंपनियों का समग्र व्यय अनुपात उंचा था। विदेशी बीमा कंपनियों के संबन्ध में तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**Supply of Quota of Pig Iron and Steel to Small Scale Industries**

2640. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quota for supply of raw materials such as pig iron and steel to Small Scale Industries fixed for Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(b) what was the actual supply during the respective year; and

(c) what do Government of India propose to do for the coordination of demand and supply of these raw materials?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c).

There is no statutory control on the distribution of iron and steel materials; the question of "quota" does not, therefore, arise. The requirements of steel for the small scale industries are mostly met through the respective State Small Industries Corporations, except in the cases of compact group of industries, holders of release orders for export of engineering goods and holders of essentiality certificates. For this purpose, from 1978-79 onward, annual plans of despatches to the various State Small Scale Industries Corporations are drawn up. In the absence of any precise assessment of capacity of small scale units in various States. On a uniform, all-India basis, their off-take during the time of easy availability was considered to provide an adequate and appropriate basis and the plan of despatches was drawn up accordingly. The relevant figures (in tonnes) for Maharashtra and Goa for the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Year	Despatches (in tonnes)	
	Planned	Actual
1977-78	—	16,090
1978-79	58,078	44,925
1979-80	55,000	47,508
1980-81	60,000	32,076*

(\*for April-Oct., 1980 only)

As regards pig iron, this is not normally in short supply. However, because of certain temporary but severe constraints in production, there has been some shortage in the last few months. At present, pig iron is being distributed on the basis of average off-take during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. The availability of pig iron is expected to improve shortly and it should then be possible to meet the requirement in full.

#### **Russia's interest in revamping the programme of SAIL**

2641. SHRI M. RAMGORAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has shown interest in the matter of revamping the programme of SAIL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Soviet assistance in modernisation and expansion of the existing steel plants under Steel Authority of India Limited. The position is indicated below:

1. BHILAI: The Soviets in consultation with Bhilai Steel Plant and MECON have drawn up a modernisation scheme known as "Basic Technical and Economic Considerations (BTEC)" for augmentation of production of the existing stream of 2.5 MT of Bhilai Steel Plant. That scheme along with other possibilities for modernisation are under consideration of Bhilai Management.

2. BOKORO: The Soviet organisation had prepared technical recommendations for increasing steel production at the Bokaro Steel Plant to 5.5 MT per year through application of technical innovations. A feasibility study in this regard is being undertaken. A proposal for Bokaro Steel Plant's expansion from 4.0 MT to 4.75 MT is under consideration of the Government.

3. INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (IISCO): In the Working Group discussions under the aegis of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in November, 1980, the Indian side has requested the Soviet side to consider the possibility of their participation in improving the operation of IISCO's plant at Burnpur by modernisation and introduction of advanced technology. Soviets would take a final decision after scrutiny of the situation at the plant by Soviet Specialists.

**Gold smuggling**

2642. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold into India is on the high side during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the details of confiscated gold, the arrests made (including Indians and foreigners) and the steps being taken to prevent such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by the Government do not indicate that there is any large scale smuggling of gold into India during the last six months.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Trade Delegations sent Abroad**

2643. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade delegations went abroad during the last six months;

(b) the names of persons in each such trade delegation and the countries visited by them; and

(c) the quantity of business procured by each such trade delegation and the details of various agreements signed?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Government delegations do not normally negotiate business abroad. Visits by such delegations are for bilateral trade talks and for negotiating trade agreements.

No fresh trade agreement was signed by India with any country during the last six months. However on the expiry of the trade agreement with Bangladesh, a new trade agreement was signed in October, 1980.

**Statement**

Names of persons in each trade delegation	Names of the countries visited
(1)	(2)
I. 1) Shri Pranab Mukherjee Commerce Minister 2) Sh. V. Kumar, P.S. to Commerce Minister. 3) Shri T.S.R. Subramanian Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce. 4) Shri K.K. Bhargava, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	Iraq and Abu Dhabi.
II. 1) Shri A.S. Gill, Commerce Secretary, 2) Shri G.S. Sawhney, Member (Customs), Ministry of Finance.	Nepal.

Names of persons in each trade delegation	Names of the countries visited.
3) Shri D.K. Jain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	Nepal— <i>contd.</i>
4) Shri N. Dayal, Director, Ministry of Commerce.	
5) Shri R. Verma, Director (Northern Division), Ministry of External Affairs.	
6) Shri A.K. Babbar, Officer on Special Duty (Nepal), Directorate of Revenue & Intelligence.	
7) Shri A.K. Mishra, Joint Director (TT), Railway Board,	
8) Shri J. S. Pande, Under Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	
9) Shri B.A. Tikko, Manager Traffic, Calcutta Port Trust.	
III. 1) Shri A.S. Gill, Commerce Secretary.	Bhutan.
2) Shri G. S. Sawhney, Member (Customs), Ministry of Finance.	
3) Shri A. N. Ram, Joint Secretary (N), Ministry of External Affairs,	
4) Shri N. Dayal, Director, Ministry of Commerce.	
5) Dr. R. K. Dixit, Director (L & T Divn.), Ministry of External Affairs.	
IV. 1) Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Commerce Minister.	Bangladesh.
2) Shri P. K. Kaul, Commerce Secretary.	
3) Shri N. Dayal, Director, Ministry of Commerce.	
4) Shri S. C. Choudhary, P.A. to Commerce Minister.	
V. 1) Shri N. Dayal, Director, Ministry of Commerce.	Pakistan.
2) Shri P. C. Jayaraman, Joint Director, Ministry of Commerce.	
3) Shri A. K. Sen, Industrial Adviser, DGTD.	

Names of persons in each trade delegation	Names of the countries visited.
VI. 1) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Jt. Secy., Ministry of Commerce.	USSR (Moscow).
2) Shri D. K. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	
3) Shri C. I. Sivasubramanian, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	
4) Shri S. Ketharaman, Managing Director, (Marketing Division), Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay.	
VII. 1) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	Poland (Warsaw).
2) Shri Purshottam Lal, Director, Department of Economic Affairs.	
VIII. 1) Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Commerce Minister.	Hungary (Poland).
2) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	
3) Shri N. K. Singh, Director and Special Assistant to Commerce Minister.	
IX. 1) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	Romania (Bucharest).
2) Shri Purshottam Lal, Director, Deptt. of Economic Affairs.	
X. 1) Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Commerce Minister.	Etc.
2) Shri P. K. Kaul, Commerce, Secretary.	
3) Shri S. Narayanaswamy, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Petroleum.	
4) Shri D. K. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs.	
5) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	
6) Shri Kamalkar Mishra, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Power.	



Names of persons in each delegation	Names of the countries visited.
7) Shri N. K. Singh, Director & S.A. to Commerce Minister.	Romania (Bucharest) <i>Contd.</i>
8) Shri T. S. Vijayaraghavan, OSD, Deptt. of Heavy Industry.	
9) Shri N. Sen, Dy. Secy., Ministry of External Affairs.	
10) Shri P. K. Verma, 2nd Secretary, Embassy of India, Bucharest.	
XI. 1) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	Czechoslovakia (Prague).
2) Shri V. Vishwanathan, Deputy Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	

**Provision for Calicut Aerodrome in Sixth Plan**

2644. SHRI A. A. RAHIM:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA:  
GOPALAN:  
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

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

(a) what provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Calicut Aerodrome;

(b) when the work on it will start; and

(c) when the airport will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In the draft Sixth Plan an amount of Rs. 2.52 crores was made for construction of an aerodrome suitable for HS-748 operations. Subsequently, however, it has been decided to develop the aerodrome straightaway for Boeing 737 operations. The provision in the draft Sixth Plan is, therefore, likely to be increased suitably.

(b) The work is expected to commence six months after the estimate is sanctioned.

(c) Airport construction will take about four years.

**Proposal for an Export Promotion Council for Coir**

2645. SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the proposal for constituting an export promotion council for coir when Coir Board is already in field for the same purpose; and

(b) whether Government propose to have consultation with the Government of Kerala which is producing 90 per cent of the coir and coir products, as well as the people's representatives from the area and the representatives of the trade union before taking a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).

Some of the leading exporters in the Coir Industry have sent a proposal to this Ministry for setting up of an Export Promotion Council for Coir Industry mainly with a view to giving exclusive attention to export trade in Coir Products. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Before taking a final decision, Government will take into consideration the various inter-related points of view.

#### **Modification of Bhilai Steel Plant**

2646. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to modify Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details of the modifications?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the modernisation of Bhilai Steel Plant. The position in this regard is that the Soviets in consultation with Bhilai Steel Plant and MECON have drawn up a modernisation scheme known as 'Basic technical and economic consideration' for introduction of technological improvements/innovations as to secure additional production from the existing facilities at minimal cost. This scheme along with other possibilities of technological improvements are under consideration of the steel plant management.

#### **Chaotic situation at the Air Cargo Complex due to Air India strike**

2647. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the eight day old strike in Air India had

created a chaotic situation at the Air Cargo Complex for airlifting export cargo of readymade garments;

(b) if so, the extent of loss in the export earnings;

(c) steps taken by Government to provide necessary relief to the garment exporters; and

(d) measures proposed to be taken by Government to avert such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Air Cargo Complex of which Air India are the ground handling agents remained closed during the period 24th October to 2nd November, 1980. However, with effect from 3rd November, 1980 help of loaders employed by Air Cargo Agents was taken for unloading the export cargo, and presenting the same for customs examination. The strike had only a marginal effect on the working of the Complex.

(b) Though the strike did contribute to the slowing down of movement of ready made garments, the extent of loss resulting therefrom cannot be quantified.

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

#### **Striking Ground Staff of Air India victimised**

2648. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground staff of Air-India went on strike demanding 20 per cent bonus in place of 8.33 per cent as declared by the Company;

(b) why no initiative was taken by the Centre to settle the dispute at an early stage through discussions with the staff's representatives;

(c) whether a large number of employees including some Cabin crew, have been victimised by the management for participating in the strike; and

(d) how much Air-India spent in 1979-80 on publicity, entertainment and free trips for VIP's and perquisites for its Officers?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) Yes, Sir. A section of the employees of Air-India, belonging to the Air-India Employees Guild, were on strike with this demand. The strike has since been called off.

(b) While the strike took place on 24th October, 1980, the Guild was given details of the calculations of Bonus on 10th October, 1980 with the request for an early discussion by the Management of Air India. Subsequently, the matter was discussed on 21st and 23rd October, 1980 when the position was explained in detail to the Guild. Further, tripartite discussions were held in Regional Labour Commissioner's office. The Guild was then requested to refer the dispute to the Regional Labour Commissioner as per provision in the Bonus agreement entered into by the Unions with the Management in 1979 instead of going on strike. Thus, all efforts were made to settle the dispute through discussion with the representatives of the Guild. Moreover, I also personally appealed to the striking employees to call off their strike during my meetings with the representatives of Air-India employees Guild.

(c) There was no victimisation. The Cabin crew in any case, were not involved in the strike. 39 employees were suspended for taking a leading part in the strike and all except 15 of them have been allowed to resume duty. The 15 employees who are still on suspension have been charge-sheeted. Police cases have been registered against some of them for disorderly behaviour, threats of violence etc.

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

### **Hotel rooms constructed during last two years**

2649. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of hotel rooms constructed in last two years;

(b) do the Ministry consider the increase of accommodation to be sufficient in relation to the increase of tourists demand; and

(c) if not, what are Government plans to meet the increasing demand of accommodation in hotels?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) 3414 hotel rooms were added to the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism in the last two years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public-sector undertaking, and the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air-India, are putting up a number of hotels at various places in the country. Besides, the private-sector is also encouraged to set up hotels by making priority allotment of building materials; by allowing the import of essential equipment/machinery; by the grant of institutional loans, etc. Certain tax and fiscal reliefs are also available to them.

### **Pay Scales of Income-tax Inspectors**

2650. **SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand raised by the Income-tax employees representatives regarding changing of pay scale of Income-tax Inspectors working in the Income-tax Department from Rs. 425-800 to Rs. 550-900 has been rejected by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the income-tax employees' representatives have asked that the matter may be referred to the arbitration for its award; and

(d) if so, how much time the Arbitration Board will take to announce its award?

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

(b) There was no justification for revision of the pay scale of Income-tax Inspectors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

देश में एकाधिकार वसूली प्रणाली को लागू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव

2651. श्री मोती साई आर० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कपास निगम द्वारा पिछले वर्ष कितनी कपास का क्रय तथा विक्रय किया गया है और उसके वसूली तथा विक्रय दरें क्या थीं;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र कपास निगम द्वारा पिछले वर्ष अलग से कितनी मात्रा में

कपास का क्रय और विक्रय किया गया है और उसके वसूली तथा विक्रय मूल्य क्या थे ;

(ग) गुजरात कपास संघ द्वारा अलग से कितनी कपास का क्रय और विक्रय किया गया है और उसके वसूली तथा विक्रय मूल्य क्या थे ;

(घ) इन तीनों निगमों में से किसानों को सबसे अधिक मूल्य किसने दिए है और शेष दो निगमों द्वारा किसानों को अच्छे मूल्य दिये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे ; और

(ङ) क्या कपास उत्पादकों के लाभ के लिये पूरे देश में वैसे एकाधिकार वसूली प्रणाली को लागू किये जाने का विचार है जैसी कि महाराष्ट्र द्वारा अपनायी गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रूई निगम, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी विपणन परिषद तथा गुजरात राज्य रूई विपणन परिषद द्वारा 1979-80 के दौरान खरीदी गई तथा बेची गई रूई की मात्राएं निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :-

वसूल की गई मात्रा

बेची गई मात्रा

(इसमें पिछले वर्ष के स्टाकों से की गई बिक्रियां भी शामिल हैं)

	(लाख गांठों में)	
भारतीय रूई निगम लि०	11.11	14.61
महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी विपणन परिषद	17.36	16.81
गुजरात राज्य सहकारी रूई विपणन परिषद	1.10	1.09

बसूली तथा बिक्री कीमतें अलग-अलग किस्मों के लिए अलग-अलग हैं और साथ ही अलग-अलग अवधियों के लिए भी अलग-अलग हैं। ये सभी तीनों संस्थाएं बाजार कीमतों पर बेचती हैं, तथापि, बसूली करते समय महाराष्ट्र परिसंघ आरंभ में उन गारंटी कीमतों पर खरीद करता है जो समर्थन कीमत के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती हैं और बिक्रियों के बाद अगर कोई बोनस होता है तो वे किसानों के साथ बाँट लेते हैं। रूई निगम तथा गुजरात परिसंघ बाजार स्तर पर खरीदारी करते हैं।

(घ) इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना कठिन है क्योंकि अन्तर्ग्रन्थ किस्में पूरी तरह से मिलती जुलती नहीं है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

### हथकरघा वस्तुओं और वस्त्रों का निर्यात

2652. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में हथकरघा वस्तुओं और वस्त्रों की मांग में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, अर्थात्, वर्ष 1974-75 से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक देशावार, कितने-कितने मूल्य की प्रत्येक किस्म की हथकरघा वस्तुओं और वस्त्रों का निर्यात किया गया ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेशचंद्र प्रसन्न) : (क) जी, हाँ, निर्यातों के रुख से इस बात का पता चलता है।

(ख) निर्यातों के वर्गवार तथा देशावार आंकड़े नीचे विवरण I तथा II में दिए गए हैं :—

### विवरण—I

#### हथकरघा उत्पादों के वर्गवार निर्यात

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

वर्ग	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
कृत्रिम	29.14	39.35	53.17	81.59	62.80	67.00	45.24
तैयार वस्त्र	13.25	13.28	22.22	34.54	28.91	23.43	15.11
परिधान	65.00	123.56	173.64	109.42	168.94	170.87	84.00
रेशमी तथा अन्य	13.56	18.87	23.11	32.88	42.27	48.80	25.90
योग	120.95	195.06	272.14	258.43	302.92	310.10	170.26

अनन्तिम अप्रैल—सितम्बर  
80 (अनन्तिम)

## वर्ग—II

हथकरघा उत्पादों के देश-वार निर्यात (आयात करने वाले केवल प्रमुख देश)

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

देश	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77	1977- 78	1978- 79	1979- 80 (अप्रैल-जून)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अमेरिका	37.55	81.56	62.58	67.70	105.69	19.26
ब्रिटेन	15.90	22.41	46.39	27.09	25.52	8.36
पश्चिमी जर्मनी	8.50	19.97	37.41	25.57	29.29	7.82
फ्रांस	9.64	6.72	16.81	10.91	15.21	4.83
गणराज्य	3.38	9.74	13.98	33.66	13.45	2.39
नीदरलैण्ड	5.98	4.03	12.84	7.49	10.71	2.87
इटली	4.53	5.50	10.19	6.58	7.35	1.65
आस्ट्रेलिया	2.82	3.55	6.95	11.30	11.68	1.62
स्वीडन	6.78	2.63	6.76	5.15	6.27	1.99
कनाडा	2.81	4.95	5.68	3.84	3.76	0.62
जापान	1.58	2.44	4.85	5.76	12.17	4.39
सिंगापुर	5.53	4.26	4.59	7.46	6.67	1.58
डेनमार्क	3.12	1.12	4.49	2.95	3.08	0.78
स्विट्जरलैण्ड	1.98	2.25	4.33	3.78	5.00	1.51
मलेशिया	2.95	2.44	3.30	5.06	3.89	1.17

वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन महानिदेशालय से केवल जून, 1979 तक के अखिल भारतीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध हुए हैं।

**Amount of Income Tax Written off**

2653. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income-tax which is in arrears at present;

(b) the amount of income-tax which was written off so far in 1980;

(c) the maximum amount written off during 1980 in respect of first 20 cases and the reasons for the writing off; and

(d) what steps are being taken to recover the income-tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Detailed figures of income-tax arrears are compiled at the end of each quarter. Information is available upto the quarter ending 30-6-1980. The arrears of income-tax due as on that date were as under:—

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

(i) Tax-in-arrears	*707.87
(ii) Demand created but not fallen due for collection.	*274.85

\*Figures Provisional.

(b) During the current financial year upto 30-9-1980 a sum of Rs. 2.86 crores (Figure provisional) has been written off.

(c) The irrecoverable arrears of tax are written off for various reasons, of which the main ones are as under:—

1. assessee having died leaving behind no assets;
2. assessee companies having gone into liquidation;
3. assessee who are alive but have no attachable assets;
4. assessee being untraceable;
5. assessee having left the country without leaving any assets;

6. amount written off as a result of settlement with assessee; and

7. amount being petty, etc.

In individual cases arrears may be written off for one or more of the above reasons.

The irrecoverable arrears are written off by various income-tax authorities including the Commissioners of Income-tax in accordance with the powers delegated to them. The Commissioners of Income-tax are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes wherein total irrecoverable arrears of tax involved is more than Rs. 10 lakhs or more. In 5 cases such an approval has been conveyed to the Commissioners of Income-tax during the current financial year. A list of such cases is at Annex-I.

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Some of the important administrative steps taken recently are at Annex. II.

**Statement-I**

S. No.	Name of the assessee	Amount approved to be written off
		Rs.
1.	Late Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narayan Singh of Padma	1,40,07,422
2.	M/s. S. B. Industrial Development Company Limited	69,08,037
3.	M/s. Teliapara Tea Company Limited	17,55,000
4.	M/s. Renwick & Company Private Limited	16,77,503
5.	M/s. Chunilal Mehta & Company (P) Ltd.	10,00,000

**Statement-II**

Some of the important administrative steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over due are given below:—

(i) High priority has been given to the recovery of tax arrears in the 'Action Plan' of the Income-tax Department for the current financial year i.e. 1980-81;

(ii) The problem was examined in detail at the Commissioners' Conference held in May 1980. The following targets were laid down:—

(a) reduction of 55 per cent arrear demand and 85 per cent of the current demand; and

(b) reduction of 85 per cent of the outstanding entries of the demand raised in 1979-80.

(iii) Monthly progress of recovery of tax arrears is monitored by the Board. The figures are obtained telegraphically from the Commissioners and appropriate remedial action is taken by the Board;

(iv) A Director of Recovery of the rank of the Commissioner of Income-tax closely watches the progress of tax arrears particularly in cases of Rs. 10 lakh and above. His progress is supervised by the Board.

(v) In order to speed up the recovery of tax arrears from companies in liquidation the Department of Company Affairs issued, at the request of the Board, instructions in 1979 to all Official Liquidators to establish close liaison with the Income-tax authorities and to furnish the required information to Income-tax Officers. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to the Income-tax Officers.

(vi) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal involving large arrears was sent in 1979-80 to the President of the Tribunal through the Ministry of Law for disposal on priority basis. Commissioners of Income-tax were requested to keep in touch with Vice-President/Members of the Local benches of the Tribunal.

They were also requested to meet the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Courts of their respective areas requesting them for early fixation of the pending high demand reference. A similar action has been decided for the current financial year and instructions have already been issued on 5th July, 1980.

(vii) A "Tax Arrears and Refund Clearance Fortnight" will be observed in the second fortnight of January, 1981 when special emphasis will be given for reducing the tax arrears.

(viii) In difficult cases for recovery where the amount of Rs. 25,000 or more, separate Income-tax Officers for recovery were appointed in 1979-80 to pay concerted attention to the collection of outstanding amount. The arrangements are being reviewed in the current year and, where feasible, strengthened.

(ix) 36 additional posts of Appellate Assistant Commissioners have been recently sanctioned to accelerate disposal of pending appeals.

(x) Lists of high demand appeals i.e. those involving tax arrears of Rs. 1 lakh and above in each appeal are being sent to the Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) periodically by the Board which are required to dispose them on priority basis. Recently they have been requested to dispose of all such appeals filed upto 31-12-1980 by the end of the current financial year.

(xi) The Income-tax return forms for the assessment year 1979-80 contain a separate proforma in ITNS 224 requiring the assessee, to indicate the particulars of pending rectifications, claims of pre-paid taxes etc. Instructions have been issued to the Income-tax Officers to personally ensure that all the pending rectifications specially those pointed out by the assessee in the proforma in ITNS 224 are duly carried out so that the net tax payments can be recovered expeditiously and infructuous arrears are removed. The Board is watching the progress in this regard.



(xii) Instructions have been issued requiring the Commissioners to convene periodical meetings with their Inspecting Assistant Commissioners who should do likewise with their range Income-tax Officers to appraise the performance of recovery work. The Board, as stated before, have also been appraising the performance of each Commissioner of Income-tax through monthly telegraphic reports.

#### **Fund for revamping and rejuvenation of Tea Plantation in Darjeeling**

2654. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set apart a substantial amount of fund for revamping and rejuvenation of tea plantations in the hill areas of the district of Darjeeling; and

(b) what would be the criteria and terms and conditions for reimbursement of the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). On the basis of a Techno-Economic Survey conducted under the auspices of the Tea Board, a scheme for financing a 10 year development programme for the Darjeeling Tea Industry prepared by the Board is under consideration of the Government.

Meanwhile, assistance under the existing Development Schemes of the Tea Board viz. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme and Replantation and Rejuvenation Subsidy Scheme, are available to the tea estates in Darjeeling. The rate of replantation subsidy for Darjeeling gardens has recently been enhanced from Rs. 5,000 per hectare to Rs. 15,000 per hectare.

#### **Financial relief to Silver Ornament Cottage Industries in Maharashtra**

2655. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that due to the harassment for issuance of licence and levy of excise duty on Five Small Silver Ornament Cottage Industries of Hupari in Maharashtra these are closed and thousands of labourers and job-workers are deserted; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to give financial relief to these small units at Hupari in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Certain manufacturers producing silver wires and strips at Hupari in Maharashtra were required to take out central excise licences and pay central excise duty as the value of their clearances exceeded the duty free limit under Notification No. 89/79 dated 1-3-79. Action was accordingly initiated by the Central Excise authorities. Subsequently, however, Government have exempted strips, wires, sheets, plates and foils of silver from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, under Notification No. 161/80 dated 15-10-80. Manufacturers, including job workers, whose products are exempt under this notification are not now required to take out a central excise licence or pay central excise duty.

#### **Transfer of staff from Controller of Accounts**

2657. SHRI C. PALANTAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the staff from the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance are transferred without their consent in writing to the office of the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit and posted to Ex-Cadre Posts which is out of their Cadre, and com-

pelled to work under their juniors who have been promoted to higher grades without even five years experience;

(b) whether it is also true that officials sitting side by side, and doing the same work, performing similar duties and having the same responsibilities in the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit are getting Deputation (Duty) Allowance and the staff of the Controller of Accounts are not paid Deputation (Duty) Allowance;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(d) whether the Finance Ministry have been receiving representations in the matter; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) Consequent on the departmentalisation of accounts of Union Government, some of the staff employed in various Offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department were transferred to the Accounts side along with the work on which they were engaged, under the provisions of the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Act, 1976. Accordingly the Staff engaged in the Office of the erstwhile Accountant General, Central Revenues (now Director Audit, Central Revenues) on external assistance transactions was transferred to the Ministry of Finance and located in the Office of the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit along with other staff already working there.

As the persons transferred from the erstwhile A.G.C.R.'s Office and those taken on deputation basis do not belong to a common seniority list, the question of any compulsion or seniors working under juniors does not arise.

(b) As explained above, some of the posts in the Office of the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit are manned by the Staff of the Indian Audit and

Accounts Department transferred along with their work consequent upon departmentalisation of Union accounts and the other posts are those which are filled up by the Department of Economic Affairs in accordance with the relevant Recruitment Rules which inter alia provide payment of deputation (duty) allowance.

(c) to (e). Deputation (duty) allowance is admissible when appointments are made by transfer on a temporary basis to other Departments or State Government provided the transfer is outside the normal field of deployment. Representation from employees belonging to the Cadre of Controller of Accounts and working in the Office of Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit were received for payment of Deputation (duty) Allowance to them. In the peculiar circumstances in which the staff borne on the cadre of Controller of Accounts was allocated to the Office of the Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit, their transfer to the Office of the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit is not deemed as outside the normal field of their deployment. The payment of deputation (duty) allowance is, therefore, not admissible.

#### **Output of Mica**

2658. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of mica in India during the last five calendar years, State-wise;

(b) whether mica production is getting reduced in recent years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve mica production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total output of mica in the country during the last five calendar years is given below:—

(Qty. in tonnes)

Name of State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	3584	2834	2913	3067	2641
Bihar . . . . .	6191	5795	5559	5714	5394
Rajasthan . . . . .	1686	850	860	801	935
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	40	14	20	11	10
West Bengal . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	11501	9494	9532	9693	8980

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has set up a Committee to conduct an in-depth study of various problems facing the mica Industry. The Committee is at work and its report is awaited.

**Allotment of quota of Stainless Steel, Aluminium to SC/ST**

2659. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the reservation of percentage of allotment of quota of stainless steel, aluminium etc., to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in MMTC has been discontinued;

(b) if so, from when and the reasons therefor;

(c) how many applications have been received during the period, from when the reservation of quota for SC/ST has been fixed and how many SC/ST have been benefited and how many applications are still pending; when the balance applications will be finalised; and

(d) is there any proposal to revive the old procedure reserving quota for SC/ST and if so, when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). In terms of the import policy, there is no reservation of percentage of allotment of quota to the SC/ST in respect of stainless steel, aluminium

etc. The question of discontinuing percentage allotment of quota of such metals therefore would not arise.

ग्रफीम की खेती में किसानों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए परामर्शदात्री समिति की स्थापना

2660. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को ग्रफीम की खेती में होने वाली कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का, केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, किसी परामर्शदात्री बोर्ड अथवा समिति के गठन का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या किसानों द्वारा उनके पास उपलब्ध पोस्त की भूसी के संग्रह करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी नहीं ?

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Devaluation of Rupee against Pound Sterling**

2661. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rupee has been devalued against Pound Sterling;

(b) if so, what is the present exchange rate for a pound and the extent of fall in the exchange rate since January, 1980; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for general devaluation of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to down-ward adjustments in the value of the rupee against Pound Sterling effected from time to time. In this connection, it may be stated that the terms devaluation and revaluation have lost their earlier unambiguous meaning in the present system of "floating" exchange rates obtaining for major currencies of the world.

The exchange rate policy currently in force was adopted with effect from 25th September, 1975. Under this policy, the value of the rupee is fixed not in terms of any one currency but in terms of a basket of currencies. The exchange rate of the rupee in terms of pound-sterling (which is the "intervention currency") is calculated from this fixed basket using the exchange rates between the various component currencies as determined in international currency markets. As these exchange rates change, the exchange rate of the rupee in terms of pound sterling changes and accordingly periodic adjustments are announced in the rupee sterling rate.

The latest middle rate as announced by the Reserve Bank of India on 24th November, 1980 was Rs. 18.50 per pound sterling. The changes and extent of appreciation/depreciation of rupee against pound sterling since

January, 1980 are given in the attached statement.

(c) The exchange rate arrangement of basket valuation of the rupee has served India well and at present there is no proposal for general devaluation of the rupee.

**Statement**

*Adjustment in the Rupee—Sterling Rate since January, 1980*

Date of adjustment	Pound 1 = Rs. (Middle Rate)	Percentage appreciation (+)/depre- ciation(—) of rupee against Pound Sterling
1	2	3
4-12-79	17.80	(—)1.40
9-1-80	18.00	(—)1.11
21-1-80	18.13	(—)0.83
15-2-80	18.25	(—)0.55
5-3-80	18.15	(+)0.55
11-3-80	18.05	(+)0.55
18-3-80	17.85	(+)1.11
1-4-80	17.70	(+)0.85
2-4-80	17.60	(+)0.56
11-4-80	17.75	(—)0.85
17-4-80	17.90	(—)0.84
24-4-80	18.05	(—)0.83
15-5-80	18.15	(—)0.55
22-5-80	18.25	(—)0.55
27-5-80	18.35	(—)0.54
8-7-80	18.45	(—)0.54
28-7-80	18.55	(—)0.54
30-7-80	18.45	(+)0.54
31-7-80	18.40	(—)0.27
1-8-80	18.35	(+)0.27

1	2	3
7-8-80	18.45	(—)0.54
28-8-80	18.55	(—)0.54
2-9-80	18.60	(—)0.27
5-9-80	18.65	(—)0.27
16-9-80	18.55	(+)0.54
23-9-80	18.65	(—)0.54
29-9-80	18.55	(+)0.54
14-10-80	18.65	(—)0.54
21-10-80	18.75	(—)0.53
24-10-80	18.85	(—)0.53
10-11-80	18.75	(+)0.53
11-11-80	18.65	(+)0.53
24-11-80	18.50	(+)0.81

#### Implementation of recommendations of Wanchoo Committee

2662. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined in depth various recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Wanchoo Committee made 393 recommendations, out of which decisions have been taken on 328 recommendations. The other recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Out of 328 recommendations on which decisions have been taken, 319 decisions have already been implemented. Efforts are being made to implement the other recommendations.

#### अफीम का प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन

2663. प्रो० रिमैला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां अफीम का प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन सबसे अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों की निरन्तर यह मांग रही है कि उन्हें अफीम की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए जाएं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नए लाइसेंस जारी करने की बजाए अफीम की खेती का क्षेत्र 33 प्रतिशत कम करने के कारण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिंसोदिया) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान राज्य में अफीम की प्रति हेक्टेयर औसत उपज अधिकतम रही है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) विश्व में भारतीय अफीम की मांग गिर जाने और उसके परिणामतः अफीम का बड़ा स्टॉक जमा हो जाने के कारण पोस्ट की कास्ट हेतु लाइसेंसशुदा रकबों को कम करने और कोई नये पट्टे जारी नहीं करने का फैसला किया गया है ।

#### कपड़े का सूत्र

2664. श्री रामलाल राहो : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कपड़े पर उत्पादन शुल्क बढ़ाने जाने के पश्चात् नियंत्रित कपड़ों के सरफर

द्वारा घोषित किए गए मूल्य और वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य में कितना अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या इस नीति के फलस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को कोई राहत मिली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रों (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय बजट 1980-81 में सरकार ने कंट्रोल के कपड़े की किस्मों पर यथा-मूल्य शुल्क के संबंध में दी गई छूट 1 प्रतिशत से 4 प्रतिशत तक अलग-अलग है। उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट के कारण यह राहत उपभोक्ताओं को पहुंचाई जा रही है।

#### Income-tax raids

2665. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount yielded through raids conducted by Income Tax Officials during the current year;

(b) what further steps are being proposed to be taken to unearth concealed income; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Assets valued at rupees 15.80 crores approximately have been seized in the course of 2,829 searches conducted by the Income-tax Department from 1-1-1980 to 21-11-1980.

(b) Government by invoking the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act and other Acts, is taking all possible steps to fight the evil of black-money and tax evasion. It is proposed to use the powers of search and seizure and survey more extensively in appropriate cases.

(c) Following the search operations, the Income-tax Department has taken up the concerned cases for intensive investigation. Instructions have also been issued to the assessing officers to complete the assessments in these cases expeditiously and to bring to tax the escaped income and wealth. In appropriate cases, action will be taken to impose penalty and launch prosecution as provided for in the law.

#### Rise in the prices of essential commodities

2666. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of rise in prices of essential commodities in comparison to the prices in January, 1970 and January, 1980; and

(b) which of the essential commodities have got excessive rise in prices in comparison to other essential commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The percentage increases in the index numbers of wholesale prices of selected commodities between April, 1971 and January, 1980 are given in the Statement, under the current series of index numbers of wholesale prices (Base: 1970-71 is equal to 100), such data prior to April, 1971 are not available.

Statement	
Commodity	Percentage Increase in Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices between April, 1971 and January, 1980
1	2
Rice . . . . .	+94.7
Wheat . . . . .	+72.2
Jowar . . . . .	+77.3
Bajra . . . . .	+130.1
Barley . . . . .	+137.6
Maize . . . . .	+116.5
Ragi . . . . .	+56.9
Gram . . . . .	+175.0
Arhar . . . . .	+153.5
Moong . . . . .	+200.7
Masoor . . . . .	+127.7
Urad . . . . .	+93.2
Potatoes . . . . .	+55.7
Onions . . . . .	+844.3
Bananas . . . . .	+47.7
Milk . . . . .	+55.6
Eggs . . . . .	+108.3
Fish . . . . .	+182.3
Meat . . . . .	+184.5
Chillies . . . . .	+37.4
Turmeric . . . . .	+119.3
Tea . . . . .	+124.3
Coffee . . . . .	+76.3
Coke . . . . .	+159.5

1	2
Kerosene . . . . .	+173.3
Biscuits . . . . .	+81.0
Bread . . . . .	+60.0
Sugar . . . . .	+86.6
Gur . . . . .	+119.4
Vanaspati . . . . .	+112.9
Groundnut Oil . . . . .	+113.4
Mustard Oil . . . . .	+150.4
Coconut Oil . . . . .	+111.7
Gingelly Oil . . . . .	+97.0
Cotton seed Oil . . . . .	+85.7
Cotton cloth (mills) . . . . .	+85.4
Khadi cloth . . . . .	+69.6
Handloom & Powerloom cloth . . . . .	+84.3
Paper . . . . .	+130.6
Foot-wear . . . . .	+135.3
Tyres . . . . .	+127.2
Rubber & Plastics Shoes . . . . .	+50.2
Soda Ash . . . . .	+176.6
Soap . . . . .	+109.7
Synthetic detergents . . . . .	+154.2
Tooth Powder . . . . .	+100.0
Tooth Paste . . . . .	+171.5
Matches . . . . .	+35.8
Cement . . . . .	+126.2
Dry cells . . . . .	+94.5
Electric Lamps . . . . .	+84.4
Tooth Brush . . . . .	+58.2
Razor Blades . . . . .	+19.9
Hurricane Lanterns . . . . .	+90.5
Salt . . . . .	+148.4
Bidi . . . . .	+95.8
Cigarettes . . . . .	+111.1

**Directors/Representatives of Public Sector Financial Institutions on Companies**

2667. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who have been nominated as Government Directors/Representatives of the public sector financial institutions on several Companies with names of the previous employers or Department of Government; and

(b) what are the criteria for selection of Government nominees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of officials of the Government of India and the Central Government financial institutions who have been appointed to the Boards of Directors of private sector companies is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Rise in wholesale price index**

2668. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state the comparative rise in the index of wholesale prices since the presentation of 1980-81 Budget as against the corresponding period 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The latest wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) at 258.9 for the week ended 15-11-1980 shows an increase of 4.9 per cent since the presentation of the 1980-81 Budget as against 9.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1979-80 (i.e. between 16-6-1979 and 17-11-1979).

**Credit facilities to Share-croppers by nationalised Banks**

2669. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many share-croppers have got credit facilities from the Nationalised Banks during the last five years including the current year till September, 80 in the States and Union Territories (separately) year-wise; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India does not call for information separately regarding finance provided to the share-croppers by the commercial banks. Moreover the data is available only in regard to the number of accounts and not the number of farmers/cultivators financed.

However, according to available information in the State of West Bengal the commercial banks had financed 32720 share-croppers/assignees of vested land in Kharif 1979 and the amount outstanding in their account was Rs. 93.32 lakhs.

**Writing off Farm Loans in States**

2670. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have taken steps to write off farm loans;

(b) whether any State has asked for any financial assistance;

(c) whether the Centre has issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The Government of Tamil Nadu announced their decision to write off Rs. 16 crores of taccavi loans and Rs. 42 crores of principal and interest on cooperative loans outstanding against small farmers. The Government of Maharashtra contemplate paying the principal and interest due from



small farmers as on 30th June, 1979 to the respective financial institutions and has made a budget provision of Rs. 49 crores for this purpose. The Government of Kerala announced a decision to waive interest on all loans taken by farmers owning less than 2 hectares prior to 1st April, 1976 and to make good the loss sustained by the credit agencies on this score. The Government of Orissa propose to provide debt relief to farmers in chronically drought affected areas and has sought Central grant of Rs. 22.50 crores for this purpose.

The Central Government is of the view that general or a large scale write-off of loans will have adverse impact on the atmosphere regarding re-payment 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. Mechanisms exist at present for affording relief to farmers affected by natural calamities including drought, such as, conversion of short term loans into medium term loans and even write-off of dues in appropriate cases. These mechanisms should be used to afford relief to farmers keeping in view the measure of distress and their ability to repay their dues. No Central grant can be provided by the Central Government to any State Government for this purpose.

#### Sale of Revolvers imported by STC

2671. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether revolvers were imported by the State Trading Corporation from West Germany and other countries;

(b) whether some imported revolvers were released to Delhi Rifle Association and other arms dealers;

(c) if so, what were the rates at which they were sold to the Rifle Association and to other Arms dealers;

(d) whether .32 bore revolvers have been requested to be released

by the Rifle Association at the original rates intimated to them by the S.T.C. for issuing them to their members without making profit;

(e) whether it is not a fact that the Rifle Association is a recognized institution recognised by Govt. of India;

(f) what is the difficulty in releasing to them the quantity of revolvers asked for;

(g) whether many representations have been sent to the Ministry of Commerce; and

(h) what is the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). No imported revolvers were allotted/released to "Delhi Rifle Association", as there is no Association with that name registered with STC. However, imported weapons were released to the arms dealers registered with the STC on the basis of price fixed by the Pricing Committee of CCI&E.

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

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

#### Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Borders

2672. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rampant smuggling is going on in between Nepal and India mainly through Jogbani and Galgolia, District Purnea, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling between

Nepal and India along the Indo-Nepal border, including Jogbani and Galgolia in Bihar.

(b) Anti-smuggling measures along the Indo-Nepal border have been intensified and the Customs authorities in the region alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the border.

#### Request for seeds from Saudi Arabia

2673. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has requested India to supply seeds;

(b) if so, the varieties thereof asked for supply; and

(c) what has been the supply of seeds to other countries during the last two years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of export of potatoes and other seeds for sowing purposes from India in 1978-79 and 1979-80 (upto October, 1979) are indicated in the statement attached.

#### Statement

S.No.	Description of item	Quantity : Thousand Kgs. Value : Rs. Lakhs.			
		1978-79 Q.	V.	1979-80 (upto Oct. 79) Q.	V.
1.	Potatoes seed for sowing . . . . .	142	1.60	72	1.88
2.	Cabbage Seeds . . . . .	12	1.74	neg.	0.05
3.	Cauliflower Seeds . . . . .	—	—	neg.	0.45
4.	Onion Seeds . . . . .	40	8.64	48	11.43
5.	Radish Seeds . . . . .	9	1.27	4	1.61
6.	Vegetable seeds for planting n.e.s. . . . .	23	8.82	10	1.95
7.	Fruit seeds for planting or sowing . . . . .	1	0.08	2	0.39
8.	Grass and clover seeds . . . . .	neg.	0.10	—	—
9.	Other seeds etc. for planting, n.e.s. . . . .	308	48.13	47	5.69

#### Letter of Intent for Ferro Alloys Corporation

2674. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued the letter of intent in favour of Ferro Alloys Corporation to set up

a charge chrome plant in the private sector at Bhadrak, Orissa State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Gov-

ernment have issued a Letter of Intent No. 387(79) dated 12-11-1979 to M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., Tumsar, Maharashtra to set up a plant of 50,000 tonnes per annum capacity for the manufacture of charge chrome, to be located at Bhadrak in Balasore Distt. of Orissa. The Company has accepted 100 per cent export obligation for next 10 years with the condition that if the indigenous requirement for charge chrome develops at any time during this period, the firm will first meet the indigenous requirements.

(c) The Government have been advised by the Company that it is likely to take 36 months to commission the plant.

#### **Working of Bhatti Mines at Badarpur, Delhi**

2675. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry had been constituted into the working of the Bhatti mines at Badarpur, Delhi.

(b) the scope of the enquiry and the conclusions of the enquiry;

(c) measures taken thereon;

(d) the total revenue the Delhi Administration is at present getting from all the mines in Delhi; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to increase higher revenue yield therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration was asked to hold an administrative enquiry into the working of the Bhatti mines under the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation. The report has since been submitted and is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(d) About Rs. 8.00 lakhs per month on an average as reported by the

#### **Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation.**

(e) The following steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation to increase the revenue from the mining areas:

1. The amount of royalty is now being collected from the mineral buyers at the Check Post at the time of the entry of their trucks. This was being collected at the time of leaving the Check Post in the past.

2. Proper cash receipts for the royalty are issued to the mineral buyers who are required to show the same to the mining mates (technical staff for supervising the excavations, etc.) who are posted in the various zones/sub-zones in the mining areas. The mineral is sold by the licensees to the buyers on production of the receipts issued at the Check Post and further checked by the Mining Mates to eliminate chances of any pilferage/unauthorised sale of mineral by the licensees to deprive the DSIDC of its share of revenue.

3. A register is being maintained at the Check Post to record the details of incoming and outgoing vehicles, carrying mineral to have a check over each and every mineral-carrying vehicle. This register is maintained by the Security Officer posted at the Check Post.

4. The entire mining area particularly at Bhatti has been divided into various zones/sub-zones under the charge of technically qualified mining mates and foreman for exercising proper control over the lifting of minerals only by the authorised persons besides supervising safety measures, etc.

5. The security arrangements at the mining Check Post have been re-organised with the timely transfer of officials from one place to the other to ensure that a particular official does not stay at one Check Post for longer duration and develops some vested interest.

6. Surprise checks are organised by the Vigilance Branch of this Corporation as well as the Anti-Corruption Department of Delhi Administration to take action against erring officials/ carriers in order to check corrupt practice at the Check Post or during transit.

7. Two Ex-Army Captains have recently been appointed as Security Officers only for the mining areas to exercise effective control and supervision over the Check Post which is main point of revenue collection.

8. The old Check Post at Bhatti is being shifted to a new location where proper arrangements are being made for checking the incoming and outgoing vehicles with sufficient flood lights and iron gates with proper sitting arrangements for the staff as these Check Posts function round the clock.

9. A proposal is also under consideration to establish a police chokwi at Bhatti near the Check Post for the safety of cash and staff besides dealing with other law and order problem at Bhatti where big labour colony is also being constructed and developed by this Corporation to accommodate about 200 labourers and their families in the first phase.

The above steps have shown an additional increase in the revenue to the tune of Rs. 5,000/- per day.

Steps are also under way to recruit more security staff for various Check Post with vehicles, etc. for effective supervision at the Check Post and mining areas.

#### **Import Duty on Chemicals for use in Pesticides**

2676. SHRI RANJITSINGH P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce import duty on chemicals used in the manufacture of pesticides, as the burden of such import duty is passed on to farmers; and

(b) what is the current rate of import duty on such chemicals and other duties on the manufacture of pesticides?

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

(b) The import duty on chemicals depends on their nature and chemical composition. However, chemicals which are used as raw material for manufacture of pesticides would generally be classifiable under item 29.01/45(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rate of duty on chemicals so classifiable, is 60 per cent basic plus 15 per cent auxiliary. Additional duty at the rate of 8 per cent *ad valorem* is also chargeable. Pesticides manufactured in the country and falling under item 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, are exempt from the payment of Central Excise duty leviable under the said item.

#### **Canned Sardines**

2677. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marine Products Export Development Authority has investigated the possibilities of canned sardines in coconut milk sauce; and

(b) if so, which are the countries holding out prospects to import Indian made canned sardines of the above description?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Marine Products Export Development Authority has conducted a number of studies for canning sardines in different types of media but these studies have not identified canning of sardines in coconut milk sauce.

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of Canned fish**

2678. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority has studied the possibilities of exporting canned fish such as sardines, mackerels, Tuna and seer fish and if so, what are the possibilities; and

(b) what were the quantities and values thereof of canned fish exported

from India from 1975 onwards, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Studies conducted by Marine Products Export Development Authority have revealed potential markets for canned sardines, canned mackerels, canned Tuna in Singapore, West Europe, West Asia and U.S.A.

(b) The details of exports of canned fish exported from India from 1975 onwards are as follows:—

Q : Quantity in Tonnes  
V : Value in Rs. lakhs.

Items	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (Jan. August)	1980 (Jan. August)
1. Canned Sardines	Q : — V : —	41 5.34	11 1.41	Neg. Neg.	— —	— —
2. Canned Tuna	Q : — V : —	— —	22 3.49	14 2.20	Neg. 0.16	1.05
3. Canned Fish	Q : Neg. V : Neg.	2 0.26	— —	1 0.20	2 0.80	— —
TOTAL	Q : Neg. V : Neg.	43 5.60	38 4.90	15 2.40	2 0.96	3 1.05

**Staff strength of the Marine Products Export Development Authority**

2679. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the following details:

(a) the category-wise staff strength of the Marine Products Export Development Authority as on 1-4-80;

(b) the basic and/or special qualifications, if any, prescribed for each category;

(c) the total wage/salary bills of each category per month in 1979 and the first three months of 1980; and

(d) the number of persons on deputation from Central and States services in the M.P.E.D.A., as on 1-4-80

and the total deputation allowances of employees and officers on such deputation in January, February and March, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The category-wise staff strength of the Marine Products Export Development Authority is as follows:

Group A	30
Group B	35
Group C	119
Group D	23

(b) The basic and/or special qualifications are not prescribed category-wise. Qualifications are prescribed for individual posts according to job requirements.

(c) The details of total wage/salary bills of officers and establishment per month in 1979 and the first three months of 1980 are given in the Annexure.

(d) The number of persons on deputation from Central and State services in the Marine Products Export Development Authority as on 1-4-1980 and

the total deputation allowance of employees and officers on such deputation in January, February and March, 1980 was as follows:

5 officers were on deputation from Central and State services as on 1-4-1980 and the total deputation allowance since paid to them in the month of January, February and March, 1980 was Rs. 758/- p.m.

**Statement**

**OFFICERS**

Months	Pay	Allowances
	Rs.	Rs.
January 1979 . . . . .	80953.72	29854.73
February 1979 . . . . .	29136.57	16340.80
March 1979 . . . . .	28638.00	17507.05
April 1979 . . . . .	29536.00	17698.45
May 1979 . . . . .	29536.00	18465.65
June 1979 . . . . .	29516.00	18411.65
July 1979 . . . . .	29921.00	18721.75
August 1979 . . . . .	29198.00	18714.90
September 1979 . . . . .	31397.70	23393.90
October 1979 . . . . .	34604.30	24558.45
November 1979 . . . . .	33228.70	21098.15
December 1979 . . . . .	34184.00	25495.30
January 1980 . . . . .	35415.15	26823.96
February 1980 . . . . .	35244.00	26351.60
March 1980 . . . . .	35484.00	26023.00
	Pay (2)	Allowance (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
January 1979 . . . . .	44976.95	32536.50
February 1979 . . . . .	43492.80	31527.20
March 1979 . . . . .	48221.11	30289.65
April 1979 . . . . .	48646.85	30330.60
May 1979 . . . . .	51542.75	34816.65
June 1979 . . . . .	51850.25	34462.50

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
July 1979 . . . . .	52336 73	34746 45
August 1979 . . . . .	56282 80	37816 20
September 1979 . . . . .	64081 20	43835 20
October 1979 . . . . .	64057 65	44278 65
November 1979 . . . . .	65251 90	46767 65
December 1979 . . . . .	64860 20	46558 15
January 1980 . . . . .	65914 10	47498 85
February 1980 . . . . .	66989 80	47976 50
March 1980 . . . . .	68070 75	48775 75

**Shifting of Malangtoli Project from Hyderabad to Joda, Orissa**

2680. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to shift the Head Office of Malangtoli Project from Hyderabad to Joda, Barbie, or any nearest Mines area of Malangtoli, Orissa; and

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Banking facilities in Block Headquarters of Andhra Pradesh**

2681. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many block headquarters in Andhra Pradesh are without any branch of any of the nationalised banks;

(b) whether Government intend to open rural banks in these unbanked areas; and

(c) what other steps are contemplated to provide banking facilities to these rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Branches of commercial banks exist at or within three Kilometres of all block headquarters in Andhra Pradesh, except Shermahammadpuram in Srikakulam District. Keeping in view the lack of infrastructural facilities at this centre, Government of Andhra Pradesh had suggested branch opening at Etcherla—a centre within 3 Kms of Shermahammadpuram. A licence for opening a branch at this centre has been issued by the Reserve Bank to Andhra Bank.

(b) to (c). Under its current branch licensing policy for 3 year period of 1979—81, the Reserve Bank is seeking to ensure that the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks are primarily devoted to the opening of branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in districts having poorer coverage than one bank branch per 20,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas. In terms of this programme, 282 branches are required to be opened at rural/semi-urban centres in deficit districts of Andhra Pradesh. The Reserve Bank had upto end-July 1980, issued authorisations to commercial banks for opening branches at 228 centres. Allotment of remaining centres is in progress.

**Salarjung Museum**

2682. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the priceless treasures of the Salarjung Museum have been brought to notice of the world through advertisements issued by his Department;

(b) whether Government do consider the museum as a means of attracting tourists to Hyderabad; and

(c) if so, what other steps have been taken to publicise the museum to the world?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The promotion strategy including advertising undertaken by the Department of Tourism abroad projects India as a composite multi-dimensional tourist product. Individual tourist centres such as Hyderabad or Museums like Salarjung Museum are publicised through tourist publicity literature in the form of brochures, folders, maps, directories, posters, etc. Salarjung Museum features prominently in the multi-colour folder on Hyderabad city. It is also featured in Information Directories on Hyderabad and Museums & Art Galleries and the Southern Region brochure.

**Air-India to enter Hotel Industry**

2683. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

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

(a) whether Air-India has decided to enter the hotel industry in a big way;

(b) if so, the places in India and outside where Air-India has decided to set up hotels; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay involved and how it is proposed to finance these projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., a subsidiary company of Air India, is already engaged in Hotel Industry. In addition to the Centaur Hotel at Bombay already owned by the company, two other hotels, one at Juhu, Bombay and the other at Srinagar are already under construction. The company is also planning to set up hotels at Delhi airport, Rajgir and Kushinagar.

(c) The estimated cost of the hotels under construction being planned is as follows:

Hotel Project	Cost (Rs. in crores)
Juhu, Bombay	12.82
Srinagar	10.99
Delhi	15.00
Rajgir	1.50
Kushinagar	1.50

It is proposed to finance these projects by equity participation by Air India and long term loans from financial institutions. Foreign equity participation in the projects at Rajgir and Kushinagar is also likely.

**High Cost of Man-made Fibre Filament Yarn**

2684. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that due to the high cost of man-made fibre filament yarn, many small units in Amritsar and Ludiana in Punjab have closed down and some are facing closure;

(b) whether any changes are proposed in the excise structure of polyester blend yarn and fabrics in the order to boost the consumption of polyestd fibre by not only mills in the organised sector but also the smaller units and thereby help the fibre industry to step up its operations and production; and



(c) if so, what and when these are likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received any such report.

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

(c) Does not arise.

#### Flight by Private Operators between Bombay and Ratnagiri

2685. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that Golden Sun Aviation Company, Private operators, were operating flights between Bombay-Ratnagiri and now they have stopped operating flights and reasons for the same;

(b) whether the operators have submitted any petition to Government in this connection and if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to start a third Airline and whether Ratnagiri in Maharashtra will be connected by this Airline and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. They have discontinued operating their services on Bombay-Ratnagiri route from May 1979 due to irregular supply of Av-gas 100, and also due to steep increase in fuel prices.

(b) The Company have applied for the import of a Nomad N-22B aircraft, which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The general question of Third Level Air Services is under consideration of the Government. Route pattern and other associated details are being framed.

#### Extension of Avro Service from Bombay to Belgaum/Mangalore

2686. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to extend avro service from Bombay to Belgaum to Mangalore in order to lessen the congestion at Mangalore Air Port; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Facilities to Passengers at Mangalore Airport

2687. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend more facilities to the passengers by way of providing lounges at the Mangalore Airport;

(b) if so, whether Government have earmarked any amount during the current financial year for this purpose; and

(c) if so, amount earmarked and when the work is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. These is a proposal to extend and modify the terminal building at Mangalore to provide additional passenger facilities. An estimate amounting to Rs. 25.41 lakhs is under consideration for this purpose for sanction. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been made in the current financial year to facilitate the sanctioning of the work. The work will commence after the estimate is sanctioned.

**Exploitation of Gold in Kolar Gold Mines**

2688. SHRI JANARDHANA

POOJARY:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether in view of high price of gold in international market, Government have mooted any plan to exploit every bit of gold in Kolar Gold Mines and other gold mines in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In view of the change in economics of gold production on account of world price of gold, Government have taken up further exploration of gold in the Kolar Gold Field area in Karnataka besides other places. The Bharat Gold Mines Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) is studying the economic feasibility of re-opening the Yeppamana Mines in Ramgiri Gold Field in Andhra Pradesh abandoned in 1927. Hutti Gold Mines Limited (A Government of Karnataka Undertaking) has started reclamation work in the Mangalur Mine in Gulbarg District abandoned since 1910 and is yet to determine the resources available there.

**Representation about Anomaly in Investment Patterns of Provident Fund by Trusts**

2689. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Private Sector Industries and different Chambers of Commerce regarding the anomaly in the investment patterns of Provident Fund moneys of exempted Provident Fund Trusts up to the period 31-12-78 as laid down by the Labour

Ministry under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and its Regulations, and that of the Finance Ministry under the Income-Tax Regulations;

(b) if so, the nature and gist of its contents;

(c) whether efforts have been made to sort out this issue, so as to avoid derecognition of such Trusts by the Commissioners of Income-Tax and consequent serious hardships to the Trusts, without any fault of their Members; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Some representations have been received by the Government pointing out the anomaly that existed prior to 1st January, 1979 in the investment patterns of provident fund moneys of exempted establishments under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and that laid down under the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

(b) It has been pointed out that the provident fund of exempted establishments have to comply with the provisions of the notification issued under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 as also that laid down under rule 67(2) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 which were not uniform. This has resulted in the withdrawal of recognition of the provident fund by the Commissioners of Income-tax.

(c) and (d). A uniform pattern of investment had been made operative with effect from 1st January, 1979 under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and under the Income-tax Rules, 1962. The question of avoiding hardship to the provident fund in this behalf is under consideration of the Government.

**Deduction of Income-tax from Dividend paid to Share-holders**

2690. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether companies, while distributing dividend to their share-holders are required to deduct income-tax from the dividend amount under the provisions of Section 194 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961;

(b) whether income-tax on the dividend amount is collected even in cases where total income, including the dividend amount, is less than taxable amount;

(c) whether the shareholders who do not wish the Company to deduct the income-tax amount from their dividend amount are required to make a declaration (Form No. 14-B) to get the refund for the amounts so paid; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to extend the present limit of Rs. 250 to Rs. 1000 and waive the condition of declaration form No. 14-B so as to avoid inconvenience on the part of the shareholders?

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

(b) and (c). Income-tax on dividend is deducted at source except in the case of a shareholder not being company, if—

(i) the shareholder is resident in India;

(ii) the amount of such dividend does not exceed Rs 250; and

(iii) the shareholder furnishes to the person responsible for paying the dividend, a statement in writing in Form 14B certifying that his total income will be less than the minimum liable to tax.

Further, under the provisions of section 197(1) of the Act, a shareholder

not being a company can, where his total income so justifies, obtain a certificate of no deduction or lower rate of deduction of tax at source, as the case may be, from the Income-tax Officer concerned by submitting an application on the prescribed form.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

**Closure of Mines in Orissa**

2691. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some mines were closed down in Orissa in the years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) if so, the number and names of such mines;

(c) the number of employees remained out of job on account of the closure of those mines; and

(d) the reasons of closure and the steps taken by Government for the refunctioning of those mines?

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

(b) The total number of mines in Orissa which were either temporarily closed down or which discontinued production is 22 in 1977, 19 in 1978 and 17 in 1979. Out of these mines, 21 have still not reported production. Their names are given in the Annexure.

(c) According to information made available by the State Government 1116 employees were affected on account of the closure of the mines.

(d) Among the major reasons for closure of Mines of temporary discontinuance of production were un-economic working, lack of market, in-adequate road and railway facilities, on set of monsoon, scarcity of fuel, water logging etc.

The State Government have requested the railway authorities to provide adequate number of wagons. The State Government have also issued notices as required under law to the lessees to resume Mining operations. The State Government have also taken steps to develop road communications, wherever possible.

**Statement**

Serial No.	Name of the Mine
1.	Simplipal
2.	Barine
3.	Ispat
4.	Tiring Pahar
5.	Bolani
6.	Dengura New
7.	Raju RF (Dhalmandal)
8.	Unchabali
9.	Kuting Pahar
10.	Budberna
11.	Nuagoan
12.	Daikhal
13.	Karlakana
14.	Alanda
15.	Bonaikela
16.	Bagaiburu
17.	Jajang
18.	Sarkunda
19.	Eobira
20.	Barsuan
21.	Ragdega.

**Utilization of Boeing-747 being bought by Air India**

2692. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Boeing-747 which have been or are being bought by the Air India during the current year;

(b) how it is proposed to utilise them, when its fleet utilisation is poor;

(c) at what prices these have been or are being bought and the mode of financing the deal;

(d) whether the Air-India in anticipation of starting its service to the U.S. West Coast has already opened an Office at San Francisco;

(e) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the opening and maintenance of this off-line office in foreign currency; and

(f) what other new services the Air-India propose to start and open new Offices in U.S.A. and other countries during the current year and approximate expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Air India is not purchasing any Boeing-747 aircraft during the current year. However, one Boeing 747 aircraft which was ordered in 1978 was received on 4th April, 1980. The cost of the aircraft was US dollars 49.4718 million equivalent to Rs. 40.73 crores.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However an off-line sales office was opened by Air India as far back as April, 1962 at San Francisco. The annual maintenance expenditure of this off-line office for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 35.80 lakhs (US \$ .435 million). This office earned a revenue of Rs. 150.26 lakhs (US \$ 1.825 million) during the same year.

(f) Air-India does not propose to open new offices either in U.S.A. or other countries during the current

year. There is a proposal to start a new service to Salisbury some time in April, 1981.

**स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों को नौकरियां  
और अन्य सुविधाएँ**

2693. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद दूरदराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लगभग 90 प्रतिशत स्वर्णकार बेकार हो गये हैं।

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये पिछड़े वर्ग संबंधी मुंगेरि-लाल आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि उन स्वर्णकारों की वित्तीय और सामाजिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके बच्चों को सरकारी और अन्य नौकरियां दी जायें ;

(ग) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने भी भूमि पालन और डेरी फार्मों का कार्य शुरू करने के लिए पांच हजार रुपये से बीस हजार रुपये तक के व्याजमुक्त ऋण देने की घोषणा की है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे बेरोजगार स्वर्णकारों के बारे में जिन के पास आजीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है, पिछड़े वर्ग संबंधी मुंगेरि लाल आयोग की सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित किया है; और

(ङ) क्या उन्हें राहत देने के लिये सरकार का विचार पंजाब सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना जैसी ही कोई योजना बनाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिलोदिया) : (क) 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण से संबंधित उपायों में से एक उपाय के रूप में 14 कैंट से अधिक की शुद्धता के जेवर बनाने पर पाबंदी लगायी गयी थी जिस का स्वर्णकारों पर बुरा असर पड़ा था। स्वर्णकारों आदि से प्राप्त अनेक अम्या-

वेदनों को ध्यान में रख कर आभूषणों की शुद्धता से संबंधित प्रतिबन्ध 1966 में हटा लिया गया था।

(ख) से (घ). तक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ङ) फिनहाल, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। 1963 में स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास उपाय के रूप में विभिन्न रियायतें दी गई थीं। लेकिन इन रियायतों को अनिश्चित समय तक जारी नहीं रखा जा सका और शुद्धता के बारे में लगी पाबंदी के हटा लिए जाने को ध्यान में रख कर, ये रियायतें बंद कर दी गयीं। तो भी वास्तविक विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों को रोजगार में आयु संबंधी रियायत अभी दी जा रही है।

**Land acquired by L.I.C. from  
Bangalore Development Authority  
Bangalore**

2694. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of land acquired by L.I.C. of India in Sarakki Layout, Bangalore from the Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore-560001;

(b) purpose for which the land was acquired by LIC from the Bangalore Development Authority; and

(c) whether the L.I.C. is selling the land to an exclusive society of Class I officers and if so, does it not violate the promise made by L.I.C. to Bangalore Development Authority that the land was needed by L.I.C. for the purpose of constructing staff quarters for Class III & IV employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The LIC purchased about 15 acres of land of Sital Area at Sarakki Layout

from Bangalore Development Authority. The land was purchased partly for construction of their staff quarters and allotment to cooperative housing societies to be formed by LIC employees, the balance being kept for other uses of LIC.

(c) No, Sir. The LIC has decided to allot about 3.84 acres of land to a society to be formed by employees with a dominant membership of Class III staff.

**Award of punishment to Officers of National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited**

2695. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission has recommended awarding punishment to some senior officers of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Ltd.;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the matter was brought to his notice by the Chief Minister, West Bengal and if so, reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Necessary punishment as recommended by the Central Vigilance Commission was given to concerned officers under the provisions of NTC (WBABO) Ltd. Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules.

(c) Yes, Sir. A suitable reply had been sent to the Chief Minister.

**Publications brought out by certain retired Senior Officers from Vasant Vihar, New Delhi**

2696. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some retired senior officers of his Ministry are bringing out publications entitled

'Customs Tariff', 'Central Excise Tariff and other such allied publications under the name and style of 'Cen-Cus' publications from Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and selling them at exorbitant prices in the market;

(b) what are the arrangements informal or formal, which subsist between these publishers and his Ministry under which all copies of notifications relating to Customs, Central Excise etc., circulars, orders and others departmental directives or instructions are being made available to them; and

(c) what are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in not publishing in time the authenticated and Official Customs and Central Excise Tariffs, Manuals and other such publications and selling them to the public through its own agencies at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Government are aware that 'Cen-Cus' publications, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi are bringing out some publications relating to indirect taxes, and are selling them in the market at prices determined by them. Government have no independent information about the precise composition of this organisation, but from the publications brought out by them, it is apparent that some retired officers of this department are associated with them.

(b) There are no formal or informal arrangements between the Ministry and these publishers for the supply of internal circulars, directives or instructions of the Customs and Central Excise Departments. It is however reported that 'Cen-Cus' are availing themselves of the facility of getting from the Directorate of Publications, Customs and Central Excise, on payment of the specified amounts, copies of Customs and Central Excise notifications issued by this Ministry.

(c) Government have set up the Directorate of Publications, Customs and Central Excise, in May, 1979 for

the timely publication of Customs and Central Excise Manuals, Tariffs, notifications etc. for the use of department as well as for sale to the public. The Directorate is printing and making available copies of Customs and Central Excise notifications issued by this Ministry. The 1980 Edition of the Central Excise Tariff has already been brought out for sale to the public at a reasonable price and the Customs Tariff is expected to be brought out shortly.

**Guidelines for Foreign Posting of Officers of A.I.**

2697. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state:

(a) whether there exist any guidelines for the Air-India in the matter of: foreign posting of officers of Traffic and Commercial Departments; if so, what;

(b) the number of officers who after having been given more than 3 postings abroad in South East Asia consecutively were given during this year 4th posting in the United States;

(c) how the suitability for such 4 postings—one after another—in an individual case is determined and the reasons for not giving equal chance to all officers in the grade for such foreign postings; and

(d) the tenure for foreign posting in the States at off-line Stations and after how many years service abroad, the officers are brought back to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. For holding a representational post abroad, satisfactory record of work, experience in functional areas and ability in public relations and marketing are some of the criteria laid down.

(b) None in the Commercial Department.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The tenure of postings anywhere abroad, including off-line stations in the U.S.A., is three to four years, which may be extended to a maximum of six years by the management in the interest of the Corporation.

**Joint Tourism Development Programme for Southern States**

2698. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint development programme is being formulated by the Tourism Corporations of several states in the South to attract tourists in this part of the country;

(b) whether the Union Government had helped to work out details of the programme and extended assistance for its implementation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A Conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of Tourism Development Corporations of the Southern States was held on 30-10-1980 at Hyderabad to discuss ways and means to promote tourism in their States jointly in an integrated and coordinated manner. Representatives of Tourism Development Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka attended the above Conference.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Proposal to set up Carpet Export Council**

2699. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:  
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a carpet export council;
- (b) the reasons to form a separate council for carpets;
- (c) the main functions of the proposed council; and
- (d) the aid and incentive intended to be given to the council for boosting export of carpets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government has agreed to the proposal for setting up of a separate Export Promotion Council for woollen carpets with a view to giving a boost to the exports of this item in the international markets.

(c) The main function of the proposed Council, will be to support and promote export of carpets, woollen druggests and floor coverings through undertaking market studies, sending trade promotion teams, collecting relevant statistics and other market intelligence and disseminating the same to the Indian exporters.

(d) The Woollen Carpets Export Promotion Council would be eligible to usual Governments grants for export promotion activities, from out of the Marketing Development Funds.

**Abolition of Sales-Tax on Agricultural Machinery and Components**

2700. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the demand of the Delhi Tractor Parts Traders Association for aboli-

tion of sales-tax on agricultural machinery and components;

- (b) whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). No formal representation from the Delhi Tractors Parts Traders Association for abolition of sales tax on agricultural machinery and components has been received by the Government. However, after receipt of the notice for the question by the Hon'ble Member enquiries were made and it has informally been ascertained that the Delhi Tractor Parts Traders Association in the meeting held on 9-11-1980 had resolved that sales tax must be abolished specially on agricultural machinery and components. On receipt of formal representation from the Association, the matter will be examined on merits, keeping in view all relevant considerations.

**Expansion of Activity by PEICO Electronics and Electricals Ltd.**

2701. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether PEICO Electronics and Electricals Limited, Bombay and Calcutta, a unit under the control and management of multinational group of Phillips Holland has been allowed to expand its activities in India;

- (b) if so, the facts thereof and the number of companies that are being taken over by the above PEICO.

- (c) whether another foreign Company's shareholding has been taken over by the PEICO recently which did not comply with the provisions of FERA nor did the said foreign company ever offer the Indian Public to buy its foreign shares to avoid proper dilution; and



(d) the facts thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken to stop immediately such illegal share transfers belonging to foreign companies having bases in India?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) and (b). M/s. Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited was granted an industrial licence in February, 1980 (for substantial expansion) for the manufacture of specialised tools.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Loans given by Bank of India for setting up of Joint Venture Project in Indonesia**

**2702. SHRI A. Z. AZMI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether further representations have since been received by Government from various quarters on the question of grant of permission given to ASC Engineers and Allied Industries Limited, Calcutta for setting up joint venture project in Indonesia and loans given by the Bank of India abroad;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any question of law is involved in it;

(d) whether the same has been referred to the legal experts for opinion; and

(e) the steps thereof and action being proposed to be taken against the Company for obtaining the permission on misrepresentation of facts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):** (a) In September, 1980, a representation was received by the Ministry on the question of grant of permission to M/s. ASC Engineers and Allied Industries

Limited, Calcutta for setting up a joint venture project in Indonesia, and also the loans received by M/s. ASC Engineers and Allied Industries Ltd., Calcutta from Bank of India.

(b) to (e). With regard to the permission given by this Ministry to ASC Engineers and Allied Industries Limited Calcutta for setting up a joint venture project in Indonesia, the matter has already been examined in great detail in this Ministry. The resultant enquiries revealed that the letter of approval given to ASC Engineers and Allied Industries Ltd., Calcutta for setting up a joint venture company in Indonesia, was in accordance with the Government guidelines issued on the subject. As for the loan given by Bank of India to ASC Engineers and Allied Industries Ltd., Calcutta, this Ministry has no information, as the matter is entirely between the Bank of India and the borrowing party, which is of a confidential nature. A reply to this effect has already been given to the latest representation received on this subject.

**पारे के निक्षेप पाया जाना**

**2703. श्री आचार्य भगवान देव :**

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :**

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अगस्त में उत्तर बम्बई के थाणे जिले में विरार के पास अनोला फोर्ट के समीप पारे के निक्षेप पाए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुमानित निक्षेप क्या हैं; और

(ग) देश में इस्तेमाल के लिए इस पारे को निकालने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) बम्बई के समीप अनोला फोर्ट द्वीप के पास 1.5 मीटर

गहरे समुद्र जल में निमग्न दक्खन ट्रेप के कुछ भ्रंश पार्श्व क्षेत्रों में छिट-पुट रूप में प्राकृत पारा होने का पता चला है। कथित क्षेत्र कम ज्वार-भाटों की स्थिति में महीने में केवल दो बार दिखाई देता है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए प्रारम्भिक खोज कार्यों के दौरान अब तक पारा पपड़ी युक्त चट्टानों के केवल कुछ नमूने प्रयोगशाला परीक्षणों हेतु एकत्र किए गए हैं। पारे की मात्रा का आकलन करने के लिए अभी काफी पूर्वोक्त कार्य किए जाने हैं। चूंकि बम्बई के निकट मिले पारा प्राप्ति-स्थलों की खोज इस समय प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है अतः उसके संभावित दोहन के समय के बारे में बता पाना संभव नहीं है।

#### Loans to Rajasthan by Financial Institutions

2704. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned institutions-wise for Rajasthan in 1978-79 and 1979-80 by different all India Credit financial institutions;

(b) the institution-wise percentage of loans to Rajasthan out of these total loans provided by these institutions during these years; and

(c) whether Government propose directing these institutions to increase the amount of loans in view of backwardness, area and population of Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the financial assistance sanctioned by the all-India term-lending institutions viz., the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of

India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) to industrial concerns located in Rajasthan during 1978-78 and 1979-80 (April-March) is given below:

(Rs. in lacs)

Financial Institutions	Financial assistance sanctioned to Industrial units located in Rajasthan during	
	1978-79	1979-80
IDBI	3321 (4.3)	5738 (4.7)
IFCI	733 (5.3)	528 (3.8)
ICICI	315 (1.7)	562 (2.6)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total.

(c) No State-wise allocation of funds is made by the term-lending institutions. Financial assistance is extended by these Institutions to all worth while projects which are found economically and financially viable and technically feasible and are in accordance with national priorities. The ability of the financial institutions to sanction assistance to different States depends upon the number of viable proposals received from such States. While sanctioning assistance, the financial institutions show special considerations to the disposal of applications from industrially backward areas. Further, the institutions have sponsored technical consultancy organisations in different States including Rajasthan so as to provide consultancy service to new and small entrepreneurs involving project identification/formulation, besides providing technical and management advice. The institutions endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile project languishes due to lack of institutional finance.

**Pleasure Trip for some MPs by Air India to Hongkong and Japan**

2706. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether Government organised a pleasure trip for some MPs by Air India to Hongkong and Japan in September;

(b) if so, the number of MPs who travelled, the duration of the travel and the amount spent by Government on travel and stay; and

(c) whether Air India has turned its losses into profit if not, the justification for such a move?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India had organised a B-747 inaugural flight to Japan and Hongkong on one of its scheduled services (i.e. AI. 308) on 6th September, 1980.

(b) A total number of 35 MPs travelled on this inaugural flight. Their total duration of stay abroad was five days, i.e. from 7-9-80 to 11-9-80. The total direct expenditure on inaugural flight has been estimated at Rs. 10.71 lakhs.

(c) The main objective of operating this inaugural flight was to expose and acquaint MPs to the tourist facilities, and attractions in the far east, and Air India's role in these markets, and efforts made by them to attract Tourist and other traffic.

**Officials in Team of MPs who visited Foreign Countries**

2706. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India had organised a trip to take on its Jumbo inaugural flight about 70 MPs to various foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether many officials were also included in it;

(c) whether the first list prepared was more of Government officials than the M.Ps.;

(d) whether the list was revised after there was great criticism about it in the press; the total expenditure involved; and

(e) to what extent it was desirable to have this trip and spend so much amount and waste the crude oil when the country is facing acute shortage of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Air India had organised a B-747 inaugural flight to Japan and Hong Kong on one of its scheduled services (i.e. AI 308) on 6-9-80. A total number of 46 persons (comprising of 35 MPs, 2 Ministers, 4 Media representatives, 4 Government officials, 1 head of Public undertaking), participated in this inaugural flight.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The total direct expenditure on the inaugural flight comes to Rs. 10.71 lakhs.

(e) The said inaugural flight was a scheduled flight (viz. AI.308), and no additional flight was operated for this purpose. Hence the question of wastage of crude oil does not arise.

**Bombay High Court Judgement on M.P's Flight to Hongkong and Japan**

2707. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a judgement to the Bombay High Court against Air India and the Union of Air India, Air India should recover from each of the person air fare from Bombay to Japan, Hongkong and also other amounts spent by it on their behalf including hotel and travelling;

(b) if so, whether Court decision has been debarred; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Warning to Air France for aiding in smuggling out prohibited goods**

2708. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air France has been punished for aiding and abetting smuggling out prohibited goods;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it has been warned adequately; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Acting on information, officers of the Customs Preventive Branch of the Delhi Central Excise Collectrate seized 48 packages containing skins of reptiles and wild animals while they were being attempted to be clandestinely loaded on board an outward bound Air France flight at Palam Airport, New Delhi, on 22-4-1975. These goods were not mentioned in the relevant cargo manifest and no shipping bills or other relevant documents had been filed in respect of their shipment. In the follow-up action, 25 similar packages containing snake skins were seized from the cargo warehouse of M/s. Air France on 26-4-1975. Since the export of wild animal and snake skins is prohibited, these were seized and confiscated under the Customs Act, 1962, and a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs imposed on M/s. Air France. Personal penalties were also imposed on five other persons found involved in the case.

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

**Representation of ITDC Apprentices**

2709. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from or on behalf of I.T.D.C. apprentices in Delhi;

(b) if so, demands submitted; and

(c) Government's reaction and decisions thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) A representation dated 25-9-1980 has been received by the I.T.D.C. management from the I.T.D.C. Apprentices Action Committee.

(b) The following demands have been submitted to the Corporation:

(i) The stipend for Apprentices should be enhanced from Rs. 130 per month to Rs. 300 per month.

(ii) The Apprentices should be assured employment in ITDC after completion of their training;

(iii) The Apprentices should be given free all-route D.T.C. Passes by the Corporation.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the I.T.D.C. management.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कोयम्बटूर शाखा के कर्मचारियों द्वारा विरोध प्रदर्शन और धरना

2710. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कोयम्बटूर शाखा के कर्मचारियों ने दिवाीजनल कार्यालय के सामने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में

हाल ही में "विरोध प्रदर्शन सप्ताह और धरने" का आयोजन किया था और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ख) इसके कारण क्या हैं, और सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रों (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : कोयम्बटूर में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के विपणन प्रभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने, जो दोनों यूनियनों में से एक के थे, अपने वेतनमानों को राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के प्रशासनिक स्टाफ के बराबर कराने, रोकड़ संभालने के भत्ते के तुल्य भुगतान, जमानत की रकम पर व्याज, प्रभारी भत्ते, स्थानान्तरण अनुदानों, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं, प्रतिभूति के नियमित भुगतान आदि के लिए अपनी मांगों पर जोर देने के लिए 22 से 29 सितम्बर, 1980 तक विशेष सप्ताह मनाया तथा 3 अक्टूबर, 1980 को "धरना" दिया। जब कि अधिकांश मांगे पूरी कर ली गई हैं, वेतनमान में समानता लाने की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि विपणन प्रभाग के कर्मचारियों पर दुकान तथा प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम तथा न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियम लागू होते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को कोयम्बटूर शाखा के प्रबन्ध-मण्डल के खिलाफ शिकायतें

2711. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कोयम्बटूर शाखा के प्रबन्ध-मण्डल के खिलाफ सरकार को कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उन पर कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही न करने का विचार है तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (तमिलनाडु तथा पांडिचेरी) के कोयम्बटूर स्थित महायुक्त कार्यालय के प्रबन्ध मंडल के विरुद्ध कोई गंभीर शिकायतें नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### Setting up of Shore Based Integrated Steel Plant using Kudremukh Ore

2713. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has so far been taken by Government to set up a shore-based integrated steel plant using Kudremukh ore; and

(b) if so, whether the claim of Karnataka for basing the steel plant in that State was considered?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Reduction in Government Expenditure

2714. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what measures have been or are being taken by his Ministry to reduce Government expenditure which rose by more than 11 per cent during the last 4-5 years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** The need for austerity and reduction in non-developmental expenditure has been stressed from time to time in the past as also in the current financial year. The measures taken to reduce Government expenditure cover restriction on creation/filling up of posts, regulation of allowances like travelling allowance and over-time allowance and reduction expenditure on contingencies, staff cars, telephones and other items like purchase of furniture, holding of conferences, official entertainment, consumption of petrol, paper, electricity etc.

While these measures are desirable by themselves, they may not yield adequate savings. The Government are, therefore, of the view that the economy in the true sense of the term can be ensured only through proper selection of scheme/projects and through their efficient implementation. It is only by ensuring proper selection, evaluation and implementation of projects according to a time-bound schedule that we can achieve best results out of our investments. It shall be Government's endeavour to progressively improve the effectiveness of Government's expenditure through close monitoring of projects and programmes. Subsidies which account for a significant proportion of Government expenditure are also kept under review.

लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कार्याकरण के बारे में कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम द्वारा नियुक्त समिति

2715. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी निदेशों के अनुसरण में कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम

ने राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शुरू की गई लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के कार्याकरण में त्रुटियों की जांच करने हेतु एक समिति नियुक्त की थी और समिति ने प्रकट किया है कि कई राज्यों में घटिया किस्म के पम्पों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और करोड़ों रुपये की राशि का दुर्विनियोजन हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाई गई सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगरभाई बारोट) : (क) कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम (कृ० पु० वि० नि०) बैंकों द्वारा वित्त पोषित पम्पसेटों के सम्बन्ध में गुण नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी कंट्रोल) लागू करने के विषय में अध्ययन कर रहा है। विश्व बैंक के एक सहयोगी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ किए गए करार में यह व्यवस्था थी कि लघु सिंचाई कार्यों में गुण नियन्त्रण के पर्यवेक्षण तथा सुधार के वास्ते कृ० पु० वि० नि० द्वारा एक अखिल भारतीय कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाएगा तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार राज्यों में, चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में मार्गदर्शी (पाइलट) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए जायेंगे। इस प्रकार का अध्ययन 6 राज्यों में पूरा हो चुका है तथा इसकी रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। इस अध्ययन का सम्बन्ध केवल किसानों द्वारा लगाए गए पम्पसेटों के स्तर के तकनीकी प्लानों की जांच से ही था न कि बैंकों द्वारा पम्पसेटों के वित्त पोषण के ऋण सम्बन्धी पहलुओं की जांच से।

(ख) इस प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Price of Groundnut Oil

2716. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that early this month, groundnut oil

jumped to Rs. 10,050 a tonne on new groundnut crop arrival into the terminal markets of major producing areas; and

(b) whether it is a pointer to poor supply situation ahead?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). There has been a mixed trend in the prices of groundnut oil at the consuming centres during November, 1980, though in general a firming up tendency has been noticed. The season having just begun, it is too early to make a firm prediction about the future supply position. However, the gap between demand and supply of edible oils would be met by their imports.

#### Lead Factory at Sukinda (Orissa)

2717. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to set up a lead factory at Sukinda in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project; and

(c) the expected year of the completion of the project and the production expected by which year?

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

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

#### Increase in Smuggling on Western Coast

2718. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggling activities are increasing day by day on Western Coast;

(b) if so, the details of goods seized during the last six months and the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling on Western Coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Government have no information whether smuggling activities are increasing day by day on the Western Coast. However, Government have information regarding the seizures made by the Customs authorities and the number of persons arrested for their involvement in smuggling activities within the Customs jurisdiction at the Western Coast, during the six months' period (May, 1980 to October, 1980) as given below:—

Value of goods seized	Number of persons arrested
Rs. 570 lakhs (approximately)	377

(c) Anti-smuggling measures have been intensified and the customs authorities in the region have been alerted to maintain strict vigil on the vulnerable areas of the Western coast

#### Protection of Woollen Mills and Art Silk Industry

2719. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether woollen mills are demanding doing away with the use of wool by Cotton mills which compete in the market with their polyester-wool blend fabrics;

(b) whether the art-silk sector want the exclusive use of filament yarn, as the Cotton mills with their filament fabrics have annihilated the art-silk industry; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the woollen mills and the art-silk industry?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The interests of the woollen mills have been protected by prohibiting the cotton mills from manufacturing fabrics with more than 40 per cent wool content by weight. The interests of the art-silk industry have been protected by prohibiting cotton mills to use man-made filament yarn in the warp of the fabrics produced by them.

**Suitability of Shipbreaking Industry in Development of Country**

2721. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

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

(a) are Government aware that shipbreaking industry is ideally suited for development in a country like India;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to boost this industry and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the Government aware that scrap ships are available at low price in international market and if so, whether Government propose to allow liberal import of foreign flag vessels to give a boost to the industry?

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

(b) Government have already taken the following steps to encourage growth of the shipbreaking industry:

(i) Purchase of old foreign flag vessels is being encouraged,

(ii) Shipbreaking activity till recently was concentrated at Bombay. Steps have been taken to enable entrepreneurs to undertake ship breaking at new places,

(iii) Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. is considering the setting up of a well equipped ship-breaking yard so that entrepreneurs can see its working and set up their own shipbreaking yards,

(iv) A development fund has been created to assist entrepreneurs financially in buying of equipments etc. which can speed up ship-breaking, and

(v) The industry has been brought within the ambit of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

(c) It is not true that old ships which can be broken are available at low prices in the international market.

**Gross Irregularities in Maintaining of Accounts by N.T.C.'s Eastern Subsidiary**

2722. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several gross irregularities in the maintenance of accounts by the NTC's eastern subsidiary have been noted in the auditor's report of 1980;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities; and

(c) steps taken on the auditor's report?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Certain lapses in the correct maintenance of accounts have been pointed out in the Auditor's Report of June 1980 on the 1978-79 Accounts of the N.T.C. Eastern Subsidiary.

(b) The lapses are procedural in nature.



(c) Necessary corrective measures have been initiated.

### **Production of Steel between April and August**

2723. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item appearing in Indian Express dated 3rd November, 1980 wherein it has been shown that despite Prime Minister's claim that the state of economy in the country is picking up, the facts do not substantiate the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that in regard to steel the production between April and August was less than what it was during the last year; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production of ingots and saleable steel during April and August this year were less as compared to the corresponding period last year; if so, on what basis Government have made the claim as at (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen the Press report.

(b) and (c). The Table below indicates the production performance of the six integrated steel plants:

'000 tonnes	Production (April-Aug, '79)	Production (April-Aug, '80)	Variation in 1980 as compared to 1979.
Ingot Steel	3151	2939	(-) 211
Saleable steel	2383	2252	(-) 131

The shortfall have been mainly on account of extremely inadequate supplies of coking coal and severe restrictions on power supply to steel plants. The production of saleable steel however, during October-November, 1980 has been 10.92 lakh tonnes as against 10.00 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the last year, indicating an increase of 92,000 tonnes. The position is likely to improve further provided the two main constraints of coking coal supply and restrictions on power supply are resolved.

### **Duty levied by Calcutta Customs on purchase of Vacuators by CIWTC**

2724. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following revelation by Committee on Public Undertakings the Calcutta Customs have levied a duty of Rs. 20 lakhs on pur-

chase of vacuators by Central Inland water Transport Corporation in a dubious manner;

(b) details of Custom officials responsible for accepting a price of Rs. 17000 for seven vacuator machines costing over Rs. 20 lakhs;

(c) action taken against Custom officials for defrauding the Government Exchequer; and

(d) how the amount is proposed to be realised from persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Seven vacuators with accessories imported by M/s. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta were allowed clearance by the Calcutta Custom House in September, 1976 after accepting the declared value of US \$ 2,000, (Rs. 18,144). In view of the observations of the Committee on Public Undertakings in their Fifth Report (1977-78) re-

garding under-valuation in respect of the imports in question, the goods were reassessed by the Calcutta Custom House at Rs. 34,64,137 and on 22-2-1979 notice was issued to the C.I.W.T.C. asking them to show cause why short levy Rs. 19,82,667.55 should not be recovered under the proviso to Section 28(1) of Customs Act, 1962. The demand for the duty short levied was later confirmed by the Custom House.

(b) The value declared by the party was recommended by the concerned Customs Appraiser for acceptance after scrutiny of the agreement between the importer, a Government of India Undertaking, and the owner of the vessel "Kapetan Markos" and was approved by the concerned Assistant Collector of Customs.

(c) The case is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(d) The amount of short levy is realisable from the importers (CIWTC) to whom demand for the amount of short levy has already been issued. The importers have gone in appeal against the demand for duty. The amount has not so far been paid and the Appellate Collector of Customs has waived the requirement of the deposit of the amount demanded, before the hearing of the appeal.

#### **Relaxation to SC/ST in S.A.S. Qualifying Examinations**

2725. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that where qualifying examinations are held to determine the fitness of a candidate for promotion, certain relaxations in the qualifying standards are required to be made in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no relaxation was made in the SAS qualifying examinations held in the year 1977, 1978 and 1979 and that the representation of SC is only 1 per cent in the total strength of 500 Section Officers in A.G.'s Office, Allahabad (U.P.); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. According to orders issued by Government where qualifying examination is held to determine the fitness of candidates for promotion, suitable relaxation in qualifying standards in each examination should be made in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The extent of relaxation is to be decided on each occasion whenever such an examination is held taking into account all relevant facts including (i) the number of vacancies reserved, (ii) the performance of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates as well as general candidates in that examination, (iii) the minimum standard of fitness for appointment to the post and also (iv) the overall strength of the cadre and that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that cadre.

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that no relaxation of the prescribed standards was made for the S.A.S. Examination held in 1977, 1978 and 1979. The Government instructions in regard to the application of relaxed standards for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were duly

kept in view while finalising the results of these examinations. The following number of SC/ST candida-

tes passed the examination by application of relaxed standards:—

Examination held in	Number passed by application of relaxed standard	
	Part-I S.A.S. Examination	Part-II S.A.S. Examination
February, 1977	13	10
December, 1977	9	40
December, 1978	12	4
December, 1979	4	49

In the special examination held in July, 1979 for the Commercial Audit Branch, 2 candidates passed by the application of relaxed standards in Part I.

It is, however, a fact that the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the total strength of Section Officers in the offices of the Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad is as stated. This is because of the fact that very few Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates have been able to qualify in the examination despite the application of relaxed standards in their cases in accordance with the Government instructions and because the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates of the Allahabad Offices taking the examination has also been very small.

#### **Pushpaks with Flying Clubs**

2726. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on equipping flying clubs with aerobatic aircraft;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposal to replace the obsolete Pushpaks at the country's 25 flying clubs with modern aerobatic aircraft was taken about 4 years ago at the instance of the Aero Club of India; and

(c) what is the number of Pushpaks with the flying clubs including the number of them lying unused?

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

(c) Out of a total number of 89 aircraft, 41 are unserviceable (as on August, 1980).

#### **Export of Basmati Rice by Food Corporation of India**

2727. SHR K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for directing that the export of basmati rice should now be handled by the Food Corporation of India and not by the seven State Governments and semi-Government agencies which were allowed to export rice in June, 1980;

(b) what is the position of contracts signed by the State Governments and semi-Government agencies with the importing countries; and

(c) whether the State Government agencies in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been asked to shelve their rice export plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) No such direction has been issued.

(b) No contracts have been signed by State Governments and semi-Government agencies for export of Basmati rice.

(c) No, Sir.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कागज का  
आयात

2728 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या  
वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी

दशनि वाला एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तगन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कागज की कितनी मात्रा, कौन सी किस्में और कितने मूल्य में आयात की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : एक विवरण संलग्न है —

**विवरण**

	वूड प्री ग्रेड		मैकेनिकल हार्ड साइज्ड ग्रेड	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
	(मे० टन)	(लाख रु०)	(मे० टन)	(लाख रु०)
1978-79	12121	645.62	101	4.19
1979-80	53812	3064.91	13308	692.39
1980-81	35765	2286.20	11591	570.02
	101698	5996.73	25000	1266.60

**Tax Arrears Against Hindustan Sanitaryware**

2729. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 540 on 15th July, 1980 regarding alleged irregularities in management of Hindustan Sanitaryware and state:

(a) what is the amount of total income-tax and wealth tax arrears for which the company is responsible; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government regarding the allegations made against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The following demands are outstanding  
2873 L—8.

against the company:

Assessment year	Amount in lakhs of Rs.
1976-77	0.95
1977-78	1.86

(b) Income-tax authorities at Calcutta had carried out investigations into the company's claims of purchases of certain materials. Some additions on account of bogus purchases were made in company's assessments for the assessment years 1976-77 and 1977-78. Assessment for assessment year 1976-77 is pending in appeal before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and that for the assessment year 1977-78 before the Commissioner of

Income-tax (Appeals). The other allegations are being looked into by them.

**M.P.s and Journalists given free air trip by A.I.**

2730. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sixty people including M.P.s and Journalists were given free trips by Air India flight AI-308 on the occasion of its inaugural operation;

(b) if so, the full details of the people travelled thereby; and

(c) what were the criteria for selecting them?

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

(b) A list of people who participated in the inaugural flight is attached.

(c) The main objective in operating the inaugural flight was to expose the members of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, and media persons to the tourist facilities and attraction in Japan & Hongkong, to acquaint them with the working of Air India in these regions, and the role played by them in attracting tourists and others to India.

#### Statement

#### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

#### LOK SABHA

1. Shri M. Ankineedu
2. Shri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao
3. Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu
4. Shri D. P. Yadav
5. Shri Jaideep Singh

6. Shri D. P. Jadeja
  7. Shri Mohamad Yusuf
  8. Shri Gigabhai Gohil
  9. Shri K. Lakkappa
  10. Shri M. Satyanarayana
  11. Shri N. Soundara Rajan
  12. Shri Era Mohan
  13. Shri T. S. Negi
  14. Shri C. B. M. Tiwari
  15. Shri Chandrapal Shailani
  16. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha
  17. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
  18. Shri R. Muthu Kumaran
  19. Shri Bhim Singh
  20. Shri Dalbir Singh
  21. Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav
- RAJYA SABHA
22. Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya
  23. Shri Sujana Singh
  24. Shri Pattiam Rajan
  25. Kum. Saroj Khaparde
  26. Smt. Amarjit Kaur
  27. Shri V. Gopalasamy
  28. Shri A. P. Janardhanam
  29. Shri K. N. Joshi
  30. Shri Mohana Rangam
  31. Shri Bhagwan Din
  32. Shri Bhagwati Charan Varma
  33. Shri Bhim Raj
  34. Shri L. K. Advani

#### MINISTERS

35. Hon'ble A. P. Sharma, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
36. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

**AIR-INDIA BOARD MEMBER**

37. Shri Charanjit Singh—Member of Parliament.

**HEAD OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING**

38. Shri Raghu Nath Singh, Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India.

**MEMBERS OF MEDIA**

39. Shri R. Rangā Rajan—Chief of the News Bureau, U.N.I.  
 40. Shri A. K. Kidwai—Correspondent, National Herald.  
 41. Shri M. Shamim—Chief Reporter, Times of India.  
 42. Shri Manu Pathak—Correspondent, "Nav Jyoti" of Jaipur.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**

43. Shri C. M. Chaturvedi—Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.  
 44. Shri M. L. Sharma—Special Assistant to the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.  
 45. Shri P. N. Shakdhar—P.S. to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.  
 46. Shri K. N. Krishnan—Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

**Reconstitution of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks**

2731. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reconstitution of Boards of Directors of nationalised banks has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

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

(b). The Boards of Directors of each of the 14 nationalised banks reconstituted for a term of three years in accordance with provisions of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 during October-December, 1977 have been functioning. Under the provisions of the "Nationalisation Scheme", 1970, the non-official directors including two employee directors on the Board of each bank whose term of office has expired, shall continue to hold office until their successors have been appointed. These Boards are expected to be reconstituted shortly.

In respect of the six 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 which will be constituted by Government very soon under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 which has come into force with effect from 11th November, 1980.

**Deposit, advance profit and remittances of foreign banks**

2732. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total deposits, advances, profits and remittances of the foreign banks operating in India as at the end of 1969, 1978 and 1979;

(b) whether Government are considering to nationalise the foreign banks in the national interest;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) total number of loans supplied by foreign banks operating in India to the public sector industrial enter-

prises and small scale units as at the end of 1979?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Total deposits, advances and profits of foreign banks operating in India as at the end of 1969, and 1978 and 1979 are given below:—

Year	Deposits (Rupees in lakhs)	Advances (Rupees in lakhs)	Profits
1969 . . . . .	49140.32	37000.52	219.35
1978 . . . . .	114678.93	79617.90	579.54
1979 . . . . .	119309.71	86680.96	776.86

Particulars of total surplus remittances for the years 1969, 1978 and 1979 permitted to be remitted by foreign banks upto December, 1979 are as under:—

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Amount
1969 . . . . .	422.00
1978 . . . . .	93.26
1979 . . . . .	Not yet available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Foreign banks provide, by and large, business of a specialised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another, subject to the laws of the land, is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility. Our Indian banks also maintain their branches in many countries. In the interest of mutuality it is necessary to maintain the status quo for the future of Indian banking abroad.

(d) As per the monthly returns submitted to the Reserve Bank of India by the foreign banks operating in India, 4 out of 12 foreign banks advanced loans to 14 Public Sector in-

dustrial enterprises (enjoying credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above) and the outstandings in respect of these parties stood at Rs. 19.10 crores as on the last Friday of December, 1979.

12 Foreign banks operating in India have extended credit amounting to Rs. 2984.11 lakhs covering 922 small scale industrial units as at the end of December, 1979.

**Persons detained under Prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act**

2733. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons State-wise detailed under Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act on charges of blackmarketing and hoarding to-date;

(b) particulars of big hoarders and traders detained, State-wise;

(c) quantity and value of hoarded goods seized; and

(d) how the seized goods have been or are being disposed of?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) As per the information furnished by the State Governments, 243 persons including 13 persons absconding, have been ordered to be detained under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, State-wise break-up of the persons ordered to be detained is as under:—

State/U.T.	No. of persons ordered to be detained
Andhra Pradesh	2
Bihar	25
Gujarat	39
Karnataka	41
Madhya Pradesh	25
Maharashtra	36
Orissa	10
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	4
Uttar Pradesh	37
Delhi	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243</b>

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

**Survey of Employees Serving in Hotel Industry**

2734. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the employees serving in hotel industry;

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

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for giving more jobs in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b). Ministry of Labour, Directorate General of Employment and Training, have recently completed a survey of employment in Hotel & Restaurant Industry in India. However, this survey does not give the State-wise break-up of employees, though it is estimated in the Report that the total employment in the organised sector of industry was 1,40,615 at the end of 1979.

(c) A target of 14,800 additional hotel rooms in the approved category has been fixed for the Five Year Plan 1980—85. At the rate of 2 persons per room, it is estimated that employment generated would be 29,600.

**Creation of Trading Houses**

2735. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are proposing to facilitate the creation of trading houses on the pattern or on the lines of JETRO and KOTRA in Japan and South Korea;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken;

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

(d) to what extent it will help exports?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):** (a) The Committee on Export Strategy 1980s has recommended the creation of Franchising Corporations. Such Corporations could also be called Trading Houses.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.



**Expansion and Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant**

2736. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Steel Corporation has submitted a feasibility report on expansion and modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It has been reported by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) that the British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) Ltd. BSC (OS)—have submitted a report on their study of the Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP). The report, in the strict sense, is not a feasibility report.

(b) The principal aims of the study as reported by SAIL were:

(1) the assessment of current operations and condition of the existing plant, making recommendations for short-term improvements, including changes in operating practices and minor plant modifications;

(ii) the technical and economic evaluation of capital development options for the modernisation and enhancement of DSP to meet medium and long term objectives.

Based on their study, the capacity of the steel melting shop at DSP in its present condition has been assessed at 1.15 million tonnes per year of rollable ingots. This has been identified as the base case level of output. In the opinion of BSC(OS), some re-conditioning and replacement of existing equipment will be necessary within the next few years even to sustain the base case level output. The alternative options for increasing the output of DSP have been identified as follows:—

(1) Refurbishing and enhancement of the plant to maximise production

potential, but without installing any new main process plant. This is referred to as the Enhanced Base Case.

(ii) Modernisation and expansion of production capacity by the addition of new main process plant to balance the overall flowsheet. This is referred to as the Developed case.

The ultimate achievable capacity under the enhanced base case and developed case has been assessed by BSC(OS) as 1.44 MT of rollable ingots per year and 2 MT of liquid steel per year respectively.

**Location sites for the Coast based steel Plants**

2737. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided about the location sites of the coast based steel plants;

(b) if so, the sites decided upon;

(c) the details of each project with full facts including the collaborating agencies; and

(d) the conditions of collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In addition to the ongoing project of Vizag Steel Plant, a decision, in principle, has been taken to set up a new coast-based steel plant at Paradeep.

(c) The proposed plant will have a capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum to be developed in almost two equal stages with possible provision for further expansion. Offers have been received from M/s Mannesmann Demag of West Germany, M/s Davy International of U. K. M/s Uzin export. import of Romania, M/s Metchem of Canada and M/s Cofransid of France.

(d) It will be premature to give any specific details in this regard since the terms and conditions of foreign technical and financial collaboration are yet to be negotiated and settled with the parties concerned.

**Demand for making 1960 as base year for D.A.**

2739. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand by the Kendriya Sachivalaya Karamchhari Sangh has been made to the Union Government that 1960 should be considered to be the base year for settling their D.A.; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the memorandum submitted to the Government and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Kendriya Sachivalaya Karamchhari Sangh has represented to the Prime Minister that in case it is not possible to bring the prices down, the quantum of Dearness Allowance to the Central government employees should be raised to neutralise fully the increasing prices and the purchasing power of the employees should be linked with the purchasing power prevalent in 1960, which should be treated as base year for the purpose.

The present pay structure is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. This is related to average index level 200 with reference to base year 1960. The Pay Commission had also recommended a formula for payment of dearness allowance for every 8 point increase in the 12 monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960=100). As a result of negotiations with the Staff side the Dear-

ness Allowance formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission stands improved and the instalments of dearness allowance which are being sanctioned at present provide for full neutralisation upto pay level Rs. 400 and 75 per cent neutralisation in the pay range Rs. 401—1000. The rate of neutralisation tapers off thereafter. It is not possible for Government to effect any further improvement in the Dearness Allowance formula which has been arrived at in consultation with the Staff Side.

**Purchase of a Car for Vice-President of Super Bazar**

2740. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules permit for purchase of a car for the Vice-President of the Super Bazar;

(b) whether former Vice-Presidents of Super Bazar were also having official cars;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons and consideration weighing with Government for giving sanction for this purpose?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES**

(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Super Bazar, Delhi, being a co-operative society, is competent to decide about the purchase of a car for its use.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Government has not received any such proposal from the Super Bazar, Delhi. Hence, question does not arise.

**Gold Policy review Committee**

2742. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:  
DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gold Policy Review Committee has suggested to the Government the introduction of 18 or 14 carat gold jewellery to curb gold smuggling into India;

(b) whether it is also fact that a similar proposal to introduce 18 carat jewellery had created great disastrous results in the country where many goldsmiths had committed suicide; and

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the suggestions of the Review Committee; and if so, the grounds which have compelled Government to favour the scheme suggested by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Copies of the Report of the Gold Policy Review Committee, 1979 (headed by Dr. I. G. Patel) have been placed in the Parliament Library for perusal of Honourable Members. In particular, paras 6.3 and 6.4 of the Report refer.

(b) 'Gold Control', including the restriction on the manufacture on new ornaments of more than 14 carat-purity, was introduced in 1963. However, in view of a number of representations from goldsmiths etc., the restriction on purity of ornaments was withdrawn in 1966.

(c) The decision on the recommendations of the Gold Policy Review Committee will be taken after the report of the Gold Auctions Enquiry Committee (Shri K. R. Puri Committee) also becomes available. The term of the Puri Committee has been extended upto 31-12-1980.

#### **I.T.D.C.'s Steps for Development of Tourism in M.P.**

2743. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps the India Tourism Development Corporation is taking for

development of tourism in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) areas which are to be developed as tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) proposed outlay of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980 to 1985 of the India Tourism Development Corporation is still under finalisation. It is tentatively proposed to expand the 48-room hotel Khajuraho Ashok at Khajuraho by addition of 30 rooms and the 8 rooms Travellers' Lodge at Sanchi by addition of 15 rooms and to construct a 60-room 3-star hotel at Bhopal in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation, subject to approval and availability of funds.

#### **Foreign Equity Participation in Tea Companies**

2744. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no foreign technology involved in the growing of tea;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are permitting foreign equity holding to the extent of 74 per cent in companies engaged in the growing of tea;

(c) whether Government are considering reducing foreign equity participation in companies engaged in the growing of tea; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Under FERA guidelines tea plantation companies are allowed to retain non-resident equity upto 74 per cent. This has been allowed taking into account the special position occupied by tea in our exports and the functional utility of foreign com-

panies engaged in both plantation and exports in the international market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Inflation in India**

2745. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the extent of inflation in the major capitalist countries like USA, UK, West Germany, France and Japan for the last two years;

(b) the same for the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and China;

(c) whether Indian inflation is because of its tie up with the international capitalism and its crisis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in respect of that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The available information from the International Monetary Fund's Publication is presented in the attached statement.

(c) Government does not subscribe to the view that 'Indian inflation is because of its tie up with the international capitalism and its crisis'.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**  
*Annual Rate of inflation*

Country	1978 over 1977	1979 over 1978
U.S.A.	7.5	11.3
U.K.	8.3	13.4
West Germany	2.8	4.1
France	9.1	10.7

Japan	3.8	3.6
Yugoslavia	13.6	21.4

Note : The above information is based on percentage changes in the Consumer Price Indices in different countries adjusted to a common base 1975=100, as reported in I.M.F. Publication 'International Financial Statistics', September, 1980. Similar information in respect of other Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe and China is not available.

**Production of Pig Iron, Steel Ingots and Saleable Steel in integrated.. Steel Plants**

2746. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) production of pig iron, steel ingots and saleable steel in all five major integrated steel plants in the country for the last 6 months, month-wise break-up in details;

(b) production capacity for the same period on the same items and the capacity utilisation of the blast furnaces installed in each unit;

(c) whether the production is less than that planned; if so, factors responsible for that and the extent of loss attributed to each factor for the last 6 months; and

(d) steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Month-wise and plant-wise production of ingot steel, saleable steel, saleable pig iron and hot metal in the six integrated steel plants for the period June-November, 1980 are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1518/80]. Also included are the rated capacity in respect of the different items and figures of capacity utilisation.

(c) The production has been lower than the target, mainly because of severe restrictions in power supply and inadequate availability of coking coal to the steel plants.

In the integrated operations of the steel plants, it is difficult to segregate loss of production due to power and coal alone as the shortfall of power as well as of coking coal affects the plant operations in an over-lapping manner.

(d) The important steps taken to augment production of saleable steel include import of coking coal, maximisation of power generation from the captive units in the steel plants, close and constant liaison with inputs supplying agencies and regular monitoring of the power and coal position at various levels through inter-ministerial and inter-departmental Committees. Steps have also been taken to instal additional captive power generating capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants.

#### पटना हवाई-अड्डे का विकास

2747. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पटना हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस योजना को कब तक लागू करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). हवाई अड्डे को दिन के प्रकाश में बोर्डिंग 737 विमानों के परिचालन के योग्य बनाने के लिये, इस समय, निम्नलिखित विकास कार्य चल रहा है :

(i) घावन पथ, टैक्सी पथ तथा एग्रन को एल० सी० एन०-40 तक मजबूत बनाना,

(ii) टैक्सी पथ को और अधिक चौड़ा करना,

(iii) मध्यम तेजी वाली रन-वे प्रकाश व्यवस्था को बहाल करना,

(iv) ए वी ए एस आर्वाई (Avasi) की व्यवस्था करना ।

#### बिहार में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

2748. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में ऐसे बहुत से मूर्त्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थल हैं जिनका विकास बहुत आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार से इस बारे में कोई योजना प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हाल ही में राज्य सरकार से राजगीर और बोधगया के विकास के बारे में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) राजगीर के विकास सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में शामिल मदें इस प्रकार हैं :—

स्थानीय प्रवेश—मार्गों का विकास, जल सप्लाई, ड्रेनेज, सीवरेज, भूदृश्यांकन, आवास का निर्माण, स्विमिंग पूल, पावर

स्टेशन और बिजली की सप्लाई, पब्लिक स्पा और अतिरिक्त भूमि का अधिग्रहण तथा 233.18 लाख रुपये की कुल अनुमानित लागत पर इसका विकास ।

बोधगया के विकास सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों में जिन पर 27.60 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है, रेस्तरां शॉपिंग कम्प्लेक्स, पार्किंग एरिया, भूदृश्यांकन आदि शामिल हैं ।

इसके अलावा, इन प्रस्तावों में 53 लाख रुपये की कुल अनुमानित लागत पर वातानुकूलित कोचों की खरीद, पर्यटक साहित्य का प्रकाशन, प्रचार, परिचायक यात्राएं और विदेशी भाषा प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का संचालन शामिल हैं ।

(घ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त पैरा (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन के संवर्धन की दृष्टि से बोधगया और राजगीर महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र हैं । बोधगया में महाबोधी मंदिर के समीप 19.54 लाख रुपये की कीमत पर लगभग 22 एकड़ भूमि का पहले ही अधिग्रहण किया जा चुका है । तथापि, इन केन्द्रों पर विकास की सीमा इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पर्यटन के लिए कितने संसाधन उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं । अनन्तिम रूप से यह प्रस्ताव है कि धन-राशि उपलब्ध होने पर बोधगया और राजगीर में एक-एक पर्यटक कम्प्लेक्स का विकास किया जाएगा, जिसमें आवास केफ्टेरिया, सूचना केन्द्र, वाहनों के लिए पार्किंग एरिया, सोवनियर स्टाल, आदि शामिल होंगे और साथ ही सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र का भू-दृश्य-निर्माण किया जाएगा ।

जहां तक प्रवेश सड़कों, जल और बिजली सप्लाई, ड्रेनेज, सीवरेज, आदि जैसी आधार-भूत संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, इनकी व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है ।

बोधगया और राजगीर के बारे में सूचना केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित पर्यटक साहित्य में पहले से ही दी गई है । “इन दि फुटस्टेप्स आफ दि बुद्धा” शीर्षक फिल्म में बोधगया और राजगीर का चित्रण शामिल है । बड़े पैमाने पर बौद्ध केन्द्रों का प्रचार करने के लिए, इसे विदेशों में दिखाया जाता है ताकि पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया जा सके । इन केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक कम्प्लेक्सों की व्यवस्था होने पर और इनके फलस्वरूप होने वाली मांग का जायजा लेने के बाद ही विदेशी भाषा प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने के सवाल पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

पटना और बोधगया में पहले से ही भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के परिवहन यूनिट विद्यमान हैं । जैसे-जैसे परिवहन सुविधाओं की मांग बढ़ेगी वैसे-वैसे इन यूनिटों में वृद्धि की जाएगी ।

#### Accumulation of Steel Ingot in Durgapur Steel Plant

2749. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 169,000 tonnes of steel ingot costing several crores of rupees had accumulated in the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) what are the main reasons for such accumulation;

(c) whether non-availability of power from D.V.C. and the coal position of D.S.P. were the only reasons for this;

(d) what was the position of these items during the August, September and October, 1980;

(e) to what extent the position has now been improved; and

(f) the total loss suffered?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) In September, 1980 the stock of steel ingots at the Durgapur Steel Plant was more or less what has been indicated in the question.

(b) and (c). The main reason for the heavy accumulation of ingots at this plant was predominantly the very inadequate supply of power by D.V.C. In addition, the constraint on the pushing of ovens due to inadequate supply of coal resulted in less availability of gaseous fuel which is used in the soaking pits to preheat the ingots before rolling. Both these were, therefore, the main constraints which adversely affected the rolling of steel ingots into saleable steel.

(d) The stock of ingots at the beginning of August, September, October and November, 1980 was as under:—

1st August, 1980	..	178,000 tonnes
1st Sept, 1980	..	169,800 tonnes
1st October, 1980	..	170,500 tonnes
1st November, 1980	..	158,300 tonnes

(e) As soon as the power position improved marginally in October, 1980, steps were taken to bring down the stock of ingots. As is evident from the figures given in (d) above, there was considerable improvement during October, 1980. The stocks were further reduced to 146,419 tonnes by 28.11.1980.

(f) In the integrated operation of a steel plant like Durgapur, it is difficult to segregate the loss of production due to power or any other individual factor. It cannot also at present be estimated what contribution has been made by the accumulation of steel ingots to the total financial loss suffered by the plant. The present estimate of the loss suffered by the plant during April to October, 1980 for various reasons including shortage of power, coal, transport etc. is Rs. 21.67 crores.

### **Steps taken by Air India to overcome Financial loss**

2750. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is trying to make the best of the hopeless financial situation by reducing intermediate halts on long flights and introducing other staggering expansion of its Boeing-747 fleet;

(b) whether it is a fact that Airlines Rs. 15.68 crore deficit in the last financial year is likely to escalate further in 1980-81;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for this; and

(d) what steps are being taken to introduce economy to overcome this huge loss?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) Air-India is not acquiring any Boeing 747 aircraft during the current year; reduction of intermediate halts on long flights is not contemplated;

(b) The loss in the current year is likely to be more than Rs. 15.09 crores which was the loss in 1979-80;

(c) The main factors responsible for the adverse financial conditions of Air-India are;

- (1) Increase in operating expenses due to substantial increase in fuel prices;
- (2) Increase in the Interest burden on B-747 project loans; and
- (3) General recession in the Air-line Industry all over the world.

(d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to achieve reduction in losses;

- (i) Revenue Increase in frequencies to markets with higher

potential and better yields-introduction of B-747 services in place of B-707 on routes which require and can sustain additional capacity.

(ii) *Expenditure*; Closure of certain unremunerative offices;

— review of staff strength at various regional establishments;

— reduction in consumption of fuel as far as possible;

— Cut in expenditure on items such as telephones, overtime, transportation etc.

#### **Karnataka Plan to attract Tourist**

2751. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tourist Department and the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation have prepared a new strategy to attract more tourists to the Karnataka during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme; and

(c) what assistance and help Union Government has agreed to give?

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

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

#### **Recommendations of Working Group on Priority Sector Lending**

2752. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.B.I. and Government have accepted the recommendations of the working group

headed by the Dr. K. S. Krishnswamy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India on priority sector lending and implementation of the 20 point economic programme by commercial banks;

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

(c) to what extent the banks have been able to implement the 20 point programme;

(d) how many banks have so far implemented the 20 point programme; and

(e) the total persons benefited due to this?

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

(b) The salient features of the guidelines recently issued by the Reserve Bank to all the commercial banks in this regard are set out in the Annex.

(c) to (e). Banks are implementing credit schemes through the District Credit Plans for the benefit of landless labourers, marginal and small farmers, handloom weavers, artisans and craftsmen etc. towards whom the 20 Point Programme is directed. They have also now been advised specific target groups of weaker sections within the Priority Sectors comprising beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme towards which they need to devote concentrated attention and effort. The data in regard to progress of implementation of the programme have not, however, yet started flowing from the reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Statement**

It has been decided that the Public Sector Banks will increase the flow of credit to the Priority Sectors over the next five years so as to raise the proportion of such advances in the aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by 1985 and also ensure that a signi-



ificant proportion of the enlarged credit will flow to the weaker sections of the community which are beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme.

The strategy which the banks should adopt to implement this decision over the next five years has been spelt out in details to the banks. The main highlights of the strategy are outlined below:

(a) The share of priority sector advances in the total bank credit should be 40 per cent by 1985 as against 33 per cent in March 1980.

(b) The share of Agricultural Sector will be at least 40 per cent of the priority sector advances or 16 per cent of the total bank credit.

(c) Within the priority sectors a concept of "Weaker Section" has been accepted. In the agricultural sector, the weaker would comprise small and marginal farmers with land holding of 5 acres or less and landless labourers and persons engaged in other allied activities with borrowal limits not exceeding Rs. 10,000/-. In the small scale industry sector the weaker section would comprise of artisans, craftsmen and cottage and village industry and other small units having credit limits not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-.

(d) To ensure increased flow of credit to the weaker sections, it has been decided that the weaker section in the agricultural sector will account for not less than 50 percent of the banks' total direct lendings to agriculture, by 1983. In the small scale industry sector the weaker sections would account for 12.5 per cent of the total advances of the banks to small scale industry by 1985. (Present ratio is around 6.25 per cent).

(e) Target groups which are beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme have been identified within the priority sectors for concentrated attention from the banks.

(f) The coverage of priority sectors is propose to be widened to cover housing loans for the scheduled castes/

scheduled tribes and economically weaker sections (loan amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-) and consumption loans under the 20 Point Programme.

(g) Banks will endeavour to provide for assistance to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme with the district credit plans explicit provision being made in action plans for each of the 3 years 1980-82.

(h) For classification of advances as Priority Sector advances the definitions of some of the Priority Sectors, viz. Transport, Retail Trade and Small Business, Professional and self-employed have been refined keeping in view the need to increase the thrust of credit assistance towards smaller borrowers.

(i) While continuing to provide direct assistance to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme, the banks have been asked also to take benefit of State sponsored corporations/agencies for routing their credit to the target groups provided the corporations or agencies cater exclusively to the weaker sections of the society in the various priority sectors or draw up specific schemes for financing by banks exclusively for the benefit of the weaker sections.

(j) The private sector banks also now been asked to raise the share of priority sectors to the level of 40 per cent and participate in extending assistance to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme on the same lines as the public sector banks.

#### **Import Licences**

2753. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many import licences have been given endorsement to import canalised or banned items, since the announcement of the import policy this year; and

(b) how many items are involved or effected to by such endorsement to import; what is the amount involved

and how many applications are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Export of Vintage Cars and Obsolete Guns/Rifles**

2754. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for export of Vintage Cars and obsolete guns/rifles are pending before Government;

(b) if so, what is the policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) how many export licences have been issued in regard to these items during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) 34 applications have been made for export of 73 Vintage cars. As regards export of obsolete guns/rifles, no licence is necessary as the item is allowed under OGL 3.

(b) and (c). Under the current export policy, export of Vintage cars may be allowed "on merits" with effect from 30th March, 1979. Prior to the above date, its export was banned. No licence for export has so far been issued.

As regards, obsolete guns/rifles, no export licence has been issued since the item is allowed for export under Open General Licence No. 3.

**Steps to stop Smuggling activity on Indo-Nepal Border**

2755. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large scale smuggling

of foreign goods of Chinese origin is taking place into the country on the Indo-Nepal border near Gauriphanta checkpost; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop smuggling activity at the Indo-Nepal border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of goods of Chinese origin into India on the Indo-Nepal border near Gauriphanta checkpost.

(b) The strength of Customs staff posted at Gauriphanta checkpost has been augmented and anti-smuggling measures along the Indo-Nepal border have been intensified to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the border.

**Tobacco rotting in STC Godowns**

2756. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of tobacco valued at crores of rupees is rotting in the godowns of the STC;

(b) if so, the stock of tobacco (with value) accumulated in the godowns of STC awaiting disposal;

(c) the reasons for the stock lying undisposed of;

(d) the estimated loss likely to be suffered by way of offering discount because of its deteriorating quality; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to dispose of the stock to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The STC purchased total quantity of 22,112 MTs of FCV tobacco from 1977 to 1980, out of which unsold stocks with the STC are 13,596 MTs valued at Rs. 12.56 crores. 3437 MTs of tobacco valued at Rs. 1.91 crores has been contracted by STC for sale to domestic buyers. The bulk of the unsold stocks with the STC are on Government account. Due to successive bumper crops of virginia tobacco during 1978 and 1979, the tobacco procured by the STC could not be sold.

(d) Tobacco in stock is kept in well-ventilated godowns with periodical fumigation as required. Therefore the quality of tobacco may not deteriorate in its intrinsic value except physical change of colour, moisture contents etc. However, the loss, if any, which the STC may incur will be known only after the entire quantity is sold out.

(e) The STC has been making sustained efforts to off load the stocks through correspondence, personal visits. STC's foreign offices and by floating of tenders.

#### विदेशी कंपनियों का भारतीयकरण

2757. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्न जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कंपनियों की सूची क्या है जिन्हें 1974-79 के दौरान भारतीयकरण करने को कहा गया था;

(ख) किस प्रतिशतता तक प्रत्येक को भारतीयकरण करना अपेक्षित था; उनकी

कुल संख्या सहित और किस प्रतिशतता तक उन्होंने वास्तव में भारतीयकरण किया है;

(ग) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मामले वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जा चुके हैं लेकिन जिन कम्पनियों ने पूंजी का अभी तक भारतीयकरण नहीं किया है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त 'ग' में उल्लिखित कंपनियों के सम्बन्ध में कम्पनीवार पूंजी के भारतीयकरण की विस्तृत स्थिति और कार्यान्वयन के चरण और उनके पूरा होने की तारीखें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० बेंकटरामन):

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उन कंपनियों की संख्या दी गई है जिनको निर्देश दिए गए हैं तथा विदेशी शेरधारिता में कमी से सम्बन्धित हुई प्रगति का उल्लेख किया गया है। चूंकि इक्वटी की जाने वाली जानकारी भारी भरकम है इसलिए सभा-पटल पर एक और विवरण रखा जाएगा जिसमें कम्पनियों आदि के नाम बताए जायेंगे।

(ग) और (घ). एक अन्य विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम दिए गए हैं जिनकी शेरों में कमी करने से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं को स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है और जिन्हें विभिन्न चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। किसी कम्पनी को अपनी शेरधारिता में कमी करने से पहले बहुत सी प्रशासनिक तथा सांविधिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना होता है। इसलिए कार्यपूर्ति की तारीखों के बारे में ठीक-ठीक जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती।

विवरण

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29(20)(क) के अन्तर्गत भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए निर्देशों के आधार पर अनिवासी सामान्य शेयरधारिता में कमी के बारे में प्रगति का व्यौरा

वे कम्पनियाँ जिन्होंने अनिवासी सामान्य शेयरधारिता में कमी करके 40 प्रतिशत तक लाया है कमी करके 51 प्रतिशत 74 प्रतिशत तक लाया

	औद्योगिक	औद्योगिक-कंपनियाँ	व्यापारिक/वाणिज्यिक	निर्माण	परामर्श	चाय से भिन्न बायान	जोड़	परिशिष्टा आदि	चाय कंपनियाँ	जोड़
1. वे कंपनियाँ जिन्होंने अनुपालन किया है . . . . .	93	3	64	5	8	1	174	20	81	101
2. वे कंपनियाँ जिनकी शेयर घटाने/भारतीयकरण करने की योजनायें मंजूर हो चुकी हैं . . . . .	21	—	9	1	2	1	34	—	3	3
3. वे कंपनियाँ जिनकी योजनाओं पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक/सरकार विचार कर रही हैं . . . . .	10	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	7	7
4. वे कम्पनियाँ जिन्होंने अपना कारोबार समेट लिया है . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
5. वे कम्पनियाँ जिन्होंने अपना व्यापार कार्य बन्द कर दिया है और कारोबार को समेट रही है . . . . .	1	—	9	1	—	—	11	—	—	—
6. वे कम्पनियाँ जिन्होंने उनका स्वरूप बदलने की छूट दी गई है . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
7. ऐसे मामले जो आज्ञा पालन न करने के कारण प्रवर्तनालय को सौंपे गए हैं और अदालत में विचाराधीन हैं। . . . .	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	2
जोड़: . . . . .	131	3	90	71	11	2	244	20	93	11

### बिबरण

उन कम्पनियों के नाम, जिनकी अनिवासी, सामान्य शेयरधारिता को कम करके 40 प्रतिशत तक ले आने की योजनाओं को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक/सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो चुकी है।

#### I. औद्योगिक कम्पनियां

1. असन्यू इंस लि०, बम्बई।
2. असम रेलवे एण्ड ट्रेडिंग क० लि०, असम।
3. एव्वट लेबोरिट्रीज (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई।
4. बेल पन्च (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि०,
5. कलकत्ता इलेक्ट्रिकल सप्लाय कारपोरेशन लि०, कलकत्ता।
6. सी० ई० फूलफोर्ड (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई।
7. इस्टर्न स्केल्स प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता।
8. गार्डन वुडरोफ एण्ड कं० (मद्रास) लि०।
9. ज्योफ्री मैन्स एण्ड क० लि०, बम्बई।
10. हगली इंक कं० लि०, कलकत्ता।
11. डेकेट इंजीनियरिंग कं०, जमशेदपुर।
12. इण्डस्ट्रियल प्लास्टिक्स (इंडिया) कलकत्ता।
13. इन्टरनेशनल कनबस्टन (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता।
14. मेटल बोक्स कं० आफ इंडिया लि०, कलकत्ता।
15. मैसूर लैम्प वर्क्स लि० बंगलौर।
16. मिगोभा प्रा० लि०, गोभा।
17. मैसूर लिथ बोर्डस लि०, मैसूर।
18. पोफिडोर आफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई।
19. ट्यूब इन्वेस्टमेंट आफ इंडिया लि०, मद्रास।
20. तुस्लीस वुडरोफ एण्ड कं० लि०, मद्रास।
21. थोमस मोगेट एण्ड कं० (इंडिया) लि०, मद्रास।

## II. व्यावसायिक कम्पनियां

1. आटोमैटिक मशीन कं० (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता ।
2. कोक्स एण्ड किम्स (एजेण्ट्स) लि०, बम्बई ।
3. कोक्स एण्ड एजेण्ट्स (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई ।
4. जनरल सुपरिन्टेंडेंस कं० (प्रा०) लि०, बम्बई ।
5. मेकिनोल मेकली एण्ड कं० लि०, बम्बई ।
6. न्यू वे पैकेज प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, मद्रास ।
7. मेसा गोम्पा प्रा० लि०, गोम्पा ।
8. दि थामस कुक ओवरसीज, बम्बई ।
9. हैरासन एण्ड क्रासफील्ड लि०, कोचीन ।

## III. परामशंदात्री कम्पनियां

1. बरनेस्टर एण्ड वेविन ए०/एस० (बी० एण्ड डब्ल्यू० मेरिन सरविस, डिबीजन, डेनमार्क)
2. डेवी ग्रशमोरे इन्टरनेशनल लि०, बम्बई  
(इस समय डेरी इन्टरनेशनल मिन्सल एण्ड मेटल लि०) ।

## IV निर्माण सम्बन्धी कम्पनियां

1. एम० एच० डेट्रिक कं०, कलकत्ता ।

## V प्लान्टेशन्स (चाय से भिन्न) कम्पनियां

1. इलेहोल एस्टेट, करनाटक ।

उन स्टर्लिग चाय कम्पनियों के नाम जिन्हें अपने अनिवासी शेयर घटाकर 74 प्रतिशत तक करने के लिए निर्देश दिए गए हैं और जिनकी कमी करने से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक/सरकार की स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है ।

1. दि जोरहाट टी कं० लि० ।
2. बोलसारी टी० कं० लि०, कलकत्ता ।
3. लक्टारिया लि० ।

**Jute purchased by JCI from Growers**

2758. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India from the jute growers till October, 1980; and

(b) the quantity of jute to be purchased further by the Jute Corporation of India from the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Jute Corporation of India had purchased 6.04 lakh bales of jute till the end of October, 1980. Bulk of these purchases have been made from the jute growers. The purchase operations of the Corporation are continuing and it is too early to forecast the total purchases for the current year.

**Assistance from I.M.F.**

2759. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought more help from the International Monetary Fund to meet balance of payments deficits arising from the cost of imported oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Government have only recently availed themselves of the I.M.F. Trust Fund and compensatory financing facilities amounting to Rs. 814 crores to strengthen the balance of payments position. More assistance from the I.M.F. may be sought as and when needed.

**STATEMENT CORRECTION REPLY TO US Q. NO. 4708 DT. 18-7-1980 REG. LOANS ADVANCED TO FARMERS**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): In the statement enclosed with reply to Unstarred Question No. 4708 regarding Loans advanced to farmers, a typographical error had crept in the figures quoted therein. These figures may be treated in 'Lakhs' instead of 'Crores' mentioned therein. The typographical error is regretted.

The corrigendum could not be issued earlier as the error was noticed in September 1980. The consolidated list of answers given in the last session of Parliament were conveyed to the Reserve Bank of India in August 1980 and the error in the answer given was pointed out by them in September 1980. As there was no Lok Sabha Session from 12th August till the 17th November 1980 this could not be laid on the table of the House at an earlier date.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, COCHIN FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, A REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section 3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1978-79.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1506/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1507/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE ACT, 1963 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MARGABHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (Regulation of Transaction of Business) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1221 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963 together with an Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1508/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 658(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1980 together with an ex-

planatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound, Sterling into Indian currency or vice versa in supersession of notification dated the 12th November, 1980.

(ii) G.S.R. 663(E) and 664(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 37-Customs dated the 15th February, 1979 to clarify the exemption to component parts required for the initial setting up or for the assembly of manufacture of the articles and exemption of those goods from payment of auxiliary duty.

(iii) GSR 667(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory note seeking to amend the description of the goods designed for use in the printing industry.

[Placed in Library. See No. 1509/80].

CORRIGENDA TO NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 635(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 5th November 1980 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. GSR 487(E) dated the 16th August, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1510/80].

12.04 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to go on record without my permission.

(व्यवधान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सलाह कर लीजिए, आप में से कौन बोलेंगा ?



(६१बघान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरे विचाराधीन है ।

(६२बघान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सुन रहा हूँ बाजपेयी जी । इन्होंने सब ने तो फैसला कर लिया है कि कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुनेगा । मैंने एक बात कही है ।

(६३बघान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

(६४बघान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । आप सुनते क्यों नहीं ? आप सुनिए, मेरी बात । मेरी बात बगैर सुने आप को क्या पता चलेगा कि क्या कह रहा हूँ मैं ?

(६५बघान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी आप सब सुनते ही नहीं हैं ।

आप बैठ जाइए, सुनिये मेरी बात ।

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12.05 hrs.

## QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य का अपमान कहीं भी हो वह सदन का अपमान है । उस मसले को जिस गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए वह हम लेंगे, यही मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ । मैं जो कर रहा हूँ वह मुझे करने दीजिए । यह मेरे विचाराधीन है ।  
(व्यवधान )

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अभी हमें पता ही नहीं है कि मसला क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मसला आप कहना चाहते हैं वही तो मैं कर रहा हूँ ।  
(व्यवधान) अच्छा, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 29 तारीख को मेरे साथ जो घटना बिहार में घटी है उसके सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन मूव किया है और अब जानना चाहते हैं कि उस प्रिविलेज मोशन पर आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । मैं उम सारी घटना को बताए देता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए, यह गम्भीर मामला है । (व्यवधान) । क्या आपके साथ यह घटना घटी है ?

श्री कुंवर राम : जी हां । मैं वही घटना बतला रहा हूँ जिसके लिए आपके पास प्रिविलेज मोशन पड़ा हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिख कर दे दिया है । मैं उसी की बात कर रहा हूँ । और कौन सी बात कर रहा हूँ ?  
(व्यवधान ) ।

श्री कुंवर राम : 29 तारीख को जब मैं बिहार गया तो मेरी पत्नी बोली कि दवा के लिए पैसे घट रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सारा आपने लिख कर मुझे दिया है । (व्यवधान) आप लोग क्यों बोलते हैं बीच में ?  
(व्यवधान )

श्री कुंवर राम : बारह बजने में दस मिनट बाकी थे, हम अपनी बच्ची की बीमारी की दवाई खरीदने के लिए पैसा लेने बैंक गए, वह बैंक बिहार सचिवालय के कैम्पस में है । बिहार सचिवालय को

चारों तरफ से वहाँ की हुकूमत ने बन्द कर रखा है और साढ़े दस से ले कर डेढ़ बजे तक किसी को अंदर जाने नहीं दिया जाता है । हम जब गेट पर गए तो बारह बजने में दस मिनट बाकी थे, शनिवार का दिन था और शनिवार को बैंक बारह बजे तक होती है । मेरे साथ मेरा लड़का भी था । मैं स्कूटर ड्राइवर कर रहा था, स्कूटर को मैंने स्टार्ट रखा हुआ था ताकि गेट अगर खुले तो अन्दर जल्दी चले जायें और जा कर बैंक से पैसा ले लें । मेरे लड़के ने कहा कि ये मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, इनको बैंक से पैसा लेना है, कोई दफ्तर में नहीं जाना है । उसने कहा कोई भी हों, अगर आईडेंटिटी कार्ड है तो दिखलायें । उस वक्त मेरे पास आईडेंटिटी कार्ड नहीं था । हम इम्पीडिएंटली अपने बच्चे को स्कूटर पर बिठा कर पहले घर गये, बगल में ही हमारा घर था, वहाँ से हमने आईडेंटिटी कार्ड लिया । आईडेंटिटी कार्ड लेने के बाद हम फिर उसी गेट पर आए । हमारे बच्चे ने उतर कर कहा कि यह आईडेंटिटी कार्ड है तो पुलिस ने कहा कि आप दूसरे गेट से चले जायें । इससे हमारे बच्चे को बहुत तकलीफ हुई कि हमें पैसा लेना है, बारह बजे तक बैंक है और अब बारह भी बज चुके हैं, यह हमें दूसरे गेट पर जाने के लिए बोलता है जब कि उसी ने कहा था कि आईडेंटिटी कार्ड ले आओ । बच्चे ने कहा यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, हम बैंक जाना चाहते हैं, बैंक को भी आप लोगों ने बन्द करके रखा है । इस पर पुलिस वाला कहता है कि अगर ज्यादा जोर से बोलोगे तो चुरकी कबार लूंगा और आंख निकाल लूंगा । (व्यवधान) हम वहीं पर खड़े हैं, इस बात को सुनने के बाद भी मेरा चेता आईडेंटिटी कार्ड दिखा रहा है । लेकिन जब उसने इस बात को कहा तो हमको बहुत तकलीफ हुई । हमने कहा ईंडियन, नानसेन्स, तुम को बोलने की तमीज भी नहीं है ? तो जानते हैं, उसने क्या कहा ? उसने कहा आदरचोद, बहनचोद,

एम० पी०, 35 लाठी धाँचा । (व्यवधान) उसके बाद मेरा कलेजा बैठ गया, उन शब्दों को सुनने के बाद । हमने कहा कि जब तक मुख्यमंत्री यहाँ नहीं आयेंगे और उसको सस्पेंड नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम नहीं जायेंगे । सचिवालय के बहुत से छोटे कर्मचारी जो इस व्यवस्था यानी घेराबन्दी से बिल्कुल परेशान थे, वे हमारे बीच में खड़े हो गए, लगभग 10 हजार की भीड़ लग गई । बाद में नारे लगने लगे । हमने यह देखा कि लॉ-एंड-आर्डर का प्राबल्य हो जायेगा, हमने बेटे को कहा कि जा कर जल्दी चीफ मिनिस्टर को इन्फार्म करो और या तो किसी भी आफिसर को भेज सकते हैं या अपने आप आ सकते हैं तो यह मामला शान्त हो सकता है, लेकिन हुकूमत की ओर से कोई भी नहीं आया । फिर हमको खुद जाना पड़ा मुख्य मंत्री के डेरे पर । मुख्यमंत्री के पास जा कर हमने बयान दिया और मुख्य मंत्री का जो व्यवहार था, यह जाने के बाद कि मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ यह घटना घटी है, तो उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा कि लिख कर दे दो और चले गए कोठे पर । इस तरह का उनका व्यवहार हुआ और उनका पुलिस के प्रति इतना प्रेम था । यह हमारे साथ बेइज्जती हुई । इस तरह की बेइज्जती मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ ही नहीं और भी लोगों के साथ हुई है, जो विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् के सदस्य हैं । एक-दो और मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ हुआ है, इसका नोटिस आपके यहाँ नहीं दिया गया । इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए । इसमें प्रिविलेज का मैटर बनता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my active consideration. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): There is a *prima facie* case for referring it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We had a similar case during

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

ing the Fifth Lok Sabha where two of our members, Mr. Ajit Kumar Saha and Mr. Gadadhar Saha, were insulted and humiliated at the Asansol railway station. The House immediately took a decision and the matter was referred to the privileges Committee. The policemen involved were summoned and the action was taken against them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a *prima facie* case. Either we believe the hon. Member or we do not believe him.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the precedent. This will go to the Privileges Committee.

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and second Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Export of Bicycles and Bicycle Components during 1970's.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and thirteenth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Road Development during Fourth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Hotel-Receipts Tax Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.14 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1980, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 18th November, 1980.

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
LEGISLATION  
THIRD REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to say without my permission, it is not being recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur):** Sir, on a point of order under rule 56..

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes. What is that?

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed. Overruled.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

12.16 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BH. SHMA NARAIN SINGH):** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 8th December, 1980, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.

2. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bills in replacement of them:—

(a) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(b) The National Security Ordinance, 1980.

(c) The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

(d) The Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980.

(e) The Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Releigh Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1980.

(f) The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980.

(g) The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

3. Discussion on the motion by Shri Chitta Basu regarding remunerative prices to farmers for their agricultural produce at 2.00 P.M. on Thursday, the 11th December, 1980.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi):** You have nothing except Ordinances.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have to pass them now.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** I would like some items to be included in the business for the next week...

The first is the increasing unemployment among women, educated and uneducated. As you know, the Planning Commission itself has agreed that it is increasing very much. In the unemployment register, 40 per cent are women, but in the total labour force, their number is very small, much lower. I hope this topic will be taken up for discussion next week.

The second is, the indifference shown by Government lawyers in 'public interest' cases. You yourself know, Sir, that only three days back, hon. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and also two other courts admonished the Government lawyers on this because they did not appear on behalf of Government when writ petitions were filed on behalf of twelve blinds.

There is another very sad situation. Several children died in the pencil mines of Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh. Mrs. Hingorani who had moved a writ petition on behalf of the children complained that the government's reply was given only a few minutes before she entered the court though the case

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

had already adjourned a number of times. This matter also should be discussed in the House next week.

Then, Sir, famine conditions prevail in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh. This was earlier raised in the House. A difficult situation is prevailing in Rayalaseema and the relief is very inadequate. This should also find a place in the next week's business.

The fourth item, I would plead, which should be discussed is this. Mr. Bob Griffin, a high-ranking officer of US Embassy in Kabul came to Delhi last Wednesday to brief foreign correspondents here that the Soviet Union will soon engineer an Afghan invasion of Pakistan. It is learnt that he comes almost every fortnight to Delhi to pass on cock and bull stories to foreign and sometimes to the so-called friendly correspondents. This is intended for accelerating tension in the area and to mar our friendly relations with USSR. This should also be discussed.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): We desire to be heard by the Ministers, but the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs...

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am very much at your disposal.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Kindly advise the Minister not to cross while speaking.

A few points I have to add. One is that a discussion should be held on the scrapping of the Sindhri Fertiliser Plant. Last session also I referred to it—that the first public sector enterprise of our country is being scrapped and not only a few old equipments are being sold but its roof, foundations and walls are being auctioned. They are digging up the foundations of our first public sector enterprise. The scrap dealers are digging up in the presence of thousands of workers. This is a sad sight and it

is really shocking and it may erupt into a law and order problem in Sindhri. That is why I am again requesting our Minister that there should be a full-scale discussion on the scrapping of the Sindhri Fertiliser Plant and the prospect of a coal-based plant at Sindhri.

I know you would be impatient. I am forced to tell you that certain important things could not come up in the House. We, the law-abiding Members, always continue to give you call attention notices and you in your wisdom continue to ignore us. That is about the atrocities on the Adivasis and Harijans in Bihar and also regarding Gua firing. I had been there personally. The Adivasis were shot not only in the streets and markets but also in the hospitals. Those injured Adivasis who were brought to the hospitals were surrounded and killed there and their dead bodies lay there for 24 hours. Sir, this is a gross violation of the basic code of humanity. It is a violation of the Red Cross Rules and should have been discussed in the House and you always remained unkind to us and did not allow these things to be raised in the House. I want a discussion on this matter. Killing within the hospital should not be permitted by any force in the country.

You perhaps would have seen wonderful things happening in Bihar. Everyday we read in newspapers certain things which shock all of us. One of the things that should have figured in this House is—our Steel Minister should be a little bit attentive—the arrest of the General Manager of the Bokaro Steel Plant. The General Manager of the biggest steel factory at Bokaro was arrested on the charge of corruption and landed in the Dhanbad jail. Also some top officials and a senior accounts officer were arrested. You would be surprised that when such things happened, neither the Steel

Ministry nor the government came out with any explanation whether that particular officer was guilty or not.

That Officer, after coming out of the jail, for five days is working again in the SAIL, in the factory; the concerned Superintendent of Police was transferred from that post. We were confused; we tried to contact the SAIL. The SAIL is accusing that the police is wreaking vengeance because they want undue privilege. The police officer says that he acted honestly to get hold of the top officers of the Public Sector who were corrupt. That is why they are being removed. Nothing is being clarified as to whether the police was right or the B.S.L. was right.

Sir, you would be surprised that it is this which has led to the turmoil of the police people; they were having their own demonstrations; officers are having their own demonstrations. In that confusion, there was a firing in Bokaro only on the 30th November killing one B.S.L. employee. I want that nothing should remain in suspense about the integrity of the public sector or the police official. This must be discussed.

Lastly, we are disturbed with the reports which are percolating every day after the question of blinding of the under-trials was discussed. The Bihar Government is blind to this. Again, it is not cooperating but it is instigating the police people so that they can blackmail and cow down the Parliament. The Superintendent of Bhagalpur Jail who helped in coming out with all the materials before the House has been suspended. This is the reason for the police unrest. They are instigating them so that they can blackmail and cow down this Parliament. It should also come under the privilege and these things must be discussed here so that the Bihar Government could be brought to....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

Not here. Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, you are always unkind to us.

MR. SPEAKER: What more do you want from me? I have allowed everything.

SHRI A. K. ROY: These things should be discussed. Otherwise....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already explained everything. What more is there to explain now?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Are you convinced? I have explained. But, have you been convinced?

MR. SPEAKER: That has gone into the records.

SHRI A. K. ROY: If you are convinced, then I am satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am convinced. Mr. Ghosh.

You have got seven points. If you take one minute each even then it will take you seven minutes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I never take a long time. I shall try to complete.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to reorganise this system. There are now sixteen people. If you go on like this, I won't be able to cope up with it. You should not misuse it. If we become liberal, then it is misused. This is too much. You should all try to utilise this in a proper manner.

Mr. Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): We all know the happenings in the Research and Analysis Wing. Three thousands of employees are on strike; about eighty have been suspended. Some have been arrested. This entire

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

apparatus is supposed to be for an external intelligence. It has all along dabbled in the internal politics and it is utilised as a political instrument to organise murders. All these should be discussed and suspension orders should be..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the next point.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Chief Election Commissioner has opined and given suggestions to the Government that there should be proportional representation in the system of election to make it democratic. Fifty per cent of the seats should be on the basis of the proportional representation.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a policy matter.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: For long years, all the Opposition together were agitating for this. There should be a thorough discussion in this matter.

Sir, on the Floor of the House Shri A. P. Sharma, the hon'ble Minister of Tourism and Aviation said that a ship repairing yard will be built up at Haldia. But the other day in reply to my question Shri Shivraj V. Patil has said that no such decision has been taken. It is a contradictory statement. Who is misleading the House? Sir, this issue should be discussed and settled.

Sir, for the last 15 years a free trade zone at Dum Dum has been on the agenda but nothing has been done to set-up the free trade zone. There is a free trade zone at Kandla and Santa Cruz but when it comes to the Eastern sector government deliberately discriminates against this region. This should be discussed.

Sir, now, a word about Jharkhand movement. Adivasis there have been thrown out of their land and this exploitation has been going on for a

century. This movement is likely to assume serious proportions. It should be made an autonomous region within the State of Bihar.

Sir, in respect of oil and gas where it is found and where it is utilised there is lot of price differential. Now, the prices of steel and coal have been equalised. In order to remove discrimination in respect of basic raw-materials including cotton, oil products, gas, etc. they should be fully equalised at uniform prices.

Sir, my last point is about 'food for work programme'.

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been discussed too much.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, on 3rd June, the Secretary of Shri Birendra Singh Rao's department wrote to the West Bengal government—a photostat copy of the same is produced before you also—that there is 85,000 MT unutilised and the utilisation proportion is 60 per cent and above. Now, on the 16th June, Shri Birendra Singh Rao comes on the Floor of the House and says that the entire quantity has been utilised and the 50 per cent utilisation certificate has not been given. It is a misleading statement and it should be referred to the Privileges Committee. This 'food for work' programme is being used as a political weapon. So, the entire thing should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Next time I am not going to allow more than ten members with two points each.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first point is this. Sir, in the leading English daily "Search Light" published from Patna, the following news item has appeared in the issue of 2nd December, 1980.

"An official of the Bihar Industries Association has said that for the last

one month's letters have been coming weeks late. If a letter was posted from Delhi on November 6, it only reached at Patna on November 23.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ऐसा मत करिए, पटना शुरू मत करिए ।

**श्री ज्योतिर्बन्धु बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) :** सब मिला जुला है ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि क्या करना चाहिए, वही पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सब हो चुका है, आगे पढ़िए ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** आप कह दीजिए तो बैठ जाऊंगा । सब लोग बोलते हैं उसमें टाइम ज्यादा लगता है इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूँ । ये आयटम हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आयटम सुना दीजिए, पढ़िए मत ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He further said that a letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat requiring a representative of the association to appear before a Committee was sent. It was received here (Patna) late and he could not appear. This was one of the example, he cited."

Such anarchy is prevailing in the Telegraph and Telephone Departments also which has put people to untold hardships. This is the state of affairs in the P.M.G. Office at Patna.

This subject should be discussed in the House or at least the Minister should give a statement clarifying the position.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप आइटम सुना दीजिए, पढ़िए नहीं ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** यह कैसे होगा ? कुछ तो एक्सप्लेन करना होगा । इसलिए मैंने लिख कर दिया है । लिख कर लोग पढ़ते हैं यहां । इसको हम ने देखा है । एक स्टैंडर्ड रखिये । आपने किसी को रोका नहीं है । सब को पांच सात मिनट दिए हैं । मुझे भी पढ़ने तो दीजिए । आगे से जो नियम बनाएंगे, उसको मैं भी मानूंगा ।

दूसरे प्वाइंट पर मैं बोलूंगा नहीं । इसका जिक्र कर दिया गया है । उसकी पड़ताल होनी भी चाहिए । श्री ए० के० राय ने ठीक कहा है कि एस पी के ट्रांसफर का विरोध आई जी पुलिस ने किया था लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उनको जबदस्ती ट्रांसफर कर दिया है । इस प्वाइंट को भी आप नोट कर ल ।

बिहार में 2400 पशु चिकित्सक हैं । वे बहुत दिनों से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं । उनकी मांग पैरिटी की है, दूसरे जो एलोपैथी के डाक्टर हैं उनके साथ पैरिटी की उनकी मांग है, उनको भी वही स्टेट्स मिलना चाहिए जो एलोपैथी के डाक्टरों को मिला हुआ है । इसको जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट ने मान लिया था लेकिन प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल में इस को रद्द कर दिया गया । श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने भी इस को मान लिया है लेकिन इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके विरोध में लोग भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं । इस पर यहाँ कोई ब्यान आना चाहिए ।

इंडियन रेलवे टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ. एसोसिएशन का मांग पत्र भी आपको दिया गया था । इस एसोसिएशन के तत्वाधान में हजारों टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ के लोगों ने तीन दिसम्बर को संसद् भवन के सामने शानदार प्रदर्शन किया था । एसोसिएशन



की धार से आपको अध्यक्ष महोदय और रेल मंत्री जी को मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उनकी सब से प्रमुख मांग चैकिंग स्टाफ को रनिंग स्टाफ स्वीकार कर रनिंग एलाउंस देने की है। अंग्रेज सरकार के समय उन्हें यह सुविधा प्राप्त थी। इसके विषय में सदन में बहस का मौका मिलना चाहिए या रेल मंत्री जी एक वक्तव्य के द्वारा सरकारी नीति को स्पष्ट करें।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):**  
Sir, I want to mention briefly two or three points. I want that the guidelines given by the Administration Reforms Commission in regard to the size of the Cabinet at the Centre and the States should be discussed in the House. As you know, Sir, the A.R.C. had recommended some guidelines in this respect and they are being accepted. The A.R.C. recommended or formulated guidelines that no State Cabinet or Cabinet at the Centre should exceed 10 per cent of the total strength of both the Houses, if there is a bi-cameral system in a State, this recommendation should be kept in view. These recommendations are being followed so long. But there has been an exception. Very recently, in Andhra Pradesh, the Cabinet has been formed with 62 Ministers. This number is exceeding the 10 per cent limit of the total number of Members put together in both Houses of the legislature in that State. I want to make my point very clear that in the interest of better public behaviour if this practice is continued, then stability would be threatened and defection would be encouraged. That will create instances of unhealthy public life.

Another point to which I would like to draw attention has already been covered by many hon. Members and that is the situation in Bihar following demonstrations by the policemen against the action taken in respect of about 15 policemen who were involved in the blinding incidents.

Regarding the point raised by Shri Niren Ghosh.....\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed.

**\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to include for discussion during the next week the following Bills.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill was introduced in this House on 12th August, 1980. The problem of dealing with cases of rape was thoroughly discussed during the last session. The present session is almost coming to close. This Bill should be discussed during the next week. Another Bill "High Court at Bombay Extension of jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu" was introduced in the current session. It was scheduled to be discussed during the last week; but now I do not find it on the agenda. I have been informed that some non-Members of Karnataka are pressurising the hon. Minister of Law not to pass this Bill. As Goa is near to Karnataka, they want that the Bench of the High Court should be established at Bangalore or Mysore. They do not want it to be set up at Bombay. They are again thinking on the lines of border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra. This is not proper. We want to support the Bill and put forward our arguments. This Bill should be discussed during the next week.

I request the hon. Minister to make statement on the following matters of serious concern.

The British could never do away with the racial prejudice based on colour. They exhibited it in connection with virginity tests. We strongly protested against it and tried to eradicate it. We find that the same tendency of racial hatred is rearing its ugly head in England. For determining the age of young boys, X Ray

\*\*Note recorded.

\*The original Speech was delivered in Marathi.

tests are being conducted. An attempt is being made to create racial discrimination against the young men of this country. What action has been planned by this Government to eradicate racial injustice in UK?

"Democracy in this country is endangered by judicial dictatorship." The hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made this statement publically. The judicial system is linked with Constitution and it comes under the purview of this august House. The Chief Ministers reported expression "dictatorship of Judiciary" casts aspersions on the moral foundation of the Judiciary. The hon. Law Minister should make a statement in this connection during the next week.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to mention only one point. As you know, Sir, being yourself a kisan, that because the agriculturists are not getting a remunerative price, the country's economy is in the process of being scuttled, I mean, destroyed. We are learning a lesson from the sugar problem that we are facing today. It is because they do not get remunerative price. That is why, they converted the sugarcane fields to other crops. Same thing applies to pulses and to oil seeds. But I am coming to jute. Sir, the Public Undertakings Committee of your House made a thorough investigation into the matter and found that the minimum price in 1977 has to be paid and the minimum cost price was about Rs. 345/- or so per quintal. If you give them a remuneration of 30 per cent because it is having drought and famine both, it came to over Rs. 440/-. Instead, what they are getting now? I will show you the figure. With 1970-71 base year as 100, they are getting Rs. 135/- in the beginning of this year. During September, they were getting Rs. 124/- a quintal. As a result, every grower gives a pound of flesh when he sells a kilo of jute. I would request that a debate may take place because it is due to nine families of

jute tycoons who are squeezing Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores a year from the kisans.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय पूरे देश में पत्रकारों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। पालेकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू होने से पहले ही लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है और उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त की जा रही हैं। बरेली के अनेक पत्रकारों के पत्र भेरे पास आये हैं और इलाहाबाद व दूसरे स्थानों से भी इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं। इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि किसी भी पत्रकार को इस आधार पर न निकाला जाये कि इस कमीशन के लागू होने पर या चर्चा होने पर उसका कोई ज्यादा हित हो जायेगा। इसलिए एम्प्लायर्स को, पत्रों के मालिकों को रोका जाये।

दूसरा मामला यह है कि बिहार में जो पुलिस का एक तरह से विद्रोह प्रारम्भ हो गया है और जो अनुशासनहीनता फैल गई है और वहाँ के नागरिक आतंकित हैं, इसमें पूरे देश में आतंक फैल सकता है, उस पर तुरन्त चर्चा कर के इस सदन को कुछ निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा इस देश में जो बेरोजगारी फैल रही है, उससे पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार बहुत परेशान हैं, उसको ले कर चारों तरफ देश में आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली में भी उन पर लाठी चार्ज और जेलभरो आदि सारी बातें हुई, इस पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा न्याय बड़ा संहसा होता जा रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा है, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से बरेली जैसे क्षेत्र में जो मैदान और पहाड़ के बीच में पड़ता है, वहाँ पर हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच होनी चाहिए।

[श्री जयपाल सिंह करव]

इस के साथ साथ टेलीफोन विभाग बरेली में जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एम्प्लाइज के साथ मार-पीट की गई, उन पर मुकदमें भी चलाये गये, अब वहां श्री भास्कर और श्री गुप्त ऋषि का ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है, जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एम्प्लाइज पिटे हैं, गेली के शिकार हुए हैं उनका वहां से ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है, इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

12.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

गन्ने का मूल्य 30 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल होना चाहिए और हाई कोर्ट के जजेज का ट्रांसफर जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिए और इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट को विनाश से बचाने के लिए वहां के जजेज के ट्रांसफर और चीफ जस्टिस के ट्रांसफर पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, I will be very short but not too short. If I am too short, you will not be able to make out anything.

Sir, a near collapse situation in the P&T Department has arisen in West Bengal and rest of the country. Lakhs of letters have piled up at Calcutta G.P.O. and other post offices and they are not being distributed. Telegrams take more time than ordinary letters to reach. Telephones are not functioning at all. There are no adequate telephone operators in telephone exchanges. Sometimes some boards are never manned. Once one exchange went out of order for the entire day. It is all due to shortage of staff. The department not only does not provide adequate staff, it even denies overtime to the staff. All these tell upon efficient service and ultimately the entire people are suffering. This matter should be discussed here.

Secondly, I want to say something about railways and the P&T Department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both must work properly. Then only both the department can work efficiently because letters are carried in the trains. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Irregular running of train services and accidents have reached new proportions. Almost no train runs in time. Import of new ministers and retirement of some officers from the Railway Board and departure of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi have not in any way bettered the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have got to wait and see. Why are you becoming so impatient?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: There are no rakes, no rolling stocks and there is no planning also. Acute shortage of rakes, wagons, other rolling stocks, shortage of materials in repair depots and shops, defective planning—all are telling upon the functioning of Railways. Railwaymen are not being consulted; their pay scales remained as before. Their genuine grievances are not being heard. Their suggestions to run trains better should be given due weightage. All these things should be discussed here.

The jawan and the civilian employees of the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi, are living in perpetual fear. After publication of the death report of sepoy Kuzan Lazar, the atmosphere in the depot has become like that of a concentration camp. The inmates are not allowed to talk freely. They are all under constant watch. Such an unwanted situation in the C.O.D. should end immediately or else it will be a veritable hell for the inmates. All these things should be discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I am suggesting only one

item on which the Minister of External Affairs should make a statement. It is a very vital news item that has appeared. A report has appeared in the Press that following the struggle of the working class in Poland to demand right to form free and independent trade unions and right to strike, the Soviet Union is ready to move in Poland in the near future. Some countries are reported to have warned the Soviet Union that if it intervenes in Poland it will destroy detente, seriously disrupt trade and economic relations between the East and West and lead to a new arms race. If these reports are correct, it is a threat to peace and the Minister of External Affairs should make a categorical statement in the House to clarify the position.

SHR. INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You should demand an explanation from Mr. Brezhnev on Monday.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I demand that the following items should be included in the agenda and discussed in the House next week. Due to break down of wage negotiation in the Fertilizer Industry, about 40,000 workers in the Fertilizer Industry and all the unions operating in the Fertilizer Industry will observe on 16th December one day token strike. This is a very serious matter because of short supply of fertilizer. This should be discussed in the House next week. The Minister and the Government should intervene to start the wage negotiation and solve the matter.

Secondly, I have written several letters to the Minister of Finance to declare Rajkot and Durgapur cities as B-I Class cities, but they have not yet declared Rajkot and Durgapur as B-II Class cities. I

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Joint Council of Central Government Employees have got to take a decision on the status of the Rajkot and Durgapur cities.

2873 LS—10.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: That is true. But it should be discussed in the House and settled and the Finance Minister should make a statement in this regard. Regarding the construction of a new railway line from Raniganj to Bankura via Mejia and a rail-cum-road bridge over Damodar river so that Bankura and Purulia, these two backward districts will be linked up with the railways and small scale industries can develop there. In Mejia large deposits of coal are there; they can be easily carried via Bankura to Haldia port. It is very important; it should be included in the discussion.

The next is very very important and I want to full fledged discussion on India-Bangladesh agreement regarding sharing of Ganga waters. Because of non availability of 40 thousand (40,000) cusecs of water during the lean period Calcutta port is silting; to save Calcutta port from silting we need water. Our irrigation minister, Chief Minister and myself many times have demanded that it should be discussed and that it should be reviewed. 40 thousand (40,000) cusecs of water in the lean period should be assured so that Calcutta port can be saved. If Calcutta port dies the whole eastern region dies. In national interest it should be discussed and time should be found in the next week.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :  
 जैसे भी मैं बहुत सक्षेप में कहूंगा :  
 पहला विषय जो मैं चाहता हूँ कि  
 अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में जोड़ा जाए वह  
 यह है कि देश के अन्दर पावर्टी लाइन से  
 नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या  
 है। लगभग 40 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा  
 के नीचे रहते हैं और मौजूदा सरकार जो  
 इस बात का दावा करती है कि गरीबों के  
 लिए है, आज तक उस ने इस पर विचार नहीं  
 किया है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

अगले सप्ताह के एजेंडे में इस को रखा जाये और इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार किया जाये जिस में उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाया जा सके और उन की गरीबी दूर की जा सके।

दूसरा जो विषय है उस की चर्चा वैसे कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों ने की है, वह चुनाव पद्धति में परिवर्तन के सिलसिले में है। प्रोपोशनल रेप्रेजेंटेशन की बात बहुत लम्बे अरसे से हमारे देश में की जा रही है और यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है कि मौजूदा जो चुनाव पद्धति है उस से जो मुख्तलिफ पार्टियां हैं उन की शक्तियों का सही प्रतिबिम्ब नहीं आ पाता। साथ साथ माइनारिटी वोट ले कर भी सरकार पावर में आ जाती है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि मौजूदा चुनाव पद्धति में सुधार किया जाये और इस को अगले हफ्ते के एजेंडे में रखे कर इस पर विचार किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the third item—crop insurance. If the subject is included, you can speak on it. Why let out all the matter available with you, now itself? Come to the third item.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: हमारा यह तर्जुबा है कि देश के अन्दर किसानों को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। देश के पूँजीपति तो उस को लूटते ही हैं, लेकिन बाढ़, सुखाड़ और कभी बड़े पैमाने पर कीटाणुओं के हमले की वजह से किसानों का काफी नुकसान होता है।

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is already recorded here. Whenever a Member sends a letter all these items are recorded here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Member of Parliament knows his problem better.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fourth item.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: चौथा आइटम यह है कि देश के नागरिकों के लिए दवाई, इलाज की फ्री व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर अगले सप्ताह विचार किया जाए।

आखिरी आइटम यह है कि रेलगाड़ियां 16-16 घंटे विलम्ब से चल रही हैं त्रिपाठी जी के हटने के बाद और बहुत कुछ कदम उठाने के बाद भी परिस्थिति लगातार बदतर होती जा रही है। यह क्यों हो रहा है, पहले के मुकाबले में और ज्यादा घटनायें क्यों घट रही हैं, गाड़ियों का देर से चलना पहले के मुकाबले में क्यों बढ़ रहा है—इस पर विचार करने के लिए इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह के एजेंडे पर रखा जाए।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA (Pon-nani): Sir, there is rising discontent among the junior doctors in New Delhi and all over India. In New Delhi the junior doctors are very much discontent on the non-implementation of the agreement between them and the Government for the past several months. The matter should be discussed before the situation worsens.

Secondly, there is a baseless hesitation on the part of the Government of India to order the closure of the Israeli Consulate in Bombay. (Interruptions) It is an anachronism in our foreign policy. There is a great demand for its closure. Even the heads of Islamic Missions here in New Delhi have demanded its closure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has been mentioned last week. It is repetition. (Interruptions)

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** There is a baseless hesitation on the part of the Government to order its closure and the House itself should discuss this issue.

Then, Sir, the prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war is most unfortunate. It is good that the President of Iraq, Mr. Saddam Hussain has already appealed for peace and has made it clear that Iraq has no territorial aims. The non-aligned countries, and the Islamic Conference are trying to bring about peace. Therefore, there should be a discussion on the imperative need for Indian initiative and a positive rule to bring about cease-fire in the Iraq-Iran war and a solution of the various differences through bilateral talks. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Next. Fourth item. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** A Government statement is urgently required on the agitation by the employees of the Research and Analysis Wing and the consequent reported disruption of the work of the central intelligence agencies.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Item 5.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, a statement by the Government is also necessary on the reported move by the Railway Board to upgrade a section of the ministerial staff and discriminating against other branches. There is therefore severe discontent among the railway employees who are demanding equal opportunities for all.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Whether there is discontent among the employees or not, there is discontent in all these items!

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** All India Railway Ministerial Staff Asso-

ciation demonstrated on the 4th of December in Delhi. Therefore, I implore once again that the Government should make a statement.

The continued deprivation of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is a slur on the secular character of the country. The Government has introduced an amendment bill here. It should be taken up for discussion as early as possible next week itself.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Harikesh Bahadur:

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur): Genuine demands of the employees of RAW and Central Intelligence Bureau are not being considered by the Government.

They are being subjected to repression. Redressal of their grievances is most essential. Therefore, Sir, I want that problems of the employees of Intelligence agencies must be discussed here in the next week.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** I am thankful to the hon. members who have given their valuable suggestions. As you know, there are many items suggested by them. I will go through the proceedings and whatever I feel necessary, I will bring to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** A calling attention is going to take place at 2.15. It has already been circulated:

"Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the serious implication of reported public speech in New Delhi on 4th December, 1980 by former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji D. Desai, alleging that the USSR had instigated him to attack Pakistan."

The House stands adjourned for lunch till 1405.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

HIND CYCLES LIMITED AND SEN-  
RALEIGH LIMITED (NATIONALI-  
SATION) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of Hind Cycles Limited, and Sen-Raleigh Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of bicycles and their component parts and accessories which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of Hind Cycles Limited, and Sen-Releigh Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of bicycles and their component parts and accessories which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 5-12-80.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 5-12-80.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

14.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: HIND CYCLES  
LIMITED AND SEN-RALEIGH LI-  
MITED (NATIONALISATION) OR-  
DINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Raleigh Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1980.

14.13 hrs.

MARUTI LIMITED (ACQUISITION  
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAK-  
INGS) BILL\*\*\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Maruti Limited with a view to securing the utilisation of the available infrastructure, to modernise the automobile industry, to effect a more economical utilisation of scarce fuel and to ensure higher production of motor vehicles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Since there is not much time left now, I will explain on Monday the grounds on which I want to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before you take up the second item, I seek your permission to take only one minute of the House.

Now, I would like to mention one matter which concerns the rights of the Members. Just now I have been informed that the Government is going to screen a censored Chinese film in South Block today and only a few selected Members have been called while the others have not been called. (Interruptions). I therefore, submit that this is an insult to us, this is discrimination. So, I request you to ask the Government as to whether this is true and if so, why this discrimination is there.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You please come to the Chamber, we will discuss it.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PUBLIC SPEECH OF SHRI MORARJI DESAI ALLEGING THAT THE USSR HAD INSTIGATED HIM TO ATTACK PAKISTAN

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Basirhat): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The serious implication of reported speech in New Delhi on 4th December, 1980, by former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, alleging that the USSR had instigated him to attack Pakistan."

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have seen reports appearing in this morning's press regarding a statement that the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, is reported to have made alleging that the leadership of USSR had suggested to him to "teach a lesson" to Pakistan. Shri Desai is also reported to have attributed to the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, a statement that a war with Pakistan is imminent.

Sir, we have checked all our records and I would like to state categorically that there is nothing whatsoever to corroborate what Shri Morarji Desai is reported to have stated in regard to his conversation with President Brezhnev.

I would also like to add that there has never been, in the history of our bilateral relations, any suggestion made by the Soviet Union to us, even obliquely, along the lines indicated by Shri Morarji Desai. In regard to the deliberations over the last eleven months, I can reiterate this with personal knowledge. Our talks have always centered around friendship and good relations with all our neighbours and stability in this region. Never has there been any suggestion of the kind alleged by Shri Desai.

Finally, Sir, I would like to state that the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, has never made any statement suggesting that a war is imminent between India and Pakistan. Shri Desai's statement in this regard, which he has himself admitted to be hearsay, is incorrect and irresponsible. As this House and the people of India know, this Government is committed to foster close and friendly relations with the Government and people of Pakistan and we shall not relent in our efforts to do so.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I welcome the statement made on behalf of the Government, but I would like to point out that this speech of Mr. Morarji Desai, as reported in the press, has said something more than what the External Affairs Minister has dealt with. I do not know if all the press reports are identical, if all of them are accurate or not, that is for Mr. Desai to clarify or deny or contradict if he wants to, I am not interested in that.

I am now drawing your attention to this paper, *The Statesman*, of today, which has given the heading: "Russia Wanted India to Attack Pakistan." It is not just a question of teaching



Pakistan a lesson, but wanting India to attack Pakistan.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: He corrected it later. I have taken the later version.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It begins by saying:

"Mr. Morarji Desai disclosed at a public meeting in New Delhi on Thursday that when he was Prime Minister, the Soviet Union had instigated him to attack Pakistan. But he could not be taken in by that instigation as he did not want disintegration of Pakistan."

What he has said later on is not at the public meeting. That was in some closed-door meeting of the Janata Party workers, according to this report. There, replying to a question Mr. Desai clarified:

"that the Russians did not want him to dismember Pakistan. They only wanted him to teach a lesson to Pakistan!"

In the same meeting, he said, according to *The Statesman*:

"when he was in U.P. recently, he heard people saying that Mrs. Gandhi had been telling the public that 'a war (with Pakistan) is imminent.'"

He thought that Mrs. Gandhi must have been also instigated by the Russians."

My friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is not here, although I see Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's photograph sitting next to Mr. Morarji Desai during this boat club meeting. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, in this House and outside, has frequently been plugging this line—that we are threatening Pakistan and instead of doing that we should make up with Pakistan and so on.

The trouble is that Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister of this country. He is not just an ordinary citizen and we presume when he had these talks with the Russians, it must

have taken place, I suppose, when he went to Moscow, accompanied by the then Foreign Minister, my friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is sitting here and though Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's name does not appear in this Calling Attention Notice, I would welcome if you permit him to say something. I do not mind at all because Shri Vajpayee must have been present during those talks. I am surprised to hear from Shri Narasimha Rao that there are no records available.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No, no....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Of those talks.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have said, we have checked all our records. Please do not...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not familiar with all foreign office techniques. That is why I said. You must excuse me. Records there must be when such high level talks take place.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): This could be off the record also. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The only point I wish to raise is this. I do not consider it an accident that Shri Morarji Desai who has been hibernating somewhere far away from Delhi ever since his Government fell and who had sometimes been saying that he never intends to come back to active politics and so on and so forth, he has suddenly chosen this particular time to come all the way to Delhi in order to address the public meeting at the Boat Club which he admits in this Statesman Report that he has never in his life before addressed a meeting at the Boat Club. He says this is the first time I have done it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): He is entitled to stop hibernating. . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is entitled. It is a free country. You can say anything you like. He knows that in between there is not even week end. On next day i.e. Monday Mr. Brezhnev is due to arrive in Delhi. Is it just a co-incidence, at this particular point of time he has chosen to make a speech—public speech here trying to muddy the water completely and the speech I fear, will get widespread publicity and his attempt may have been to spoil the relations not only between India and Pakistan but India and the Soviet Union also? I am afraid, in Pakistan, there are circles...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Do you mean to say that he is acting on behalf of C.I.A.?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are circles in Pakistan who may make the false use of this statement in order to show that India and the Soviet Union were secretly discussing and conspiring how to attack and weaken Pakistan. I am glad that he has made it clear in his statement that there is no such thing. There cannot be and that we stand for friendly relations and normal relations with Pakistan. That has always been our policy. Mr. Morarji Desai know that also. And inspite of that he has done this. I would like the hon. Minister to give his reaction whether or not he feels that there is a sort of conscious attempt being made to vitiate the atmosphere on the eve of Mr. Brezhnev arrival to prejudice Indo-Soviet friendship and also incidentally to give Pakistan a handle, perhaps China also a handle to attack India, as being an accomplice of the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union or something like that. These things with which we are familiar, which are happening all around the sub-Continent, but never had happened in the Capital like this, a sort of vitiation by a former Prime Minister. This is not a thing which should be dismissed just as a joke or a sort of absent minded aberration on the part of an old man. I think mentally Shri

Desai is very alert. He knows what he is doing and saying. Even though my hon. friend, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is sitting beside him, I do not wish to suggest that he has been advised by Mr. Subramaniam Swamy. He is quite capable on his own of making this kind of a Statement.

So. I would say that this matter requires to be cleared up completely. Whether the Russians want to say anything or not about it, it is their look out. But as far as our Government is concerned, our country is concerned and our national interests are concerned, we should make the position clear beyond any kind of shadow of doubt.

Then, there is some talk going on in some quarters of some sort of a hostile reception to Mr. Brezhnev's visit. I do not know whether the Government has any reports about it, whether any circles or any groups or anybody is intending to create any kind of an unpleasant incident or atmosphere on this occasion. I hope that will not be there because that will be very unfortunate and it will run counter to the tradition that we in this country have always followed in respect of foreign guests who have come here, whether we agree with them or not.

If somebody had made a speech like this, who is not a former Prime Minister—I do not know—the Government might have thought of taking some action against him. I would humbly beseech the Government not to do that here. Now-a-days, we do not know, all sort of policemen, district magistrates and officials and so on are doing all sort of things on their own, running amuck. So, I would beseech you that in view of Mr. Morarji Desai's age and all that, please do not make a martyr or a hero out of him. Please restrain hot-heads on your side suggesting that he should be arrested under the National Security Ordinance. I do not want all that to be done. (*Interruptions*) It is calculated to disrupt, vitiate and poison the atmosphere and good relations between our country and the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

other country. That might be made use of in arresting him under the National Security Ordinance. Please do not do it in this particular case. Politically, we should fight this kind of a thing. I hope, the Government will be very emphatic and very categorical on this point.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, I have not left anything unsaid and said whatever there is to say from records and from the official position of the Government, I have made a comprehensive and complete statement. In regard to the additional observations of the hon. Member, I would only like to say, very briefly, that Shri Morarji Desai's statement at this point of time is too significant to be accidental.

About other possibilities of demonstration, etc., I am not in a position to give details. But I can only assure the House that the Government is vigilant in the matter.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : मान्यवर, मंत्री महोदय की ओर से ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर स्टेटमेंट आया है सचमुच में वह स्वागत योग्य है। किन्तु इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ बातों को उठाना चाहता हूँ। मोरारजी देसाई की जो स्पीच है और जिस समय को चर्चा उन्होंने की है उस समय वह प्रधान मंत्री थे। और उनको प्रधान मंत्री पद से हटे हुए काफ़ी दिन हो गये हैं। उनके बाद दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह आये थे, फिर नई सरकार बनी और इस सरकार के बनने के बाद भी काफ़ी समय गुजर चुका है, लेकिन पता नहीं कि इतने सारे दिन गुजर गये, काफ़ी लम्बा समय हो गया, कल के पहले उन्होंने कभी भी इस बात की चर्चा क्यों नहीं की। खुद सरकार की ओर से जो बयान आये हैं, उसमें भी इस बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि ब्रैडनेव साहब से जो उनकी बात हुई उसका रिकार्ड तो है, लेकिन जिस तरह का इल्जाम उन्होंने लगाया, शरारतपूर्ण इल्जाम,

हत्या का इल्जाम, उसका कोई जिक्र सरकार के वार्तालाप के रिकार्ड में नहीं है।

हम लोग लम्बे अर्से से देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और सोवियत रूस की जो पुरानी जांची-परखी हुई दोस्ती है, जो लगातार दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, इसको कभी अफगानिस्तान के नाम पर, कभी पोलैंड के नाम पर और कभी मोरारजी देसाई ने जो भाषण दिया, जिसकी चर्चा उन्होंने की, तो इस तरह से येन-केन-प्रकारेण कुछ न कुछ गलत-सही आधार बना कर भारत और सोवियत की पक्की दोस्ती के सिलसिले में जो लोग भ्रम पैदा करना चाहते हैं, इस पर आंच लाना चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान का एक-एक नागरिक इस बात से अवगत है और जो तजुर्बा है कि जब कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान के सामने किसी भी तरह की कोई भी समस्या आई, यहां तक कि जब हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, उस समय भी सोवियत जनता ने और सोवियत सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में जो मदद दी है, वह सब लोग जानते हैं। (व्यवधान)।

इस तरह से जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ और आजादी के बाद जब भी हिन्दुस्तान पर खतरा पैदा हुआ, चाहे काश्मीर का सवाल हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान, अमेरिका और चीन के मेल-जोल से हमले का सवाल हो, चाहे गोआ का सवाल हो, चाहे देश के औद्योगिक विकास, या कृषि विकास का सवाल हो, कितनी ही तरह के सवाल हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आये और दुनिया के साम्राज्यवादी मुल्कों ने जब हिन्दुस्तान को मदद करने से इन्कार कर दिया, वैसे मौके पर केवल सोवियत रूस साथ रहा, जिसने लगातार बेहिचक, अन-कंडीशनल सपोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी में किया है।

भारत सरकार की दोस्ती लगातार रही है, निरन्तर बढ़ रही है। अभी जो पूरी दुनिया के पैमाने पर शक्तियों का संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है, साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ जा रहा है ऐसे मौके पर जब हिन्दुस्तान में सोवियत नेता आ रहे हैं, उनके स्वागत की पूर्ण तैयारी हो रही है, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को और मुस्तकिल करने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की तरफकी के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं बन रही हैं, ऐसे मौके पर इस तरह का दुष्प्रचार एक योजना के तहत किया जा रहा है, एक सुनियोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साम्राज्यवादी योजना के तहत यह सारी साजिश चल रही है, इस स्पीच को उससे अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं और यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के दुष्प्रचार जो किये जा रहे हैं उसका सामना करने के लिए आपके पास कौनसी योजना है? अभी कुछ और सवाल आज ही सदन में पेश किये जा रहे थे, पोलैण्ड और अफगानिस्तान का सवाल उठाया जा रहा था, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो कहा है कि यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान और सोवियत रूस की दोस्ती पक्की है, इस तरह के भाषणों से उसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है, लम्बे अर्से की पुरानी दोस्ती, समझी हुई जांची हुई, परखी हुई दोस्ती, लेकिन फिर भी जो थोड़े-बहुत हिस्से में इस दुष्प्रचार से लोगों को गुमराह करने की बात की जा रही है, इसके लिए सरकार के पास कौनसी योजना है?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने वक्तव्य में सारी बातें स्पष्ट कह चुका हूं। हमारी जो दोस्ती रूस से है, वह अपनी जगह बरकरार है, वह आगे बढ़ती जा रही है और उसे और पक्का बनाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसमें कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है।

उसी तरह पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमने अपने सम्बन्ध ठीक करने की कोशिश की और करते जा रहे हैं, उस प्रक्रिया में भी कोई कमी नहीं है। वह भी आगे बढ़ती रहेगी और किसी के कहने से या करने से या न कहने से और किसी के भाषण से उस पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। जो हमारी योजना है, जो हम करना चाहते हैं, वह आगे अवश्य करते जायेंगे और हमारी दोस्ती पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

14.37 hrs.

MARUTI LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the legislative business. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill. The grounds of my opposition to the introduction are: that the ordinance is being sought to be replaced by this Bill...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This Bill is born of a cynical disregard of the government to the Parliament and the parliamentary norms. You know only a few days before the commencement of the Parliament the government has promulgated that ordinance for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Maruti Ltd. This is obnoxious, this is not in consonance with the parliamentary practice and norms. There have been many observations from Speakers and the presiding officers that the government should not resort to this kind of promulgation of ordinances just before the commencement of the Parliament. Therefore, my first opposition is that the government has side-tracked the Parliament and has not acted in keeping with the norms and parliamentary practices.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Therefore, this ordinance, and now in the form of the Bill, is the product of the misuse, deliberate misuse of the ordinance-making power under Art. 123 of the Constitution. My second argument is this. You know the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that this particular company was under the liquidation proceedings in the Punjab and Haryana High Court. It has been admitted that this company was under the liquidation proceedings of the High Court of Haryana and Punjab. And the hon. High Court has passed an order to wind up the company. There was an order from the High Court that the company should be wound up. Now before the execution of the order of the High Court was made, the acquisition and transfer of this undertaking has taken place. My point is that the High Court's order has not been implemented and before that the acquisition and transfer has taken place. This borders on the contempt of the court. Therefore, it is not proper to introduce this Bill.

I am told—you also know that—there are various set procedures in the matter of take-over of the ownership of an undertaking under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. There are wellsettled procedures. In this case that procedure has not been followed. The general principle is that the Government sees that the liquidation proceeding is completed so that all rights of the previous owners are extinguished. Therefore, the normal procedure would have been to allow the liquidation proceedings to be completed and executed. Government might have taken the next step of taking over after this.

You know that acquisition of property by the State shall be always in the public interest. In this case, the public interest, really speaking, is this. There is no public interest. The interests which have been mentioned as the public interest are merely facades to cover the real intention of the Government. Now, I want to be on record

to prove what the real interest behind this is. The real interest is to convert the private liability into a public liability. This is the real intention. The real intention is to commit a fraud on the Constitution of the Country.\*

(Interruptions). Therefore, the public interest has been used.. (Interruptions).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: You had very rightly reminded yesterday about the rule—Rule 72 of the Rules Procedure. At this stage, the statement has to be brief, precise and only about the legislative competence. If there is any constitutional hitch about it, he cannot go on speaking and making all sorts of irresponsible allegations. These should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is this your point of order?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I demand that these should not go on record. This is an out and out allegation that should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall go through the proceedings to see if there is anything derogatory or unparliamentary.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): He has already taken enough time. He is bringing the name of the Prime Minister. That should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I said I shall go through the record to see if there is anything derogatory or unparliamentary.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** Under the Company Law, the shareholders will get the compensation. Whatever expression has been used by the hon. Member must be expunged.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I shall go through the proceedings.. Mr. Chitta Basu, you continue.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Therefore, Sir, I conclude that public interest which had been mentioned in the Bill is no public interest, but is being used as a facade—as a cover—to hide the real, ugly, sinister, despicable and reprehensible design. With these words I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI** (Bombay North West): Sir, I propose to exercise both the rights which Rule 72—which has been cited by my very charming friend—confer upon me. The first right is to make a brief statement against introduction and the second right, which is not subject to condition of brevity, is the right to raise a general debate about the legislative competence of Parliament to initiate this kind of legislation.

Sir, I shall first deal with the constitutional aspect. To my mind this Bill is monstrously un-constitutional and void. In the first place this Bill is in complete violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India because it involves a corrupt and a capricious jettisoning of available legal procedures for take-over applicable to rest of the nation and its industrial undertakings in a similar predicament or worse predicament than the predicament in which Maruti is and has been for a few years. The company's unfortunate association with the Prime Minister and other members of her family and a few political adventurers and financial wheeler dealers is not a valid constitutional basis of criterion of discrimination.

Sir, the objects which the Bill seeks to achieve were present to the mind of the legislature at least thirty years

ago and that is why the Parliament of this country passed a Bill and converted it into law. It is called the Industries Development and Regulation Act of 1951. This is the Act which is applicable to lesser mortals in whose veins royal or blue blood does not flow and who are not associated with the ruling dynasty of the country.

Now, Sir, the constitutional invalidity of the Bill is manifest and it is surprising that the Law Minister should have assented to a Bill of this kind being brought before the House. Section 18FA of the Industries (D and R) Act provides:

“If the Central Government is of the opinion that there are possibilities of running or re-starting the industrial undertaking in relation to which an investigation has been made under Section 15A and that such industrial undertaking should be run or re-started as the case may be for maintaining or increasing the production, supply or distribution of articles or class of articles relatable to a scheduled industry, (and the automobile industry is a scheduled industry) needed by the general public that government may make an application to the High Court praying for permission to appoint any person or a body of persons to take over management of the industrial undertaking or to exercise in respect of the whole or part of the industrial undertaking such functions of control as may be specified in the application.”

This Section forms part of a newly added chapter which was added in 1971 because it was felt that sometimes it will be necessary to take over undertakings owned by companies which are currently the subject-matter of liquidation proceedings in the High Court. The heading of this Chapter is “Management or Control of Industrial Undertakings owned by Companies in liquidation”. Therefore, I strongly wish not only to support and

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

reiterate but to elaborate what my distinguished friend Mr. Chitta Basu said. Procedure is allowed and permissible under Section 18FA. If somebody in the interest of the general public wants to restart this junk all over again, then it is permissible to him to go to the High Court. Before it is approached there is a further procedure prescribed for holding a proper investigation. I charge that the fraudulent object of this Bill is mainly, apart from other things which I will point out, to short-circuit, to eliminate, to avoid and to suppress the kind of public enquiry which is referred to in this Act and having to go and approach the High Court where there will be vigilant lawyers of the country who will oppose any dishonest criminal misappropriation of public funds to be applied to the kind of purposes to which they are sought to be applied by this Bill. 15A says as follows:

"15A (1) Where a company, owning an industrial undertaking is being wound up by or under the supervision of the High Court, and the business of such company is not being continued the Central Government may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary, in the interests of the general public and, in particular, in the interests of production, supply or distribution of articles or class of articles relatable to the concerned scheduled industry, to investigate into the possibility of running or re-starting the industrial undertaking make an application to the High Court praying for permission to make, or cause to be made, an investigation into such possibility by such person or body of persons as that Government may appoint for the purpose."

Sir, that investigation is to be conducted by a body designated by the Government, approved by the High Court which will go through some judicial procedures in which everybody will have a right to present his viewpoint to that body and after that report is made, that report can be considered under Section 18FA and

the High Court will allow the take over of a company which is being wound up under the supervision of the High Court or by the High Court itself. Therefore, now the question arises that if ordinary companies in which great men and V.I.P.s are not involved, in which political wheeler-dealers and adventurers as financial investors are not involved of the kind which are involved in Maruti, if they have to go through this procedure, why this special legislation is being passed by Parliament for the purposes of meeting only the exigencies of Maruti Limited which has been the subject-matter of investigation by semi and quasi-judicial authorities in the recent past? I do not wish to go into that question. But I wish to ask what is being sought to be achieved which could not be achieved under the ordinary processes of law which are applicable to ordinary citizens and Companies.

First of all, the whole evil this Bill—and I am surprised and I deeply regret it because use of strong words either about the Government or about the Prime Minister—is in the ultimate sense to denigrate the office of the Prime Minister, believe it or not, I say this with anguish in my heart that they do not observe even this elementary political decency and propriety, that a Cabinet in which Mrs. Gandhi is the Prime Minister should bring forward such a legislation in which there are obvious interests of her family. At least in the interest of political decency, they should have stopped for some time, till, perhaps some day, it still necessary that this company should be taken over and this criticism could not be legitimately levied against the Government of the day. Sir, in our courts, we go by the ordinary principle that a judge cannot decide a dispute relating to a company in which even his wife has got one share worth ten rupees when crores of rupees are involved; at least I thought that political decency requires, that the executive must judicialise itself as far as possible and then alone corruption in this country will come to an end. The most evil

provision in this Bill is Clause No. 7. Clause 7 says:

"7. For the transfer to, and vesting in, the Central Government under section 3, of the undertakings of the Company and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Company, in cash, and in the manner specified in Chapter VI, an amount of rupees for hundred and thirty-four lakhs."

Sir, Rs. 434 lakhs of public money are now sought to be handed over to this company. 'Handed over to this company' means handed over to those political adventurers who for political profits and benefits had agreed to invest money in this company, subject, of course to the fact that some part of this amount, which, in all fairness, it must be said, is going to be paid to employees and workers. We have got the break-up. The break-up shows that not a very substantial or more than half of the amount is being paid. Now, this amount which is sought to be paid could have been paid under the ordinary law but under other circumstances which do not suit government, because those circumstances require probity, do not contemplate corruption and do not contemplate the kind of situation which is sought to be met by the present Bill.

Under that Act, of course, it is permissible, when a company is taken over, to provide financial assistance to the company which is taken over because if you restart something which has been moribund for some time, you may require an investment. That Act says that the assistance of a financial nature to that company for reviving it will be with a view to preventing fall in the volume of production of a scheduled article. If, for example, this country needed cars and because of the closure of the company, the poor men of this country are not able to get a car....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude by O'clock.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This cannot possibly even be suggested on the facts of this case that the poor people of this country who are dying for shelter and lack of food and clothes and whom inflation is slaughtering today mercilessly would need more cars. Let it be known that the idea is to short-circuit the processes of the Planning Commission because the Planning Commission has reported long ago that the economy of this country will not bear the burden of another car in this country. As it is, even the cars which we are so far manufacturing, are a tremendous burden upon our economy. And you will recall that the Maruti was allowed to be manufactured on certain terms and conditions, which were never at that time observed and that is the subject-matter of various investigations and reports.

The second object of this Bill is that the amount under one of the clauses of this Bill is to be defrayed for the purposes of paying all liabilities. Liabilities owed to whom? To those who had bargained for dealership contracts, persons who had advanced loans previously.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order. Can the hon. Member talk on the clauses of the Bill at this stage?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am only talking of the fraudulent purposes to be achieved. This is, therefore, opposed to Article 14 of the Constitution. Article 14 requires that there must be a criterion for discrimination, otherwise you must proceed under the normal law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What would be the probable wealth of this company? That also you must tell.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me first say that the corrupt object of this Bill is that out of the public funds some debts should be compulsorily discharged and those debts are, debts-



[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

which have become time-barred and which are not recoverable under the terms of the transactions under which they were created. Lastly, most of the advances to this company are *benami* as disclosed by the Gupta Commission. Therefore, neither the *benamidars* nor the real owners would have gone to court and recovered the debt. Now they shall be paid in the secrecy of a Government office and this is the major object of the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Government can do that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I wish to warn that this Bill is an attempt to legalise acts which amount to offences punishable under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with life imprisonment and under Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, punishable with five years of imprisonment. The object of this Bill is only to legalise those offences and this Bill is an echo, a reminder and a grim reminder of that amendment which was sought to be moved about the Constitution before, that the Prime Minister of this country shall never be prosecutable and punishable for any criminal offence which the Prime Minister might commit.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, lastly, this Bill relates to a subject in the State List. It relates to industry, which is in the State List and this is not covered by the Entry Number either 7 in List I or Entry No. 52 in List III. It is squarely under Entry No. 24 in the State List and, therefore, Sir, this is constitutionally invalid for more than one reason. As I said, this is the constitutional aspect of it.

The moral aspect and the political aspect of it I have incidentally talked about. Never has the Government been so much at variance from the opinion of decent people as in this case. Never has there been this

degree of lack of financial probity. Never has there been so much of indecent and naked corruption. And never has the legislative process been so much prostituted for ends so ignoble and so despicable as in the present Bill.

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd December, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd December, 1980."

*The motion was adopted*

15.01 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS WELFARE FUND BILL\*

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for promotion of welfare measures for agricultural workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for promotion of welfare measures for agricultural workers."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE PRICES  
COMMISSION BILL\***

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a statutory National Agricultural Prices Commission with the objective of offering remunerative prices of agricultural produce to the farmers in order to augment and make prosperous the agricultural economy.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a statutory National Agricultural prices Commission with the objective of offering remunerative prices of agricultural produce to the farmers in order to augment and make prosperous the agricultural economy."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

**CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION  
BILL\***

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Crop Insurance Corporation for the purpose of undertaking the business of crop insurance so as to protect the interest of farmers from loss due to unavoidable causes and also as a support measure to promote increased food and agricultural production.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Crop Insurance Corporation for the purpose of undertaking the business of crop insurance so as to protect the interest of farmers from loss due to unavoidable causes and also as a support measure to promote increased food and agricultural production."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

**CRIMINAL LAWS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) :** मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 तथा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 5-12-60.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.05 hrs.

## COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 275, 276,  
ETC.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs.

MINIMUM HOMESTEAD LAND  
(PROVISION AND PROTECTION)  
BILL\*

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for possession of minimum homestead land by the citizens of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for possession of minimum homestead land by the citizens of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI A. C. DAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—contd.

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 19 AND 41).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar on 25th July, 1980, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Minister will reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): On the last occasion while replying to the debate I had said that there are some socialist countries which provide and give the fundamental right to work to the citizens. There are certain other countries which do not come in the fold of socialist definition yet they have provided the fundamental right to work to the citizens. But the difference between the Constitutions which provide for the fundamental right to work and the Constitutions which do not provide for the fundamental right to work is that in the Constitutions where this right is given the duty to work is also imposed. There is not a single Constitution in the world which provides for the right to work yet does not mention duty to work. Our Constitution does not make any mention about the duty to work. One of the most important distinguishing features of our Constitution is that it provides the right to go to a court of law and this right is given the status of the fundamental right. Article 32 of our Constitution says that if a citizen wants to enforce the right which is given to him in the Chapter of the Fundamental Rights, he can go to the High Court and to the Supreme Court for enforcing that right against the government. This kind of provision is not available in any other Constitution; this kind of provision is not available in the Constitutions which are available in the socialist countries or this kind of a provision is not available in the French Constitution also where the right to work and the duty to work is also given. We have to bear these things in mind.

If we provide in our Constitution a right under which a job can be claimed by a citizen from the government

and if at the same time there is a fundamental right available to the citizens to go to a court of law, so many cases, so many writ petitions will be filed in the High Court and the Supreme Court. We may have a number of writ petitions in the High Court and the Supreme Court, but the problem of giving employment to the citizens would not be solved. That was the point that I was trying to make.

There is one more thing which has to be borne in mind with respect to socialist countries and that is that in the socialist countries, the citizens are offered the jobs and they have to accept those jobs. If they do not accept those jobs, they cannot claim anything more than that. I am afraid, in our country, that kind of situation cannot prevail. Even today, we have jobs at certain places where the people are not available, but we cannot ask all our citizens to go and work there because of the situation prevailing here, because of the system we have adopted here; it is not just possible to have something of that kind in our country. That is also one of the difficulties. The hon. Shri Parulekar has given a financial memorandum along with the Bill, wherein he says that the total expenditure will be approximately Rs. 200 crores. He says that if the right to work is included in the Fundamental Rights Chapter, if responsibility is placed on the Government, the expenditure that would be incurred by the government is estimated by him to be Rs. 200 crores. I must very respectfully submit that this estimate is not correct. It is not possible to give employment to all unemployed persons with a sum of Rs. 200 crores. In the current year's budget a sum of Rs. 340 crores had been provided; it is much more than what he is asking for in the financial memorandum. There are states in which some kind of arrangement is already made for this purpose. In Maharashtra for instance, they are providing Rs. 80 crores for giving employment to people coming from rural areas. That means that much more is provided in the budgets for giving employment to people.

My submission was that simply by creating a legal right, we would not be able to do away with the unemployment problem that is prevailing in our country. We have to take some concrete steps which will create more jobs, steps which will improve our economy, which will provide jobs for the people. Something of that nature has to be done. So many submission is that this responsibility cannot be taken at this stage. But we have to plan and we have to see that unemployment is liquidated. The first thing that the government have done this year is to provide Rs. 340 crores for giving employment to the people. The second thing is: the foodgrains that we have with us would be utilised for giving as wages to the workers who are working there. State governments are also allowed to take steps. There is a state in our country which has already taken steps to see that unemployment is done away with. Such kinds of steps can be taken. The labour department has given suggestions to provide employment to so many people; at the district level, taluk level, at the state level and at the national level there are plans to create jobs. That kind of arrangement is already provided. In our plans, one of the things which is kept in view is: how to cope up with the problem of unemployment in our country. That is always borne in mind. We want to have more industries and intensified agricultural practices adopted by the farmers; we want to do so many things which would give more employment. It is only by tackling the problem in this fashion that it would be possible for us to liquidate the unemployment that we have in our country, it is not simply by transferring the right which is already given in the directive principles chapter to the chapter on fundamental rights. The intention is good and can be accepted. But there are practical problems which are to be borne in mind. If we keep the entire structure of our Constitution before our eyes and if we keep in mind the economic system prevailing in our country, which is completely different from what is prevailing in socialist countries, it would be diffi-

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

cult for us to give the jobs and not allow people to go to the court, if this right is transferred from the chapter on directive principles to the chapter on fundamental rights.

Sir, it would not be necessary to dilate any more on these points. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not touched the other points raised.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What point? I think I have dealt with all the points when I spoke last time. Last time also I wanted to speak only for five minutes and if there are any more points which I have not replied, I would only be glad to...

(Interruptions)

My request would be that the Bill may be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, at the outset I think all the hon. members...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Including myself?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes, including yourself, who have participated in this debate and made valuable contributions and specially to those like Shri Chitta Basu, who have fully supported my Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions as we find from the entire debate about the intention of the Bill, but the only difficulty that is experienced is as mentioned by my hon. colleagues who have expressed in this august House is that we have no resources. Sir, this was in fact the view of practically all the Members. While speaking some of my friends made some uncharitable remarks. Sir, it was stated that this is a political gimmick, some of my friends said that

it is a political stunt, it is a pious wish which cannot be implemented. The hon. Minister, when he spoke as a Member, said:

'the best principle to serve democracy is to save from the Opposition benches which they will be able to implement...'

Sir, we are bringing forward these suggestions, even when we know that they are not going to be implemented. But for certain reasons, to catch the neck of the Government, we have initiated this particular Bill. With all humility, I may tell my friends that that is not my intention.

(Interruptions)

...Not now, because I have quoted from your speech itself.

Sir, apart from this, if I have to summarise the debate and the suggestions made, I can summarise them, in the wording of Mr. Daga, who concluded his speech by saying—

“अगर आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में राइट टु वर्क कर दिया तो वह बहुत अच्छा स्लोगन है, बहुत बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में इतने साधन हैं कि इसको कर सकेगा ?”

Sir, this is also what Mr. Shivraj V. Patil said. Even my best friend, Mr. Arakkal said, who congratulated me for bringing forward an impossible proposition. So, Sir, the first impediment in my way is, to others, to the Government as to what are the sources. Which sources, everybody knows. But, Sir, we are in a slumber, we have closed our eyes, we know how we are wasting the money. With your permission, Sir, I really want to refer to the submissions made by hon. colleagues. But I know, Sir, I have not sufficient time and I want to remove the impression in your mind when you expressed the other day that I always make long speeches but this time I would like to remove that impression. (Interruptions).

Sir, there are three important points. First is, as to what are the sources. The second is the constitutional provisions of our country and likewise the provisions in other countries and I would try to reply to the submissions made by the Hon. Minister. Sir, without doing much constitutional exercise, I want to solve this problem and if for solving the problem it is necessary to amend the Constitution we can amend that particular Article in the Constitution. Sir, I will come to the constitutionality of the point and the constitutions of other countries after some time but before that, Sir, I feel it is my duty. Sir. . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, we have already completed five hours for this debate

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: True, Sir. (Interruptions) I have to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Yes, you reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, if we go through the figures and statistics, we find that the public expenditure has been allowed to grow to a point, where it has become a Frankenstein for the country. When I make this demand, I am armed with certain statistics, which would show how we are wasting money and even if we compare the national income with the expenditure, we find this ratio is also increasing every year. Some figures would speak volumes. The budgetary expenditure of the Central Government, State Government and Union Territories was Rs. 651 crores in 1951-52. It had gone up to Rs. 27,616 crores in 1978-79. Every year there is an increase of about Rs. 4000 crores. I will show certain evidence to prove that this is absolute waste of money, money going down the drain. For the information of the hon. members, I would invite attention to the book "Your Most Disobedient Servant" written by one of the retired ICS officers. He has said that at least

55 per cent of the Government money goes down the drain. This is substantiated by the record of the Government. In 1963-64, the budgetary expenditure was Rs. 4284 crores. In 1976-77 it was 21,196 crores. In 1978-79 it was Rs. 27,616 crores. I will not take the percentage from 1951-52. Even if you take it from 1963-64 to 1978-79, the budgetary expenditure has increased by 540 per cent, i.e. 36 per cent per year. In this background, if we consider the economy of any other sector, no other sector of the Indian economy can boast of a growth rate bearing even a remote closeness to this.

I would ask this question to those hon. members who have said that there are no funds, can we seriously consider this and have a threadbare discussion? Mr. Mhalgi gave an amendment that it should be sent to a Select Committee. The Minister did not reply to that. No money is going to be spent for that. An allegation was made saying, "You were in the ruling party. Now that you are in the opposition, you are bringing this Bill. The Janata Party Government did not like to bring this Bill." To these critics, in all humility I would say, one of the members of the Janata Government did move that Bill; we all spoke on it. Mr. Vasant Sathe, now Minister, and Mr. Lakkappa whole-heartedly supported it and they said, it should be implemented as fundamental right. Now the hon. Minister can apply that phraseology and say that because they were in the opposition, they said it and that is the democracy which they wanted to show. But we do not sail in the same boat. We are different. We did not totally reject the Bill. We wanted to consider threadbare all the aspects and see from where money could be brought. So, that Bill was sent to a Select Committee. But Parliament was dissolved and that particular Bill lapsed. I ask the Government, are you ready to accept Mr. Mhalgi's amendment and send it to a Select Committee. If you are ready, I will consider whether I should withdraw the Bill. Millions of youth are watching and when you

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

go out, they will ask you, You have sufficient money for a global tour and spend Rs. 75 lakhs to study development of Hindi, You have several crores to spend on Colour TV. You have money for inaugural flights by Air India, when Air India is running at a loss of Rs. 50 crores. A Minister is reported to have sent back a State plane to bring back his favourite shirt. But you do not have money for a Select Committee and to pay the salaries and allowances of the Members. I do not know why the Minister did not refer to this particular amendment at all.

Sir, I was alluding to the expanses. Coming to non-development expenditure, in 1963-64 it was 1735 crores. In 1978-79, it was 9864 crores. Can we not sit together and consider as to how this non-developmental expenditure can be curtailed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The income is also going up.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I anticipated this particular question from the hon. Minister. I am thankful to you that you have raised this particular question. I am glad I have got an opportunity to reply to it when you are in the Chair. In a minute's time I will come to that particular point.

The governmental expenses have been mounting to astronomical level. According to the figures which I have received from the Finance Ministry or from the Reviews which you have sent to us, in the year 1950-51 the total expenditure of the Central Government was Rs. 520 crores and in 1979 it is Rs. 17,808 crores. Here is the ratio. The total governmental expenditure, as percentage of the national income, was 5.88. Now it is 19.78 per cent. There is an increase of about 14 per cent during these years. Can we not sit together and find out as to why this expenditure has gone up and how it can be curtailed?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is what we do when we discuss the budget.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We know how budgets are discussed in 7 hours, 4 hours or 3 hours. Even in the present case, I am supposed to reply in 12 minutes for the debate which took place for over 5 hours.

What are the difficulties, what are the impediments in your way in referring this question to the Select Committee?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I seek your permission to reply to that point.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is not that your argument or my argument has to be accepted. But let us consider it in the Select Committee.

You must have read in the papers that on this very issue, 15,000 students courted arrest in Delhi. The learned Magistrate sentenced them to imprisonment for four days. There was no place in the Tihar Jail. So, they were kept in tents. They are now watching this discussion, where you say you have no money to appoint a Select Committee. This shows how callous you are to the younger generation of this country.

The administrative expenditure has gone up from Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 77 crores. Through questions and through Call Attention Notices the attention of the Government has been invited to this.

Coming to the question of tax evasion, the Finance Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha that if there was no evasion of tax, the revenue from income tax would be higher by at least 33 per cent. The hon. Minister, Shri Patil, asked me as to whether Rs. 200 crores are sufficient. At the same time, he did not tell me as to what amount would be required according to the Government. I tell you that this 33 per cent of the total recovery of in-

come-tax is much more. double, treble or four times what would be required even according to the assessment of the Government. Are you prepared to do that?

They are prepared to accept the reports of the bureaucrats. I will quote an instance which happened in the month of July. Here is a report, to which I made a reference the other day, when I was speaking over the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill. I am referring to the *Hindustan Times* of July 12, which says:

"Windfall for tax defaulters.

Income-tax below Rs. 1 lakh pending for the last five years are to be written off, according to a secret circular issued by the Member of the Board of Direct Taxes, on the instructions of the Finance Ministry. The total amount of direct loss to the Exchequer would be a minimum of Rs. 300 crores."

I put a question and there is an answer to it. But since that answer is not received, I am not making a reference to that. What is the reason?

"According to official sources, 90 per cent of the tax demand notice came back, because of wrong addresses and wrong names."

So, the income-tax officers and the department could not give correct notice and, therefore, the Government of India suffered a loss of Rs. 300 crores. Could you not do something on this, Mr. Patil? If the students or the young people ask "what are you going to do?" are we only to say "it is the fault of the bureaucrats, we are in the Government, we are Members of Parliament, we are not responsible for it"? If we can plug this evasion, it will give us enough funds.

I will now come to the growth of bureaucracy. I am giving only figures.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have no opportunity to reply to these new points.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You have all along been saying "we

have no money". That has been the burden of the song. Could we not tell you from where you can get the money?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He is saying there is an increase in the expenditure. I have no opportunity to reply to that point.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): He has made a point that Government has no money. Let him now reply to Shri Parulekar's point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I remember correctly, he said that we are spending more money, Rs. 340 crores or so. He never said that there was no money. He said whether it could be possible to give Rs. 200 crores. That is what he said.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I will come to the speech of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very quickly you must come.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Coming to the growth of bureaucracy, the number of employees in 1956 was 5.534 millions in Government service. In 1977 this figure has shot up to 14.153 million.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That means, unemployment problem, I think, to some extent is solved.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: How many persons are employed in service? But it is not necessary. This is the unwanted growth in the bureaucracy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want employment in Government offices?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You will ask me whether they should be removed. And to that extent unemployment should be there. That is a different aspect altogether. I do not mean that.



[Shri Bapu Saheb Parulekar]

Coming to the question of Planning Commission, you will be surprised and you perhaps may be knowing, but at least till the day I received this information I do not know. The Planning Commission should be an ideal before us. In the Planning Commission, we have 500 officers, 348 clerical staff, 255 orderlies, 45 Senior Research Officers and 118 Economic Advisers and the reports of the various Committees say that this is all unwanted, and in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, all our Government offices are public jungles, jungles of these particular employees, bureaucrats. Even that aspect has to be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even a clerk is a bureaucrat? You must welcome that they have got many people. When they were unemployed, they have got them employment.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: All right, Sir, you can have that view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the one side you want unemployment problem to be solved, but then you oppose this also.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I am not opposing this. I think I have not made myself clear to you. That is my difficulty.

I am only on this point that the Government itself says that this is not necessary and a suggestion has been made that every year when persons retire, the vacancies should not be filled in. 'Too many cooks spoil the broth.' That is the observation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The money collected from the people through taxes go to the people again.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What I request you is, this is a talk and you will excuse for the time which we are spending in this talk. I will try to satisfy you but not here, because I have to refer to many other points to which my learned friend,

the hon Minister has referred. But please don't carry the impression that what I mean is, curtail the employment percentage and create unemployment. It is not in that sense that I am making my submission. Kindly consider the background in which I am making this particular submission. There are ample resources. If you kindly consider, study, sit together and discuss—by this debate it is not possible to convince. If I am to convince you, I will have to supply you the statistics and I will have to quote from the books. But for that purpose, there will be a difficulty in your way and I will have to make a request not to ring the bell. But we are to do all these things within the time.

Coming to the speech of the hon. Minister, no doubt *prima facie* it is a good speech. As an advocate of outstanding ability, no doubt he can make a good speech. But with due respect to him, I find that there is no substance in it. He has made two points that there are socialist countries, there are non-socialist countries and there are capitalist countries, let us consider what other socialist countries have done. That is one aspect of it.

That is on record.

Secondly, he says that even in socialist countries the right to work is not justiciable. His third submission is that if this right is made justiciable, the problem of advocates may be solved as the Supreme Court and the High Courts will be flooded with suits. Being a lawyer, he seems to have said it in a lighter vein. He also said that in the capitalist countries this right has not been given.

Another point of his was that the right to work and duty go together that these are the two sides of the same coin, and that my Bill had not mentioned anything about duty. In fact, I have said in my Bill that the nature of the work, the quality of the work, how the work is to be performed, what measures should be taken

etc., shall all be decided by law, but I shall not go into that. Granting that I have not mentioned duty in my Bill, if he is ready to come forward with a Bill laying down the right to work as also duty, I will welcome it and withdraw my Bill. Only, let him say that he will come forward with such a Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He can do it only when he comes to that side.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** He said that in non-socialist countries the right is not fundamental, that it is only a simple right. He said that in capitalist and non-socialist countries—in Japan, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, France, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Canada, Brazil and Austria—the right to work is not fundamental. I accept that, but are you ready to accept what they have done? They have given unemployment benefit as a gesture. Are you ready to give that benefit? If so, I will withdraw my Bill. Then I will be able to tell the younger generation that the present Government which came to power on the slogan of a Government that works has done something. Therefore, we cannot take only one aspect and leave out the others, we have to take into consideration all the aspects.

The hon. Minister says that the right to work is there in the directive principles, but that it is not justiciable, but, as in Maharashtra, if work is not given, the person can go to court. Then, what is the logic—that the lower courts can be allowed to be flooded but not the High Courts and the Supreme Court? Probably the hon. Law Minister mentioned to him that there were lots of arrears in the High Courts and the Supreme Court and so they should not be flooded, but the lower courts can be allowed to be flooded. What is this logic? We cannot hoodwink our younger generation by this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Don't forget he is also a lawyer.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I paid him the best compliment when I started this speech.

His last argument, in fact his ace trump, is that the directive principles are meant for giving benefit to society, while the fundamental rights are to benefit the individual. This is wrong. I do not agree with this proposition. After all, there is the right of association, and if thousands and lakhs of youth come together and say that this is their common problem, is it not a problem of society as a whole? We cannot play on the words. Just consider the spirit of this particular Bill and do not say that it is a political gimmick only because we are in opposition, that is why we are doing. That will be doing total injustice to all those who have spoken in favour of the Bill including your hon. Minister in the Cabinet Shri Vasant Sathe and hon. Member of Parliament, Cong (I) Shri Lakkappa who supported and accepted the fact when they were in Opposition.

I, therefore, submit that this by enshrining this in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. I want to make it justiciable. I want to go on record on that. Why? If the right is made justiciable, Government will be on proper path. Government will be conscious. Government will create more jobs, more job opportunities, more work, more construction they will do and they will feel that if they are not in a position to give jobs to these people who are unemployed, they will have to pay money. Therefore, let us make all serious efforts.

I have tried to keep all these facts before the House. I believe, you will also appreciate, these cannot be solved unless we have a threadbare discussion on various Constitutional aspects—what is the provision here, what is the total number of unemployed, what would be the growth, what would be the money that would be necessary—I will be saying Rs. 200 crores and he will be saying Rs. 5,000 crores in

[Shri Bapu Saheb Parulekar]

that connection I submit and I believe all the hon. Members who have supported the Bill have said that they agree in principle. All right, at the moment we have no money, we will find out what are the sources of money. What harm is there if the amendment of Shri Mhalgi is accepted and this Bill is sent to the Select Committee? At least we can do this. In that case we can tell the millions of people in the country, we are trying to do business. But you are saying no, we are trying to throw it out.

A reference was made by me of 33 years to which retort was given by the hon. Minister. Well, I spoke of 33 years. Yes, I did speak. What did you do in 33 years? You could not solve the problem of unemployment of youth in 33 years when you could mount up your expenditure and all other things, which I said. Therefore, I submit that I am not going to oblige the hon. Minister by withdrawing this. I insist that this should be a justiciable right. This should go in the Fundamental Rights. You will create more jobs. You will be serious with the problems. Your lip sympathy will stop and you will start really doing some good work. I will, therefore, again request the Government and through you. Sir, Government representative Shri Patil, to give a second thought to it. I believe that, a sincere person as Mr. Patil is, he will concede to the request of accepting my Bill or at least of accepting the amendment moved by Shri Mhalgi, for rejection of which he has no logical and no reasonable grounds.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** One point which the hon. Member wanted me to reply to is about referring this Bill to a Select Committee. Bills are referred to Select Committee when they are of very complicated nature.

(Interruptions)

I am giving points one after the other, you can just consider.

When the Bills are of complicated nature, they are referred to the Select

Committee. Simple Bills are not referred to the Select Committee. When Simple Bills are referred to the Select Committee, the people sitting in this House and outside can come to a conclusion that the Bill is not to be passed but it is just to be delayed. If anybody sitting in this House previously wanted that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee, a Bill of this nature, a simple nature, a Bill which consists only of one clause was referred to the Select Committee, the intention of those who wanted to refer it to the Select Committee can be very well judged.

My second point is, this is a Constitution Amendment Bill and while giving my comments on the points raised by my learned friend on the other side, I must return the compliment I would not say return the compliment, but he did it very well to those weighty points I was replying and the points which were very ably raised, I was replying. What I was saying was, by this amendment of the Constitution, alone you are not going to give jobs to the people.

My hon. friend wanted Rs. 200 crores for giving jobs to young people. The Government has already given Rs. 340 crores, that is Rs. 140 crores more for giving employment to people. What my hon. friend is wanting has already been given. He has got not only Rs. 200 crores but Rs. 140 crores more. That is provided in the Budget itself.

When we were considering the constitutional aspect of the amending Bill, I referred to the Constitutions which are existing in the socialist countries, non-socialist countries and the communist countries. I was trying to say what would be the implications if an amendment of this nature in the Constitution is made.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** (Rajapur): Is the hon. Minister referring to Rs. 200 crores mentioned in the Financial Memorandum appended to the Bill?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Yes.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is always an approximate amount that is mentioned. We will be happy if you give more.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** There are two aspects of it. One aspect is whether this Bill is brought forward in the House with all the seriousness it deserves or it requires. If it were brought with all the seriousness, the financial calculations could have been done more correctly. If the hon. Member comes to a conclusion that Rs. 200 crores are sufficient, then, I say, Rs. 340 crores are already given. I would say that the second point is correct and the first point is not correct.

The second aspect is that this is a Constitution Amendment Bill. They want the Constitution Amendment Bill to be referred to the Select Committee. The Constitution Amendment Bill is not to be referred to the Select Committee. I would not say that there is no precedent of that kind. Why not consider it here? By simply putting on clause in the Constitution, we are not going to solve the problem. There are so many aspects relating to our Constitution which are to be brought in line with the arrangements in the other Constitutions in which the "right to work" is already provided. By simply introducing this thing you are not going to solve the problem. You will be creating certain other problems. The problems will be more complicated. A thing of this nature cannot be done by simply referring it to the Select Committee.

He could bring in "duty to work". What prevented my learned friend from bringing in "duty to work" in the Constitution. Not only that. There are so many other provisions in the Constitution. Time and again, I referred to article 32. It is a special kind of a right given to Indian citizens. It is a fundamental right. It is a right given to the citizens to go to the High Court and the Supreme

Court. I was not saying that you go to the lower courts; do not go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. I was not saying that. The right to file a writ is something different from a right to go to a civil court in a civil case. A writ can be easily filed. The remedy is readily available. You can go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. Those are two different things. This kind of an arrangement is there. Is your Select Committee going to consider article 32? These points are not to be taken into consideration.

We have not said it in our manifesto. The previous Government had mentioned it in their manifesto. If the previous Government was really sincere in amending the Constitution, the Bill would not have come from the opposition benches or from private members. It would have come from the Treasury Benches. We have not mentioned it in our manifesto. You can read our manifesto again. It is the previous Government which specifically mentioned it.

They want to refer such a simple Bill to the Select Committee. The intention is very clear. That is why I say that we are not wanting to delay it or we are not trying to hoodwink the people. They are asking for Rs. 200 crores. Rs. 340 crores are already given.

You ask for a legal right only. We are trying to give employment itself. That is the difference between the two.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The first amendment is that of Mr. Daga. Mr. Mool Chand Daga. He is not here.

I shall now put Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st October, 1980." (1)

*The motion was negatived*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Amendment No. 2 is that of Mr. Mhalgi. Mr. Mhalgi, are you withdrawing your amendment?

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** No, Sir. I am pressing it. My amendment is quite reasonable.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I shall now put Amendment No. 2, moved by Shri Mhalgi, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely:—

1. Shri P. Shiv Shankar
2. Dr. Farooq Abdulla
3. Shri Satish Agarwal
4. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
5. Shri Mool Chand Daga
6. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
7. Shri C. T. Dhandapani
8. Shri Eduardo Faleiro
9. Shri George Fernandes
10. Shri Bapusahab Parulekar
11. Shri Janardhana Poojary
12. Shri Ramavatar Shastri
13. Shri Jagdish Tytler
14. Shri Ravindra Varma; and
15. Shri R. K. MHALGI

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (2)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 3]**

**[15.56 hrs.**

**AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Choubey, Shri Narain  
 Chaudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

**NOES**

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad  
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.  
 Arakal, Shri Xavier  
 Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri  
 Barway, Shri J. C.  
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya  
 Bheekhabhai, Shri  
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Bhoie, Shri Reshma Motiram  
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur  
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dennis, Shri N.  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Digvijay Singh, Shri  
 Dogra, Shri G. L.  
 Doongar Singh, Shri  
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath

Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.  
 Gireraj Singh, Shri  
 Hembrom, Shri Seth  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
 Jaideep Singh, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
 Kailash Pati, Shrimati  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Keyur Bhusan, Shri  
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.  
 Kunwar Ram, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Nityananda  
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
 Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.  
 Nahata, Shri B. R.  
 Namgyal, Shri P.  
 Narayana, Shri K. S.  
 Netam, Shri Arvind  
 Nihal Singh, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.  
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai  
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai  
 \*Pathak, Shri Ananda  
 Patil, Shri A. T.  
 Patil, Shri Balasheb Vikhe  
 Patil Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S R P

Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Quadri, Shri S. T.  
 Rajamallu, Shri K.  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri  
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narisimha  
 \*Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban  
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad  
 Saminuddin, Shri  
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.  
 Sawant, Shri T. M.  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal  
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram  
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal  
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
 Shingda, Shri D. B.  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.  
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Subba, Shri P. M.  
 Sunder Singh, Shri  
 Swami, Shri K. A.  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausheeb  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

\*Wrongly voted for Noes.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction\* the result of the Division is:

AYES: 21

NOES: 107

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the consideration motion, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 4]

[16 01 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil  
 Chaudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri  
 NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad  
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.  
 Arakal, Shri Xavier  
 Barway, Shri J. C.  
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya  
 Bheekhabhai, Shri  
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Bhoje, Shri Reshma Motiram  
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dennis, Shri N.  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Dogra, Shri G. L.  
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gireraj Singh, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander  
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
 Kailash Pati, Shrimati  
 Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.  
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.  
 Kunwar Ram, Shri  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.

\*The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashree Ratansinh Rajda, T. R. Shamanna, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Sushil Bhattacharyya, Ananda Pathak and Baju Ban Riyan.

NOES: Sarvashree Sobeng Tayeng, Chhotelal Uike, Chintamani Panigrahi, Krishna Datt, S. B. Sidnal, G. Devarya Naik, Malik M. M. A. Khan M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy, Chandrabhan Athare Patil, Harish Chandra Singh Rawat, R. N. Tripathi, Vilas Muthemwar, Tariq Anwar and Virda Ram Phulwariya.

Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallikarjun, Shri  
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Nityananda  
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara  
 Nahata, Shri B. R.  
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya  
 Namgyal, Shri P.  
 Narayana, Shri K. S.  
 Netam, Shri Arvind  
 Nihal Singh, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.  
 Patil, Shri A. T.  
 Patil, Shri Balasheb Vikhe  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Patil Shri Shivraj V.  
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri  
 Rath, Shri Rama Chandra  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh  
 Reddi, Shri G. S.  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
 Saminuddin, Shri

Sawant, Shri T. M.  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal  
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram  
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
 Shingda, Shri D. B.  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.  
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.  
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tariq Anwar, Shri  
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab  
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to any minor correction\* that may be made, the result of the Division is:

Ayes 22; Noes 81.

The motion is not carried by the requisite majority.

*The motion was negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes. Not here. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashree Vijay Kumar Yadav, Sanat Kumar Mandal and Ananda Pathak

NOES: Sarvashree Baleshwar Ram, Kumari Kamla Kumari M. Nageshwar Rao, S. B. P. Pathabhi Rama Rao, Chiranji Lal Sharma, Kamal Nath Jha, Sunder Singh, Chhote Lal Uike, Rajamallu, Chintamani Panigrahi, Krishan Datt, Madhu Singh, ST, Quadri Shantubhai Patil, Uttamrao Patil Gurbinder Kaur Brar, Bheraradan K. Gadhavi, Shiv Prasad Sahu, Mohanbhai Patel, Ramswaroop Ram, Krishna Chandra Pandey, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Vilas Muttemwar and Doorgar Singh



16.02 hrs.

## DOWRY PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2 TO 4 ETC.)

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंदवत (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ कि दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम 1961 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी समाज में स्त्री का स्थान आज भी गिरा हुआ है। जनगणना के आंकड़ों को अगर देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि पुरुषों के मुकाबले में स्त्रियों की संख्या निरन्तर घटती चली जा रही है। 1901 में जहाँ एक हजार पुरुषों के मुकाबले हमारे देश में 972 महिलाएँ थीं वहाँ 1971 में यह संख्या घट कर 932 ही रह गई। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में महिलाओं का स्थान पुरुषों से नीचा है, गिरा हुआ है। और भी जो इसके महत्वपूर्ण कारण हैं उन में दहेज प्रथा भी एक कारण है जिस की वजह से जब घर में लड़की पैदा होती है तो जो लिखे पढ़े शिक्षित परिवार भी हैं उन में भी उसका स्वागत अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता है। दूसरी लड़की अगर पैदा हो जाती है तो घर के लोग कहने लग जाते हैं, अरे क्या मुसीबत आ गई, दूसरी लड़की आ गई है।

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the chair]

इतना ही नहीं, जो गरीब परिवार हैं उन में जब लड़की पैदा होती है तो इस दहेज प्रथा की वजह से उसको मार डालने की भी कोशिशें होती हैं। महिलाओं की संख्या घटने का एक और भी कारण है। पांच साल तक

के लड़के और लड़कियों में इनफैंटाइल माटेलिटी रेट को ध्यान देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जहाँ विदेशों में लड़कों में यह ज्यादा है, वहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में यह लड़कियों में ज्यादा है। इसका कारण यह है कि लड़कियाँ कांस्टीट्यूशनली लड़कों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा स्ट्रॉंग होती हैं और वे मरती कम हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में लड़कियाँ में इनफैंटाइल माटेलिटी रेट अधिक है और उसका कारण यह है कि लड़की की जिस की शादी पंद्रह या बीस साल की आयु में करनी होती है लोग चाहते हैं कि वह मर जाए तो ठीक रहेगा और ऐसा समझ कर जब वह बीमार पड़ती है तो उसका इलाज की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। यह अनुभव है। लड़के को अगर जुखाम भी हो जाता है तो उसको तुरन्त डाक्टर के पास ले जाते हैं, जब कि लड़की की लाश को ही ले कर डाक्टर के पास जाते हैं और लाश ही वापस ले कर आते हैं।

शिक्षा के बारे में भी यही है कि मां बाप सोचते हैं कि अगर दहेज दे कर ही उसको दूसरे घर में देना है तो शिक्षा क्यों दें। लड़की परधन है इसलिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। इसीलिए लड़कियों में ड्रॉप आउट्स की संख्या ज्यादा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आपके साथ ऐसा हुआ है ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंदवत : मैंने जो सुझाव रखे हैं उन पर हमारी जिन्दगी में अमल हुआ है। हमारी शादी बिना दहेज के हुई और बिना टीमटाम के हुई। इस दहेज प्रथा ने जहाँ स्त्री को एक बाजू गिराया है वहीं दूसरे बाजू अगर देखा जाय तो देश में भ्रष्टाचार की मूल में दहेज ही है। स्वर्गीय जयप्रकाश नारायण ने जिस समय सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति के बारे में जवानों को बताया

बा तो कहा था कि जिस घर में लड़की पैदा होती है तो मां बाप सोचते हैं कि 20 साल बाद उसकी शादी भी करनी है इसलिए उसके लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करना चाहिए और उसके लिए गैरकानूनी तरीके से पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है। इसलिए यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसका एक कारण दहेज प्रथा भी है।

दहेज प्रथा बहुत पुराने समय से रही है। अच्छे काम के लिए स्त्री धन प्रथा शुरू हुई थी, लेकिन उसने आज धीरे धीरे राक्षसी रूप धारण कर लिया है। दहेज प्रथा जिस तरह से हमारे समाज को घेरे हुए है यह समाज कहां तक गिरेगा इसका कुछ पता नहीं चलता। दिल्ली में ही 1975 में 375 लड़कियां जल कर मर गई थीं और उस समय जो यहां के उपराज्यपाल थे उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि यह जो महिलायें मरी हैं उनकी मृत्यु खून समझ कर उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। और जो महिलायें मरती हैं वह बहू ही होती हैं। कभी ननद या सास नहीं होती हैं। और उनकी उम्र 15 से 30 साल के बीच में होती है।

जो स्त्री धन है, हिन्दू संस्कृति में कहा गया है कि कन्यादान करते हैं। स्त्री के बारे में हम क्या समझते हैं? कहते हैं कि स्त्री देवता है : यत्र नरीयस्तु पूजयन्ते, तत्र रमन्ते देवता :

लेकिन सच्चे माने में स्त्री देवता नहीं है। एक बाजू अगर देवता समझी जाती है तो दूसरे बाजू में उसको दासी समझा जाता है। इसलिये हमें स्त्री और पुरुष में समान बर्ताव की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। कन्यादान का क्या मतलब है? कन्यादान देने लायक चीज है, वह इन्सान नहीं है। और हमारे धर्म में दान देते समय कुछ दक्षिणा देनी चाहिये तो वर को दक्षिणा देकर सालंकृत जलाया जाता है। मैं आपके सामने

कन्यादान करते हैं। कन्यादान जब हमारे समाज में करते हैं तो उस समय उसको गहने देते हैं। जिस परिवार में लड़की पैदा होती है मां बाप समझते हैं कि लड़की को अगर अपने घर में कुछ नहीं दे सके तो जब दूसरे घर जा रही है तो उसको कुछ गहने आदि दे दें जो कि उसके संकट के समय काम आयें। इतना ही नहीं उसका घर बसाने के लिये पैसे की भी व्यवस्था करें इसके अलावा यह भी कारण है कि जिस परिवार में वह बड़ी हुई है अगर वहां अच्छे प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती है, धन होता है तो मां बाप चाहते हैं कि ऐसे ही परिवार में शादी के बाद जाये जहां सभी प्रकार की अच्छी व्यवस्था रहे। अगर उसके लड़के अच्छी तरह से रहते हैं तो लड़की भी अच्छी रहे इसलिये यह देने की भावना थी। लेकिन आज दहेज की वजह से बहुत से परिवार मुश्किल में पड़ जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से परिवार बिगड़ रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि अगर दहेज प्रथा के बारे में हम कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं, करते हैं तो यह बीमारी हमारे समाज को बहुत दूर तक ले जाने वाली है। महिला दक्षता समिति, स्त्री संघर्ष आदि बहुत संगठन हैं, उन्होंने एक नारा दिया था—“वीमैन आर नॉट फार बनिंग” सती प्रथा के बारे में जैसा हम कहते हैं, वैसे ही यह है। क्योंकि अलग अलग प्रकार की मिसालें जब हमारे सामने आती हैं तो उनसे पता चलता है कि कहां कहां क्या क्या हो रहा है?

जिनके घर में पैसा है, वह समझते हैं कि हम अपनी लड़की की शादी के समय खुशी मनाना चाहते हैं। एक दिन पहले मैं एक शादी में गई थी, वहां पर सिर्फ पंडाल का खर्चा ही 16 हजार रपया था। अगर वह 16 हजार रुपये उस लड़की को देते, तो अनेक चीजें उसके घर में आ जातीं। ऐसे घरों में लड़कियों को

## [श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

एक मामला रखना चाहती हूँ जिसके बारे में हमारी महिला दक्षता समिति ने प्रदर्शन किया था। वह बहुत बड़ा परिवार था, टी० वी० बेचेते हैं अमीर लोग हैं, लेकिन उन्हें लड़की के घर से स्कूटर चाहिये लड़की वाले स्कूटर नहीं दे पाये इसलिये उन्होंने लड़की को जलाया। जलने के बाद, खबर आने के बाद जब पुलिस में शिकायत लेकर जाते हैं तो पुलिस वाले भी ऐसे हैं कि शिकायत नहीं लिखते। पुलिस वाले विश्वास करते हैं कि स्त्री को जलाने से क्या हो जाता है, इसलिये वह शिकायत नहीं लिखते। इस केस को लेकर, लोगों में कांशसनेस पैदा करने के लिये उनके इलाके में मीटिंग हमने की और कहा कि इस परिवार के लोगों ने लड़की को जलाया है तो हमने देखा कि वह केस तो हो गई, पुलिस ने ले ली, लेकिन जिस घर में बहु को जाया गया था, उस लड़के को उस घर में अपनी लड़की देने के लिये कितने बाधा तैयार हो गये। जिस घर में एक लड़की को जलाया जाता है, कम से कम ऐसे घर का तो बहिष्कार करना चाहिये, उस घर में किसी भी पिता को अपनी लड़की को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि यह हो गया है।

इतना ही नहीं बड़े घर की कहानी, अमीर लोगों की बात हो सकती है, मैं गरीबों कीबाते भी आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। जहांगीर पुरी में, जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं, यह बीमारी कैसे कैसे नीचे उनमें भी आ गई है। जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, वह भी ऐसा करते हैं।

लड़के के घर के लोगों ने कहा कि हमारे घर में पानी का पाइप होना चाहिये; लड़की के पिता ने कहा कि मेरे पास एक, डेढ़ हजार रूपया खर्च करने को नहीं है,

मैं बाद में कहूंगा, लेकिन वह माने नहीं उस लड़की को धीरे धीरे मार दिया और बाद में सड़क पर ट्रक के नीचे फेंक दिया। उस केस को भी हमारी महिला दक्षता समिति ने ले लिया और बाद में साबित कर दिया कि वह मर्डर था, जिसको कहा गया था कि एक्सीडेंट हो गया। कई घरों में इस तरह के एक्सीडेंट होते हैं।

एक कहानी दिल्ली की एक प्रोफेसर लड़की की है। उस लड़की के प्रोफेसर होते हुए भी क्योंकि उसके पिता जी के घर से कुछ हिस्सा आ जाये, वह नहीं जा सकती थी, इसलिये उस प्रोफेसर लड़की को भी रास्ते में मारने का काम किया गया। इस प्रकार की बहुत सी कहानियां मैं आपके सामने रख सकती हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि उन सब के यहां रखने की जरूरत नहीं है।

यह देहज प्रथा क्या है? यह क्यों शुरू हो गई है? माता पिता क्यों देते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि अपनी लड़की की खुशी खरीदना चाहते हैं और उसके लिये वह ब्राइव है। लड़के को अंग्रेजी में ब्राइडग्रूम कहते हैं, लेकिन जो लड़का ब्राइव लेता है उसको बजाय ब्राइडग्रूम कहने के ब्राइव-ग्रूम कहना चाहिये क्योंकि वह उस ब्राइव के ऊपर हो पलता है। इन सब बातों से लगता है कि इस देहज प्रथा के बारे में हमें कुछ कहना चाहिये।

1961 में हमारे देश में देहज विरोधी कानून बनाया गया। उसके बनने के बाद भी उसमें इतनी कमी और लूप-होल्स रहे कि उसका कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। उसमें कोई रोकथाम हुई ही नहीं। अगर उसके बाद कुछ हुआ है तो यह कि देहज प्रथा और बढ़ गई है और सब जगह बढ़ गई है। यह कानून ही ऐसा रहा। कानून बनाने वालों ने ऐसा सोचा होगा कि हमने कानून बनाया है, लेकिन उसका कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। अगर देखा जाये तो कोशिश करने वाले कौन रहे?

स्टेट्स आफ वीमेन-कमेटी ने 1961 से लेकर 1975 तक जब इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया तो उसमें एक केस रखा जिसमें केरल की एक लड़की के पिता ने कोर्ट में शिकायत की थी। केस क्यों नहीं हुए ? अगर लड़की के घर के लोग कोर्ट में जाकर कहें कि हमसे दहेज ले लिया, तो जो मां-बाप अपनी लड़की का सुख खरीदना चाहते हैं, वह कभी जाकर शिकायत नहीं करेंगे, कभी इसके बारे में सोचेंगे नहीं।

इसके अलावा एक्ट में ऐसी व्यवस्था रही कि शादी के बाद एक साल तक अगर कोई शिकायत होती है तो उसके बारे में कुछ किया जाता है। बात ऐसी है, जिस घर में लड़की जाती है, वह समझती है कि मैं कोशिश करूँ अपने पति को, सास-ससुर को जीतूँ, इसके लिये वह कभी भी अपने दुःख मां-बात को नहीं बताती। सोचती है कि लड़का होने के बाद या लड़की होने के बाद उसके घर के लोग उसे मानेंगे तो स्वयं ही उचित स्थान देंगे।

एक साल तक वह शिकायत नहीं करती है। कभी-कभी तीन-चार साल तक यही हालत रहती है और वह समझती है कि मैं कोशिश करती रहूँगी और इसलिए शिकायत नहीं करती है। इस प्राविजन का भी कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

चूंकि दहेज देने को एक नान-कॉग्निजेबल ऑफेंस रखा गया है, इसलिए इसकी शिकायत कौन करे ? इस स्थिति में मुझे लगता है कि प्राहिबिशन आफ डावरी एक्ट एक अच्छी इच्छा से बनाया गया होगा, लेकिन वह बिल्कुल असफल रहा है।

मैं मानती हूँ कि कानून बदलने से दहेज प्रथा खत्म नहीं होने वाली है। हमें इसके लिये लोगों का मन बनाना चाहिए।

जब मैं जगह-जगह इस बारे में बोलती हूँ, तो कई बहनें कहती हैं कि यह आप क्या करने जा रही हैं, हमें शादी के समय लड़की को कुछ देना चाहिए, आप इसमें क्यों हकाबट डाल रही हैं। लेकिन ये उस क्लास के लोग हैं जो दे सकते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि हमें लड़की को देना चाहिए। उनको लड़की को देने से किसने रोका है ? लेकिन शादी के समय नहीं देना चाहिए। स्त्री-धन की व्याख्या बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नहीं है स्त्री-धन बिल्कुल स्त्री का होना चाहिए। लेकिन इन हैरिदेंस के अधिकार के बारे में स्पष्टता नहीं है। लोक समझते हैं कि स्त्री-धन लड़की का हो जाता है। मगर हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से घरों में पहले लड़के की शादी की जाती है और फिर लड़की की, ताकि बहु जो धन, कपड़े और गहने आदि ले कर आये, उन्हें शादी के समय लड़की को दे दिया जाये।

इस कानून के अनुसार अगर इन कनसिडरेशन आफ दी मैरिज कोई चीज दी जाये, तभी वह डावरी है। लेकिन इन कनसिडरेशन आफ दी मैरिज की बात को सिद्ध करना बहुत कठिन है। जब संसद का पिछला सत्र चल रहा था, तो पांच महिलायें यहां पर आई थीं। उन्होंने शिकायत दाखिल की कि हमारी लड़कियां को जलाया गया है, पुलिस स्टेशन पर हम न्याय नहीं मिलता है, हमारे मामलों को सी०बी०आई० के सुपुर्व किया जाये। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, अभी तक सी०बी०आई० के द्वारा कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। छड्डारानी की लड़की को जलाने का केस अखबारों में आ चुका है। उस घटना को उन्नीस महीने हो गये हैं। लड़की पढ़ी-लिखी, ग्रेजुएट और सुन्दर थी। वह प्रेग्नेंट थी। उसको जला दिया गया। डावरी एक्ट के अधीन शिकायत की गई, लेकिन वह कामयाब नहीं हुई।

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

जिस तरह हमने रेप एक्ट के बारे में आन्दोलन चलाया, उसी तरह हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी पुलिस दहेज संबंधी केसिज की काग्नीजेंस ले और उन पर कार्यवाही करे। कम से कम लड़के को दूसरी शादी करने से रोकना चाहिए। अगर यह भी नहीं होता है, तो यह गलत प्रथा हमारे देश से कभी भी खत्म नहीं होगी।

एक जमाना था कि जब लड़की की मदद करने के लिए थोड़ा पैसा और गहने वगैर दिये जाते थे। लेकिन आज तो यह हालत है कि बाकायदा मांग की जाती है। चूंकि पैसा दहेज समझा जाता है, इसलिए लोग कहते हैं कि स्कूटर या टेलीविजन दे दो। लड़का जितना ज्यादा पड़ा-लिखा होता है, उतनी ही उसकी कीमत बढ़ जाती है। मैंने सुना है कि एक एकसीक्यूटिव की कीमत सब से ज्यादा है, उसके बाद डाक्टर, उसके बाद इंजीनियर और फिर क्लर्क आता है। अगर अमीर लोग कहते हैं कि हमें डेढ़ लाख रुपया चाहिये, तो नीचे वाले कहते हैं कि हमें डेढ़ हजार रुपया दिया जाये। जिस देश में पचास फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं, वहां डेढ़ हजार रुपया भी ज्यादा है।

मुझे लगता है कि मैंने यह जो बिल रखा है, वह भी काफी नहीं है, उसमें बहुत सी एमेंडमेंट्स करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन अगर हम इसके बारे में लोगों में जागृति पैदा नहीं करेंगे, विचार विमर्श शुरू नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर इस बिल को यहां लाने से भी कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं सोचती थी कि अगर एक प्राइवेट बिल के बजाये सरकार की तरफ से आफिशल बिल आये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि वह एक्ट में परिवर्तित हो सकता है। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि आज मुझे यह बिल मूव करने का मौका मिला है, जिसके द्वारा मैं दहेज प्रथा के

बारे में अपने विचार इस सदन में रख रही हूँ। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है, इस सदन में जितने लोग हैं, वह सारे लोग यह समझेंगे, कि यह दहेज प्रथा गलत है, यह हमारे समाज के लिए कलंक है, हमारे समाज की स्त्रियों के लिए एक गिरावट लाने वाली बात है, इसलिये मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है, यह सदन इस बिल को सब प्रकार से समर्थन देगा।

इस के साथ ही मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि बिल काफी नहीं है, इस के साथ हमारे अलग-अलग जो ऐक्ट्स हैं उन में भी बदल करनी पड़ेगी, जैसे टैक्सेशन ऐक्ट है, कारपोरेशन टैक्स ऐक्ट है या पीनल कोड है, इन सब में बदल करनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि कानून के अंदर जहां जहां लूपहोल्स हैं उन सब को मिटा कर कानून के जरिए महिलाओं को जितनी सुरक्षा देने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं वह जब तक नहीं करेंगे तब तक मुझे नहीं लगता है कि दहेज बिल मंजूर करने से भी हम दहेज प्रथा को मिटा पाएंगे।

आखिरी बात कहना चाहती हूँ। मेरी इस सदन के सब सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, यह बिल किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का नहीं है, आप सब इसे अपना समर्थन देंगे। उस में जो कुछ अमेंडमेंट चाहते हैं वह दीजिए लेकिन इसे आप सब का समर्थन मिलना चाहिए। आज भी ऐसी बात है कि लड़कियां पांच पांच साल के बाद मारी जाती हैं, यह भी खबर है कि दो-तीन दिन बाद भी लड़कियों को मारा जाता है, जिन्दा जलाया जाता है, कुएं में डाला जाता है, किस किस प्रकार से उनको मुसीबत में डाला जाता है। यह प्रथा बन्द करने के लिए, मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जो स्त्री हैं

वह स्त्रियों को ऊंचा स्थान देने के लिए, क्योंकि उन का स्थान तो ऊंचा हो गया लेकिन देश की बाकी स्त्रियों का स्थान नीचा जा रहा है, उस को ऊंचा उठाने के काम में पूरी तरह से मदद करेंगी।

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती दण्डवते ने जो बिल रखा है वह देखने में बहुत अधिक आकर्षक है और निस्सन्देह आज दहेज हमारे हिन्दु समाज और भारत के समाज के सिर पर एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है। परन्तु समाज की बुराइयों को कानून से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। कानून के माध्यम से हम समाज को बुराइयों को दूर करने लगे तो निस्सन्देह कई ऐसी बातें और कई पेचदियियां समाज में आ जायेगी। हिन्दु संस्कृति में वैदिक विवाह प्रचलित था और उस के अनुसार वस्त्रालंकार से सुशोभित कन्या का दान दिया जाता था। उसी के आधार पर कन्या दान की प्रथा समाज में प्रचलित हुई। यह कन्यादान की प्रथा धीरे-धीरे एक व्यवसाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गई और हिन्दू समाज में जो विवाह एक पवित्र धार्मिक संस्कार समझा जाता है उसके साथ धन दौलत और लेन देन जुड़ गया। हिन्दू संस्कृति का इम्पैक्ट दूसरे समाजों पर भी हुआ और यह दहेज प्रथा केवल हिन्दुओं तक ही सीमित नहीं रही बल्कि मुसलमानों में, ईसाइयों में और अन्य समाजों में भी इसका प्रचलन हो गया। दहेज प्रथा को यदि हम भारत के मानचित्र पर अध्ययन करना चाहें तो इसको दो वर्गों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। वह दहेज जो कि वर पक्ष की ओर से कन्या पक्ष से मांगा जाता है जिसका प्रचलन नगरीय समाज में और ऊंचे कहे जाने वाले वर्गों

में है। दूसरा दहेज वह है जो कि वधु पक्ष की ओर से वर पक्ष से मांगा जाता है जिसे हम वधु मूल्य या ब्राइड प्राइस कहते हैं। हमारे देश के आदिवासी इलाकों और पिछड़े हुए समाजों में यह ब्राइड प्राइस आज भी प्रचलित है और उसी के कारण कई-कई व्यक्तियों को साल-साल भर के लिए बंधुवा मजदूर रह जाना पड़ता है। आज बंधुआ मजदूर प्रथा पर विचार करते हैं और उस को रोकने की बात करते हैं लेकिन बंधुआ मजदूरी की प्रथा का ओरिजिन भी दहेज प्रथा ही है। इसलिए इस समाजिक बुराई को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। श्रीमती दण्डवते जी ने जो बातें कही हैं निःसन्देह वह सही हैं कि कई सुकुमार बालिकाओं का वध कर दिया जाता है और कई युवक बंधुवा मजदूर हो जाते हैं परन्तु इसको हम कानून से दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए हमें जनमत तैयार करना होगा और एक विशेष प्रकार का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा।

श्रीमती दण्डवते जी ने अपने बिल में एक बात यह भी कही है कि 1961 में जो बिल बना था उसमें एक बुराई यह थी कि वह एक नान-कॉग्निजेबल आफेंस था जिसके कारण वह कानून का असली अर्थ ले नहीं पाता है और इसीलिए उससे लाभ नहीं होता। इस सम्बन्ध में उनका सुझाव यह है कि इसको कॉग्निजेबल आफेंस बनाना चाहिए। मैं समझती हूँ यदि इसको कॉग्निजेबल-आफेंस बनाया जायेगा तो हमारे परिवारों की शांति भंग हो जायेगी। सभी परिवारों के नित्य प्रति के जीवन में विवाह जैसे पवित्र संस्कारों के समय न्यायालय की नोटिस या पुलिस का हस्तक्षेप होने लगेगा। क्या आपको मालूम नहीं है कि भागलपुर में जो अंध-काण्ड हुआ और मुरादाबाद, बनारस में जो दंगे हुए वह पुलिस की ज्यादतियों क

[श्री० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा] ]

ही परिणाम था ? इसलिए उन्होंने जो यह बात कही कि इसको काग्निजबल आफेंस बनाना चाहिए, मैं इसका विरोध करते हुए कहूंगी कि इसको काग्निजबल आफेंस बनाना समाज के लिए बहुत घातक होगा ।

श्रीमती दंडवते जी ने अपने बिल में एक बात यह भी कही है कि एक हजार तक की राशि जो है उसकी छूट होनी चाहिए, उपहार-स्वरूप भेंट करने के लिए, परन्तु इसका मापदण्ड क्या होगा, कैसे आंका जायेगा कि यह उपहार है या दहेज है ? माता-पिता अपनी लड़कियों की खुशी खरीदते हैं, उसके लिए वे जो भी लेन-देन करते हैं वह समाज को दिखाकर नहीं करते हैं । फिर आप किस तरह से पता लगायेंगे कि एक हजार की राशि हुई है या नहीं ? इसके लिए कोई तराजू नहीं है । कई लोग न चाहते हुए भी, खून के घूंट और आंसू पीकर दहेज देते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में एक हजार की सीमा जो आपने रखी है वह कोई मायने नहीं रखती है क्योंकि उस को नापने का कोई माप-वंड नहीं है । इसके अलावा माता-पिता स्नेहवश भी अपने बच्चों को देते हैं । अब जो चीज वह देते हैं उसको आंका जाये तो यह संभव नहीं होगा । हर परिवार में लड़का और लड़की का हक बराबर होता है । जब प्रापर्टी का डिवीजन होता है तो उस समय लड़का अपना भाग ले लेता है परन्तु पुराने समय से यह प्रथा प्रचलित थी कि कन्या को चुपचाप मौन रूप से उसका पारिवारिक हिस्सा कन्यादान के समय दहेज के रूप में दे दिया जाता था और जिस परिवार में कन्या व्याही गई है उस परिवार में उसके पति को पैतृक हिस्सा मिल जाता था । इस प्रकार यह प्रथा अच्छे उद्देश्य से बनाई गई थी । आज आप लड़की की जगह लड़का मान

लीजिए, श्रीमती दंडवते लड़की नहीं लड़के के बारे में सोचें यदि आपके परिवार की लड़की कहीं दूर जाती है, तो आप यह सोचेंगे कि उसके लिए आवश्यक सामग्री और कपड़े रखे गये हैं या नहीं रखे गए हैं । उसको क्या-क्या आवश्यक चीजें देनी चाहिए या नहीं देनी चाहिए । जो कुछ भी उसको सामान दिया जाता है, वह स्नेहवश दिया जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में यह पाबन्दी लगा देना और इसको काग्नीजबल आफेंस बनाकर सीमित कर देना ठीक नहीं है । जैसे आपका बच्चा होस्टल में रहने के लिए जाता है, उस समय आप उसके लिए सामान तैयार करती हैं, कि उसको क्या-क्या चीजों की आवश्यकता है, उन चीजों को आप अच्छी तरह से देखेंगी । इसी प्रकार से जब कन्या की शादी होती है, तो उसको आवश्यक सामग्री दे दी जाती है, इसलिए इसको काग्नीजबल आफेंस बनाना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि उपहार जो दिया जाता है उसकी कोई नाप-तोल नहीं है और उसकी कोई नाप तोल हो भी नहीं सकती है । इस के लिए यदि इस कलंक को दूर करना है, तो हमें नैतिक मूल्यों में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा, कानून बनाने से, कुछ नहीं होता है । यदि इस कानून को मंजूरी दे भी दी जाए, जैसा श्रीमती दंडवते ने कहा कि इस को राजनीतिक मंच के आधार पर सोच कर नहीं बल्कि इसको नैतिकता के आधार पर समझना चाहिए, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि यह कानून उसी प्रकार से होगा जिस प्रकार से शारदा एक्ट बना, बाल-बिवाह को रोकने के लिए और वह भी कानून की पुस्तक मात्र बनकर रह गया है । उसी प्रकार से यह कानून भी कानून की पुस्तक मात्र बन कर रह जाएगा । जब तक

समाज के नैतिक मूल्यों में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, जब तक समाज के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम इस बुराई को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। बाल-विवाह को रोकने के लिए एकट बना हुआ है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हजारों-हजार बाल-विवाह रोज सम्पन्न हो रहे हैं। मैं आपको राजस्थान का उदाहरण पेश करूँ—वहाँ पर अक्षय तृतीय के दिन हजारों बाल-विवाह सबके सामने सम्पन्न होते हैं, लेकिन हम उसको रोक नहीं पाए। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि इस दहेज कानून को स्वीकृति दे भी दी जाए, तो यह भी उसी प्रकार की स्थिति होगी, जैसी की बाल-विवाह कानून की हुई थी। इसलिए जब तक समाज में जातिवाद की संकीर्णता की दीवारों को नहीं मिटाएँगे, तब तक हम इसको कानून के जरिए नहीं मिटा सकते हैं। क्योंकि जातिवाद की जो संकीर्णता की दीवारें हैं, उससे विवाह का क्षेत्र बिल्कुल सीमित हो जाता है, संकुचित हो जाता है कि फलां-फलां जाति का लड़का फलां-फलां भूप से मैरिज करेगा। क्योंकि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से और अन्य दृष्टिकोणों से लड़कों की संख्या, योग्य लड़कों की संख्या सीमित होती है और वही बात यहाँ लागू हो जाती है कि जब डिमाण्ड अधिक और सप्लाई कम होती है, तो प्राइस अपने आप ऊपर चली जाती है। इसलिए सबसे पहले हमें जातीयता की दीवारों को तोड़ना पड़ेगा। जब हम जातीयता की संकीर्ण दीवारों को खत्म करेंगे, तभी सामाजिक बुराईयों को हम मिटा सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार की स्थिति आपको आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भी देखने को मिलेगी।

आदिवासी लोग, गाँव में रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं उन में भी ब्राइड प्राइस का सिस्टम है, वहाँ पर भी वायोलाजीकल तथ्य है कि लड़कों की अपेक्षा लड़कियों की संख्या सीमित होती है, यहाँ भी वही डिमाण्ड और सप्लाई वाली बात लागू होती है और वहाँ भी ब्राइड-प्राइस अधिक चली जाती है।

इसलिए, मान्यवर हमें निःसन्देह जातिवाद की संकीर्ण दीवारों को खत्म करना पड़ेगा जब तक हम जातिवाद की संकीर्ण दीवारों को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, जब तक वधू-मूल्य और वर-मूल्य समाज में निरन्तर विद्यमान रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि हमें ऐसे कानून की बनिस्त, हमारा देश जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना पड़ेगा। समाज में जो जातिवाद की संकीर्ण दीवारें, जो हमें जकड़े हुए है, यदि हम उनको समाप्त करेंगे तो स्वतः जो समाज में कई बुराईयां हैं, वे समाप्त कर सकेंगे। यदि हम इस प्रकार की दीवारों को बनाए रखें और हर स्थान पर जातिवाद की बात करें तो दुनिया में कोई ऐसी ताकत नहीं है, दुनिया का कोई भी ऐसा कानून नहीं है, जो दहेज की प्रथा को समाप्त कर सके।

इसलिये, मान्यवर, मैं आप से यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि कानून बनाने और उसको लागू करने से इस सामाजिक बुराई को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता। इस सामाजिक बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए हमें समाज में काम करना होगा। मैं श्रीमती दण्डवते भी को यही सलाह दूंगी कि समाज के दृष्टिकोण को बदलने के लिये आप और हम सब मिल कर काम करें और समाज को इन दीवारों से, इन बंधनों से मुक्ति दिलाएँ, तब ही इस सामाजिक बुराई को दूर कर सकते हैं।



\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Dowry Prohibition Amendment Bill moved by Shrimati Dandavate which seeks to amend the Parent Act of 1961. The Act has failed to eradicate the evil of dowry from our society. Government should prepare a report on the result of the implementation of the Act during period of last eighteen years. The House should be told the number of cases filed under the Act and the number of persons punished for having contravened its provisions. Even if any cases were filed, it appears to me that the culprits have escaped punishment by the simple expedient of bribing the police officials. A detailed study would, no doubt, reveal that the Government and its administrative machinery has failed to use the powers that the Act conferred on it.

In the recent years new ways of demanding dowry have been invented by the grasping bridegrooms: they now demand expensive articles like Fiat cars, fridges, TVs and even amount for foreign tours. Shameless bargaining is indulged in settling such marriages.

The parents of girls have to forego the pleasures of life. It sometimes leads to amassing of money by illegal means which helps to raise the amount of black money circulation.

The Act should be made more stringent. One can concede that social reforms cannot be brought about by legislation alone, but laws can help in controlling the evil. It is necessary, therefore, to support the Bill under discussion. It is not a valid argument to say that laws cannot deal with social evils; if that is so, law would have no place in social life of a people.

It is wrong on the part of some to plead that the enforcement of the law in respect of prohibition of dowry being difficult we should not further

legislate on the subject. The Act cannot be removed from the statute book merely because it has not been effectively implemented so far. The remedy is to overcome the difficulties in its implementation by amending it suitably. It is the duty of all members of this House to help in its implementation.

All the loopholes in the Act should be removed by amending it thoroughly. I am sure the Government would agree with the need for the amendment; the response of Hon'ble Shri Makwana in the other House on this subject recently is encouraging. He had announced that the Government would introduce a bill amending along similar lines. I hope that the Government would consider the suggestions and views of members which they express in the discussion on Shrimati Dandavate's Bill.

The first step in this direction should be the compulsory registration of marriages in order to maintain a complete record. All the States should follow the example of Maharashtra in this regard where the Compulsory Registration of Marriages Act has not yet been passed.

The sanction behind a law becomes effective only when society approves of it. And the Members of both the Houses can help in preparing a climate in which the people to stop seeking dowry. Those members of this House who have never sought or given dowry shall alone have the moral right to speak on this bill. Search your hearts, my friends, before you speak on this social evil. My hands are clean in this regard, not having accepted or offered dowry.

While talking of social reform cannot afford to ignore the stark reality of poverty which haunts our countrymen? In the rat race which is prevalent in our society where every-

\*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

body wants to grab as much as one can, those who are left behind are tempted to better their economic condition by insisting on dowry. An economic system in which all are self-reliant will automatically discourage dowry. Mere banning of dowry will not help; bettering the lot of the common man is the positive aspect of this programme to curb the social evil.

Education can also play a useful role in combating the evil. Students in schools and colleges should be taught that dowry is a curse which must be uprooted from our social system. If this is dinned into the ears of the students from their childhood, the new generation will escape the rigours of the evil system of buying bridegrooms. Sometimes, the boys accept or insist on dowry under the pressure of their parents; the youngmen should have the courage to stand and say 'no'. Another way is to refuse to attend marriages where dowry is given or accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I will conclude in two minutes, Sir. I will go to the extent of suggesting that we should picket the marriages where dowry is being given and accepted. This could be done in a modest, non-violent way without hurting the feelings of the guests assembled.

An unfortunate fact of our political life is that parties with few exceptions are engrossed in only politics bothering for the need of social reformation. Those with a real spirit of social service are a rare breed. Before 1947 there was a galaxy of illustrious social workers, who, by dint of their will and dedication wrought a social revolution. Maharashtra was the birth place of many such luminaries. Tilak, Agarkar, Ambedkar, Phule who spent their lives in dedicated social

reform. They helped change the complexion of our society. If some of the social evils and pernicious customs were eradicated, the credit goes to these great men.

Unfortunately, we lack such leaders and their indomitable courage in the face of odds and a spirit of dedication. I am sorry to have to say that the leaders of our times have specialised only in begging votes. They lack the courage of conviction and are afraid to displease anybody lest they should lose a few votes.

Social workers who engage in the task of eradicating dowry should be encouraged and supported. Social action alongwith the legal sanction is the key word in so far as the uprooting of this evil system is concerned.

I thank the hon. Member, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate who, by moving this Bill, has given us an opportunity to pay attention to a burning problem of present day society. I would request the hon. Minister to accept the bill, principle of this bill. Bring in the House Govt. Bill, to that effect, with necessary consequential amendment to other Acts, like the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure. I hope he would see his way to bringing forward a comprehensive amending bill at the earliest.

श्री वट्टि चंद्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :  
श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते ने जो डाउरीप्रोहिबिशन एमेंडमेंट बिल पेश किया है उसका मैं पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ। 1961 में केन्द्र ने डाउरी प्रोहिबिशन एमेंडमेंट बिल रखा था जो 1962 में स्वीकृत हुआ था। उसको 18 साल हो चुके हैं। इन 18 सालों में आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि डाउरी की कुप्रथा और भी बढ़ी है और स्थिति यहां तक खराब हुई है कि जो ज्यादा दहेज देता है उसकी समाज में प्रतिष्ठा भी अधिक हो जाती है, समाज में उसका मूल्य

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

भी बढ़ जाता है। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक और घातक स्थिति है। प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार देता है या फर्नीचर देता है या दूसरी वस्तुएं देना है वह उनका सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन भी करता है, सब के सामने उनको डिसप्ले भी करता है और दो दो और तीन तीन दिन तक करता रहता है। वह बताना चाहता है कि यह सब कुछ मैं अपनी लड़की को दे रहा हूँ। लड़की जहाँ ब्याह कर जाती है वे भी उसको डिसप्ले करते हैं। यह जो कुप्रथा है यह हमारी समाज के लिए एक कसक है। इसको समाप्त करने के लिए जब तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जाएंगे तब तक यह कुप्रथा बन्द नहीं होगी।

श्री प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत बोम रही थीं। वह बालविवाह की बात कर रही थीं। बालविवाह निषेध सम्बन्धी कानून में जो क्लॉजिज है उनको जब तक बहुत सख्त नहीं कर दिया जाता है और उसको कागनिजेबल ऑफेंस नहीं बना दिया जाता है तब तक बालविवाहों पर रोक लगाना सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया होता तो जिस प्रकार से श्री यह चीज कंटिन्यू कर रही है, यह कंटिन्यू नहीं कर पाती। तो इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि कोई भी अगर हम सामाजिक उत्थान करना चाहते हैं, या रीतिरिवाज में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए कानून भी सख्त होना चाहिए, वरना कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इसको काग्नीजेबिल ऑफेंस होना चाहिए, नान-बेसएबिल होना चाहिए, नान-कम्पा-उण्डेबिल तो है ही सामाजिक और राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं की यह कमजोरी है कि जहाँ इस प्रकार के केसेज होते हैं उनकी कमप्लेंट्स नहीं करते हैं। उनको शिकायत करनी चाहिए और कुरीतियों को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

कमप्लेंट करने में और ऐक्शन लेने में बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, और कुछ सामाजिक ढांचा ऐसा है कि जो इस प्रकार के काम करते हैं उन्हीं का समाज से बहिष्कार होता है। ऐसी स्थिति है। समाज के अन्दर जो मुखिया हैं वे कोई भी प्रगतिशील कदम नहीं उठाने देते। सामाजिक विकास और प्रगति के कानून बने, हमारे यहाँ जो मृत्यु भोज दिया जाता है उसमें मुखिया लोग ही भागे घाते हैं। जब प्रभावशाली लोग ही कुरीतियों का साथ देते हैं तो सामाजिक सुधार करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो सामाजिक संस्थायें हैं, राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ हैं, वॉलेंटरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन्स हैं उनको पूरी ताकत के साथ काम करना पड़ेगा। केवल सख्त कानून बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि सामाजिक संस्थाओं को भागे आना पड़ेगा। पहले इस प्रकार के सामाजिक कार्य आर्य समाज करता था। लेकिन आज आर्य समाज गतिहीन सा हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आर्य समाज की शक्ति बढ़ानी चाहिए क्योंकि आर्य समाज ने ही बहुत सी कुरीतियों को दूर किया है। समय समय पर उनके प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, शहरों में भाषण होते थे जिससे काफ़ी जागृति होती थी। इसलिए ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बनाने चाहिए तभी परिवर्तन हो सकेगा।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बिल रखा गया है मंत्री जी इस बारे में सरकार की तरफ से बिल लायें, क्योंकि 18 साल के बाद भी इसकी महत्ता घट गई है। दहेज प्रथा बन्द नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि और बढ़ रही है। आज कन्याओं को, बहुओं को जलाया जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन आत्महत्या करना चाहता है? कोई नहीं। परन्तु उनके साथ इस प्रकार का जुल्म और अन्याय किया जाता है कि उनको मजबूर हो कर सुइसाइड करना पड़ता है।

17.00 hrs.

श्रीर जो शक्तियाँ इस प्रकार से बाध्य करती हैं, उनको कोढ़ दंड नहीं मिलता। आज क्रिमिनल केसेज होते हैं, मर्डर के केस चलते हैं, सब कार्यवाही होती है, परन्तु जिन्होंने लड़की को सुसाइड करने के लिए विवश किया, बाध्य किया, जिसके कारण उस बहू ने आत्महत्या की इस प्रकार के लोगों को इससे क्या दंड मिला ?

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1962 से लेकर अब तक के जो फ़िर्मास सरकार के पास हैं वह सदन के पटल पर रखें, तभी पता लगेगा कि गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार से एक्टिव हुई।

इन मर्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन बिल का तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I rise to support the Bill. I congratulate Shrimati Dandavate on her having brought forward the Bill. To me, it is something better than nothing. The Mover of the Bill has made it clear that this should not be dealt with at a political level. But I doubt whether anything cannot be dealt with at political level? I consider it a social problem. I consider it as a cultural problem and in our analysis every social and cultural problem is the outcome of the socio-economic relations. It is based on the production relations of the society. Whenever one says that one thing should be fought culturally or socially, one cannot say that there is no politics, because in every sphere of life politics is dominating our society. So, at the outset it should be fought politically because the destiny of the society is being moulded by the political leaders. It is not dominated or created by some social or religious leaders. Nowadays things have taken

a big dimension. In such background of social and cultural problems which are the super structure of the society should be fought politically. Why so? Because our society is class divided. There is a section of people who earn to the detriment of the interests of the vast majority of the Indian people. They exploit the people and they try their best to hold their domination in our society. It is their greed which has come into the lower strata of the population. It is their greed which has given them impetus to ask for dowry. What is the need for the dowry? We find that in the society dowry generally goes to the people who are in the upper strata of the society. When the people living in the lower strata also want to rise to the level of the higher strata, in the eyes of the people, in the eyes of the society, they try their level best to amass wealth, as much as they can. He who has wealth is deemed to be a fit man in the present society. This is the root at which Gandhiji wanted to strike. He wanted to break the society in such a way that there will not remain any social disparity. Because there is social disparity, there is social injustice and there is dowry. Therefore, to root out the problem of dowry, we have to change the society. The hon. Member who preceded me referred to that aspect to some extent. I want to deal with it elaborately.

This social problem can be solved if we can create a culture which is conducive to the growth of the vast majority of the people. When there are a few people who exploit the vast majority, when there are a few people who dominate the society and, when the society is man-dominated, how can we expect that this social evil will be remedied through such a legislation? So, I say, this is something better than nothing. This man-dominated society can be changed. We find that the Hon'ble Members in the legislature say one thing but they do other things in their family life; they dominate their wives and their children. On the other hand, they speak loudly about

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

democracy. What is the meaning of democracy? I think, democracy is a way of life. This way of life should be practised not only in the legislature, not only in political field, but also in social life. Our political leaders are saying one thing here and doing something else in the background. Those who shed tears for the poor, I would ask them to search their hearts. Those who wear khadi for respect to Mahatma Gandhi, I would ask them to search their hearts, to feel if they have any feeling for the poor. So long as the poor cannot be uplifted, these problems cannot be solved at all. So long as there will be economic disparity, you cannot root out all these social evils.

So, I suggest that the social system should be changed. To bring about a social change, we should change the economic policies of the Central Government. I would say, these social evils should be uprooted and the disparity should be reduced, as Chapter IV of our Constitution provides for. The Directive Principles have clearly brought out to the notice of the people and the country, the Constitution makers have clearly brought it to the notice of the people and the country, that wealth should be distributed among the people in such a way that inequality is reduced.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But what has the Central Government done so far, after the achievement of independence 33 years ago? Beating about the bush is the thing which our Central leaders, the political leaders of our country, are trying their best to do. If we want to change the society, I think, we should bring about an economic policy in such a way that the income inequality is reduced.

Secondly, if we want to fight this cultural problem, we have to train up our teachers, we have to train up our students, we have to train up our social workers, we have to train up our bureaucrats, etc. All of them should be given proper training, and this can be done only if the educational system is changed. A political change can be brought about by the political leaders. But if we want to fight it on the social level, if we want to fight it on the economic level, then our mind should be changed. And how can we change that? If we want to bring about that change, then the educational system should be changed, the production relation should be changed.

Thirdly, Mrs. Dandavate has brought out in her Bill that the police machinery would be there and that this police machinery would bring to book the culprits. But we have been seeing the role of the police at the present time. What are they doing? They take bribes. And when the poor come to them for help, they are exploited, they are tortured. I do not think that all policemen are dishonest all policemen are corrupt. I do not think so. There are some policemen, there are some bureaucrats, who are honest, basically, at their heart. If we want to bring about a social change and an economic change in our country, then, I think, we have to strike at the very root of the social evil. The social evil is there because of the existence of private property. Private ownership is at the root. The dowry system is also at the root...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From the private property system, this dowry comes?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Yes. Because those who have greed actually demand dowry; they want to go up in the ladder, in the eyes of the society.

The present Government is not so progressive as would come forward to strike at the very root of the evil, that is, the private property system. They

will not do. If they had done it, I would have been the happiest man.

In 1936, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in Lucknow, in his Presidential Address to the Congress meeting said that the problems of the world, including the problems of India, could be solved through socialism, and he said, "When I speak of socialism, I do not speak of it in vague terms; I mean scientific socialism". How this socialism could be brought about, he pointed out in that Presidential Address; he said that 'private property is at the root'. After the achievement of independence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister. He was the leader. He was a patriot. But what has he done? What has his party done? What is the Party under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi doing? I think they belong to the bourgeois, that is, the big monopoly houses. They belong to the landlord classes. And the young hon. leaders are there. They sometimes speak for the poor but I know that these are all crocodile tears because they say one thing here and after taking money from the monopoly houses, they go to the villages to fight the poll. This is their real character...

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): How is it relevant to the present Bill?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please avoid controversies. How we contest the elections, every member of Parliament knows, including yourself. So better avoid it.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, the price rise is at the root of this thing. They could not change the society because they are indebted to the monopoly houses. So, I say the private property is at the root of the dowry system.

At this stage, I would point out one thing, that some socially trained people should be there at least in the police force who can check this system. And without their helping hand

this evil cannot be rooted out because it is a social problem and this problem is eating the vitals of the society. The relationship between two families is settled by this dowry. The poor father wanting to make his daughter happy, tries his level best to get his daughter married to the bridegroom of high echelons and for this purpose he sells out his property and at the last stage, they have no source of income and they have to die without proper care.

So I would ask the hon. Members of this august House to strike at the very root. Without doing so I think this problem cannot be solved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Xavier Arakal.

SHRI SUNDER SINGH rose.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, he has come all the way from the back benches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you can arrange it with Mr. Arakal, I have no objection.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): One thing I want to know. How many daughters does the hon. Member have?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a point of order? No personal question, please.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, बहन जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है वह बहुत अच्छा बिल है और मैं समझता हूँ इसकी ताईद होनी चाहिए। कहा जाता है कि पोलिटिकल लीडर ज्यादा हैं और सोशल रिफार्मर यहां कोई नहीं है। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। जो भी अच्छा आदमी है वह पोलिटिकल बन जाता है लेकिन स्वामी विवेकानन्द सोशल रिफार्मर थे, उनकी बात भी यह नहीं मानते हैं। बड़ी बड़ी धर्मशालाओं और मंदिरों में जाते हैं और रोज पढ़ते हैं कि गरीब की मदद

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

करनी चाहिए, किसी की चीज पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन फिर भी करते हैं। कोई लीडर जो सोशल रिफार्म का दावा करता है मंदिरों, मस्जिदों में बैठ कर, वह भी पोलिटिकल बन जाता है। यह बड़ी हैरानगी की बात है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने कहा है कि :—

"Blessed indeed is the man who can look upon woman as the motherhood of God;

Blessed indeed is the woman to whom the man represents as the fatherhood of God;

Blessed are the children who can look upon their parents as Divinity manifested on earth."

यहां पर इतनी तरजीह देते हैं और फिर उसके बाद क्या करते हैं यह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। श्रीमती दण्डवते जी यहां पर कितने ही बिल आए पर उनका कोई असर नहीं हुआ और न ही इसका होगा सब पोलिटिकल हो जाते हैं। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने फिर कहा है :—

"All expansion is life; All contraction is death; All love is expansion; All selfishness is contraction; Love is therefore the only law of life; He who loves lives; He who is selfish is dying."

Therefore, love for love's sake because it is the only law of life.

जमीनों पर कब्जा कर रखा है। कहते हैं कि कानून नहीं आना चाहिए, सोशल रिफार्म होना चाहिए, ये क्या कानून से मानने वाले हैं, लैंड रिफार्म का कानून बना हुआ है क्या उस पर धमल हुआ है? गरीब हरिजन देश के अन्दर काम करते हैं और ये सोशल रिफार्म की बात करते हैं। ये किसानों के प्रेसीडेंट हैं। इतनी जमीन

है इनके पास, काम तो गरीब करते हैं। क्या इन्होंने कभी खेतों में हल चलाया है? कहन जी कहते हैं कि लीगेलिटी नहीं चाहते हैं सोशल रिफार्म चाहते हैं—मूलत बात है, जितने कानून अब तक बने हैं क्या उन पर अब तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है तो इस कानून का भी कहां से होगा? इसका भी यही हथर होगा। लातों के भूत बातों से नहीं मानते हैं। जमीनों पर कब्जा जमा रहे हैं, कोई दुनियां की ताकत उनको रोक नहीं सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चौधरी साहब, डावरी के बारे में बतलाइये।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं आपको डावरी की बात बताता हूँ। हमने पंजाब में एक कानून बनाया है कि सबको जमीन मिलनी चाहिए, औरतों को मिलनी चाहिए, लड़कियों को मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए वहां डावरी की जरूरत नहीं है, दो लड़कियां हैं और दो लड़के हैं तो सब का एक जैसा हिस्सा होता है। यह कानून सारे राज्यों में भी लागू होना चाहिए। लैंड रिफार्म की बात करते हैं क्या लैंड रिफार्म हो रहा है। लैंड रिफार्म का कोई इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है, हम जान कर किसी चीज की लीगेलिटी नहीं चाहते हैं। सिर्फ सोशल रिफार्म की बात करते हैं, जिसको कोई नहीं मानता।

एक मेम्बर ने कहा है कि मैरिज की रजिस्ट्रेशन होनी चाहिए। मैं इस बात की ताईद करता हूँ। मैंने कल ही एक मैरिज एटेंड की है, वहां लड़का एक लाख रुपये में बिका। जो 50 हजार रुपये देता था उसका रिश्ता नहीं लिया, लेकिन एक लाख रुपये वाले का ले लिया। बे धनवान लोग . . . . . बलिय मैं धनवान की बात नहीं करता। इसमें ज्यादा बात करने की जरूरत नहीं है, सीधी सी बात है—

"Be not a traitor to your conscience; Be sincere and act according to your conscience and you should surely succeed. (Vivekanand).

जो कांश्चस कहती है उस से पता लग जाता है कि यह बात ठीक है या गलत है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह लड़का है, वह लड़की है, लड़की पर लड़के को तरजीह देते हैं—वे क्या इन्सान हैं? आप देखिए आज लड़की हुकूमत कर रही है। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की एक ही लड़की थी, जो आज शेरनी की तरह से शानदार काम कर रही है। इस वक्त आपका भला नहीं होगा तो किस वक्त होगा। आज सारी लड़कियां मिल जाय, हरिजन भी मिल जाय तो तमाम पार्टियां खत्म हो जाय और हम हुकूमत करें, गरीब आदमी बरसरेडकतदार आ जाय। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो सोशल रिफार्म की बात कह रही हैं, उस को कोई नहीं मानता है।

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जैसे पंजाब में कानून बना हुआ है, सारे राज्यों में वैसा कानून बनाना चाहिए, अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो फिर डावरी की ज़रूरत ही नहीं रह जायगी। सीधी सी बात है लड़कियों को भी अपने मां-बाप की जायदाद में से हिस्सा मिलने लगेगा। इस तरह का कानून है लेकिन आज उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है, उस पर सख्ती से अमल कीजिए। हमारा पिछले 40 सालों का तजुर्बा है, सोशल रिफार्म को कोई नहीं मानता। जो अच्छे आदमी हैं, वे पीछे हो जाते हैं और जो पैसा इकट्ठा करता है, वह आगे आ जाता है। यह सारा सिस्टम ही इस तरह का चल रहा है ...

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : (राजापुर) :  
सच्चा आदमी पीछे रहता है, इसीलिए आप की सीट पीछे होती है।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अभी पीछे जिस बहन ने भाषण दिया था, वह भी सोशल रिफार्म की ही बात कहती रहीं, पब्लिक सपोर्ट की बात को कह कर उन्होंने टाल दिया। सामने वाली बहन भी सोशल रिफार्म चाहती हैं, सोशल रिफार्म कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, कोई भी उसको नहीं मानेगा, आज तो जिस की लाठी, उसकी भैंस चलता है। आप देखिये यहां हरिजन कितनी तादाद में हैं, मांग रहे हैं—हमें यह दे दो, वह दे दो। जब पाकिस्तान बना था, हमारे पास आदमी आये और बोले कि तुम मुसलमानों से मिल जाओ, 9 करोड़ की उन की आबादी है, 6 करोड़ की तुम्हारी है और सारी आबादी 34 करोड़ थी, कहने लगे कि हम आपस में लकीर मार लेंगे। लेकिन हम तो हिन्दू धर्म के खैरखाह थे, हम ने उन की बात को नहीं माना। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि इन के साथ रहना है। लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला? हम को क्या मिला? इसलिए, बहिन जी, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—हम आप के साथ हैं, इन को छोड़ दो और इधर सारे मिल कर इन्दिरा जी के पीछे लग जाय तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान गरीबों का हो जायगा और सब जगह हमारी गवर्नमेंट होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sunder Singh, you continue your speech next time. You will be the first speaker then.

17.28 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay—North Central) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.



**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

**NEW MUZAFFARPUR-DARBHANGA AND SAKRI-HASANPUR LINES AND CHANGE OF SOME HALTS INTO STATIONS.**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, let us take up the Half-an-Hour discussion. I would very much like that the discussion does not exceed more than half-an-hour.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** (Madhubani): Sir, the problem is that I have to refer to names of so many places. But I am sorry that the Minister for Railways is not present.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, the Hon. Minister is attending a standing Committee meeting. At any moment he is expected here.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** On behalf of the Government, any Minister can reply.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Sir, this discussion arises out of Question No. 145 and other question which had been split up without my knowledge on 27th. Sir, this question is relating to the Railway system of an area which has not only been neglected but has been taken for behind, that is, from where it was even during the British days. During the British days, we had direct connection from Lucknow-Gorakhpur, Chhitouni-Bagaha-Narkatiaganj, Sitamarhi to Darbhanga and Saharsa. But due to floods in the river Gandak, the route was disrupted and still it stands disrupted. That bridge was inaugurated in 1976 by the Prime Minister. But

no beginning has yet been made. Another point is that formerly, Nirmali-Supoul and Saharsa were having direct rail connection. But due to a breach caused by the Kosi river it got delinked. That breach is still continuing and even after 33 years of freedom, these two important places are disconnected. So, if a person from Nirmali, the block headquarters of Saharsa District, wants to reach the Divisional Headquarters at Supaul, he has to go from Nirmali to Calcutta a distance of 500 kms earlier then to Sapaul, about 10 kms, and then only he can reach the Divisional headquarters via circuitous route. That rail-route has not been restored so far. These are the two things in which we are lagging far behind. That is why I said that we are not even where we were during the British days.

Sir, I do submit that for the whole Indo-Nepali border, Darbhanga is the only place from where we have got 4 connections. No other point is available to reach the Indo-Nepali border of four points as is available from Darbhanga. These are like 4 fingers of the palm. They are: Darbhanga—Raxaul via Sitamarhi; Darbhanga—Jaynagar; Darbhanga—Lokha Bazar and Darbhanga—Nirmali and beyond which has now been delinked from Supoul. So, what is the only place for reaching the Indo-Nepali border through these 4 routes. And taking this into account, when there was Chinese Aggression in 1962, a big airport was built for defence purposes near Darbhanga, after uprooting more than two dozen villages. Now that airport is there and some people do say that when there is some trouble, some war, we may be attacked, we may be bombarded. But for defence purposes we are not connected with the main parts of the country and important cities like Calcutta, Delhi or even the capital of the State, that is, Patna. So, these are the special drawbacks of that area. In such a situation the question of the conversion of MG into BG, restoration of rail link between Chhitauni-Bagaha and Nirmali and

Supoul and the construction of Sakri-Hasanpur lines has arisen in 1972-73 when the proposal for conversion of Darbhanga—Samastipur line was approved and sanctioned in 1972-73. In 1974, floods, there was a breach in the bridge and again it was re-surveyed in 1975-76. The matter, however, stands where it was. Now, it is heard that the Darbhanga—Samastipur line could be taken up afterwards. The reply of the hon. Minister, Shri Pandey, was very vague and evasive in this respect. The people are beginning to realise that unless they start some effective agitation, they will not be heard. This is the background and how this discussion has arisen.

In my Starred Question No. 145, answered on 27th November, 1980 I had asked:

"Whether survey was held for new Muzaffarpur—Darbhanga direct line via Bandbad".

The answer was:

"Yes, Sir. via Katra. Bharwara and Singhwara."

The question was on a direct line between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, almost a straight line, but reply was that a semi-circle, that is Muzaffarpur-Katra, Bharwara—Singhwara—Darbhanga has been surveyed and found unremunerative. That is a strange way of replying. The distance was also increased by more than 50 per cent. The actual distance between Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur is 45 kms, but here it was more than 65 kms, because they have gone through a circuitous route. That made it unremunerative and they said that it was economically not feasible, so it could not be taken up. That is a strange way of answering questions. I fail to understand, who is behind such sort of answer and why was it given like this. I know personally that Dharbhanga—Banibad—Muzaffarpur line had been surveyed. They could say that they could not take it up. There was a Starred Question and despite various supplementaries, this

point was never answered and that is why I said that they had not done the home work to which understandably, the State Minister took an objection.

I am raising this again; they should refer to the question and the answer given by them. If they have an open mind, they would understand the implications of that. I wish that the Minister even makes a correction in reply to the question, whether Dharbhanga—Banibad—Muzaffarpur route had been surveyed and if so, what was the result of the survey and what was the reaction of the Government on the basis of that survey.

The question had arisen with regard to Sakri—Hasanpur line. That line had been sanctioned in 1973. In 1975, I had been given the answer in this House that the earth work would be done by the Government of Bihar and then the railways would take up the work. To that, I do not take objection. I myself had suggested that through hard manual work, through food for work programme, the Bihar Government could have done the earth work. The reply to my Unstarred Question No. 3796 answered on 10th July, 1980, is here. The answer was:

"The construction of a new MG line between Sakri and Hasanpur is an approved work and a beginning is expected to be made on this work in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 17.99 lakhs has been proposed in the 1980-81 budget for this project."

Now, Shri Pandey, who comes from Bihar has taken over as the Railway Minister. The answer continue to be more evasive and negative. The latest question asked by me on this subject was on 27th November, 1980. The answer was very strange. Two-thirds of the year has passed, we are in December now; Rs. 18 lakhs had been sanctioned to be spent during this year. The question—Unstarred Question No. 1498—was:—what was the extent of work done so far and proposed to be done during the current financial year. The reply only indicated that nothing could be said at present. It was said in reply:

"...The revised estimate for this work is expected to be received by end of December, 1980."

And on 10th July, 1980 in reply to my Unstarred Question, they had answered that an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs had been proposed in the 1980-81 budget and the work would be completed by March, 1981. This answer goes back from that. I am not raising a matter of privilege at present, but I would like to have a clarification from the Minister. Whether they are misleading themselves or they are misleading the country, I fail to understand. Sir, the question had been raised with regard to Sakri-Hasanpur line. That line should be under construction at present and, if not this year, that should be completed within 1981-82. Similarly, Sir, there was a question, a part of this question, with regard to getting some halts changed into Stations. The answer has been given to me that those halts which are not running at a loss are to be upgraded into stations. That was so, rightly or wrongly, that was understandable from their point of view. I do not say "Right", Sir, because when any halt is there, you go and ask a particular person, the Contractor, and that person has got a vested interest in seeing that halt never gets upgraded into station because then he loses. He has got a vested interest in always saying that it is running at a loss, that it is always running at a loss, at least on paper. That answer, Sir, they are giving. On 27th July this year, Sir, in answer to my Unstarred Question 5448, the reply was that Tektar, Muraitha and Korahiya stations worked on gain and different amounts of gain are given during the last financial year, 1979-80. So, during the last financial year, the halts Tektar, Muraitha and Korahiya worked on gain. That is the positive reply and the latest question in November is, simply because they are now running in profit, working on gain, whether you are upgrading this station. Reply is "No, does not arise." Under this, you are again going back

upon what you have said during the last session. Now, you have to say "No". These halts which are running on gain are not to be upgraded. What criteria you want to evolve? Railway is loosing money, people are suffering and the same negative reply, I do not say that it is irresponsible reply, but it is something bordering on that, Sir. So, on the basis of these records, I am not quoting the records of the 4th or the 5th Lok Sabha, which are there, Sir, but simply to save the time of the House, I want to again stress that there should be no higggle-hag-gling if the records are not ready, they should be ready, and the questions be replied to accurately because these projects which have been sanctioned in 1972-73, Darbhanga-Samas-tipur cannot be postponed any longer. People are not silent and you are hearing. You should not say at the end that they are going on the wrong path. Our journey really begins from Patna, from Mokameh. For us, going to Madras is easier, going to Howrah is easier but going to Darbhanga and Machubani is a tough task. So, Sir, in this background I have to request the Minister to reply to the questions that I have raised.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, I do not go into the background which has been expressed by the Hon. Member. It is true it was surveyed in 1916, it was also surveyed in 1927, 1933 like that, like that. But, however to the question which he desired let us see the answers. His question is Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga Via Banibad, and why you have surveyed via Katra, Singhwara and Bharwara? The point here is, Sir, as I have said it is not 45 Kms. Directly the survey between the Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga Via Banibad will be about 60 Kms. The point is, Sir, we can also survey it directly. The purpose behind constructing a new line is that we must also see the convenience of the passengers. We have to see what is the prospect of the profit and so on and so forth. Banibad is a place where there is no such scope. (Interruptions). The railway authority cannot

waste the money on survey. After all, survey means that public money is involved. Therefore, to have this point achieved, instead of directly surveying via Bandbad to Darbhanga, they have just covered some other places like Katra, Singhwara and Bhaiwara from where some traffic can be available. So, that is the point. Otherwise, there is no harm in directly surveying it. We cannot make a survey in forest. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Does he mean that via Bandbad is not surveyed? (Interruptions).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The hon. member is only particular that Bandbad should be connected, but I am particular, when public money is involved, that it should also serve some purpose, if not today, later on. So, this is the point for which survey has been done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever area he wanted to survey has been surveyed. Is it not so?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It has been surveyed, but via Banibad has not been touched. Instead of touching Banibad, three other populous towns have been touched in a semi-circle manner. Now, he wants straight from this point to this point, whether there is passenger traffic or not. It is immaterial to him. What is material to him is only Banibad. What is material to me is that I must also see that there must be future prospects for the money involved. For that reason, the survey has been conducted from Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga via the towns I have just mentioned. (2) What he wanted about Sakri Hasanpur is this. As the hon. member has correctly mentioned, in 1973, conversion of Darbhanga to samastipur had been approved, but, unfortunately, because of the floods and breaches and so on, it could not be commenced. Now it has to be re-estimated and like that.

Now, the very vital point is that we have taken two projects in which everybody is interested, that is, conversion from Barabanki to Samastipur and the work is rapidly in progress; and it is at completion stage; by the end of the next year, it is going to be completed. Another project is from Barauni to Katihar. This is also in a very progressive stage; it is going to be completed by 1932. In the light of this, a piece of about 45 kms line between Darbhanga and Samastipur has been kept like that, because tomorrow we can also start converting it. But what is the good of it when the traffic will be jammed? The other point is from Sakri to Hasanpur. It has not been taken because it is a link route, and unless we convert this MG to BG, that link will be of no use; and that link is meant to keep the MG system between Sakri and Hasanpur railway... Therefore, it has been delayed. We are contemplating to take it up also.

The other point is about his Jayanagar line. From Darbhanga to Jayanagar, the survey is in progress. A very vital point which the hon. member should know is that we are going to have a rail link. Our railway system has surveyed a rail link; upto Nepal. There is one cement plant which is coming up, and as a consequence of the emergence of the cement plant there, this Darbhanga to Jayanagar line will also have its potential. Therefore, we would like to inform the hon. member that we are also interested in the development of the backward line; not that we are not interested, but he has just to wait with patience and all these things will be converted to his satisfaction itself.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He has not replied to my questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given his reply. Shri Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put only one question we have to complete this by 6 p.m.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार के पिछड़े इलाके के लिए जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं, और मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाके की ओर ध्यान दिया जायगा कनवर्जन के मामले में, और वहां पर सर्वे कराया जायगा जहां रेल ट्रैफिक इकोनामिकल होगा, इन दोनों बयानों से ही मेरा सवाल निकलता है। और माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा है जो आपके विचारार्थ है, पहले भी बजट में रखा है छितौनी पुल के बारे में। गत बजट में बहुत कम पैसा दिया है और उसके चलते छितौनी पुल पता नहीं कब तक बनेगा? या रेल मंत्री जी स्पष्ट रूप से कहेंगे कि छितौनी पुल गंडक नदी पर कब तक पूरा होगा? क्या उसके कमप्लीशन के लिए कोई समय रखा गया है या नहीं, और अगले बजट में उसके लिए अधिक पैसा दिया जाने वाला है कि नहीं?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि गंडक नदी के कमाण्ड एरिया में बहुत पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं और बहुत से व्यापारिक केन्द्र भी हैं, जैसे हाजीपुर, लालगंज, वैशाली, साहिबगंज, कंसरिया, अरेराज, पहाड़पुर, हरसिद्धि आदि। इन इलाकों को रेल लाइन के जोड़ने के लिए, जिससे गंडक कमाण्ड एरिया का भी डवलपमेंट हो और व्यावसायिक तथा ऐतिहासिक केन्द्रों का भी विकास हो, इसके लिए क्या आप कोई योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं ताकि यहां शॉच लाइन खोली जायें ताकि कम-शियली और ऐतिहासिक केन्द्रों का विकास हो? भुज फ़रपुर के नरकटियागंज लाइन

आप बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ने जा रहे हैं कि नहीं? और सुगौली के गोपालगंज तक जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है रेल की दृष्टि से उस को भी रेल लाइन से जोड़ने जा रहे हैं कि नहीं, इन बातों का आप स्पष्ट रूप से जवाब दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है, हमें खुशी है कि स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र के बाद फिर पांडे जी रेल मंत्री के रूप में आये हैं, और मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि बिहार में होने के नाते नहीं बल्कि चूंकि बिहार रेल लाइन की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है इसलिए उसकी ओर वर्तमान रेल मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्यान देंगे, और खास कर के जहां का प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने उकाया है वह तो बिलकुल ही पिछड़ा हुआ है और सबसे पिछड़े इलाके से मंत्री जी हैं पश्चिमी और पूर्वी चम्पारन से और हमसे ज्यादा मंत्री जी को कष्ट होता है। स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने उत्तरी बिहार ही नहीं अपितु सारे बिहार के विकास के लिए बहुत सारी योजनायें चलायीं थीं। और जब नये रेल मंत्री आये हैं तो बिहार के लोगों की आंखें उनकी तरफ लगी हुई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन विकास योजनाओं में मंत्री जी बढ़ोत्तरी कर रहे हैं कि नहीं। जो प्लानिंग स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र के दिमाग में थीं उन्होंने जो बिहार के विकास के लिए, रेलवे के दृष्टिकोण से, काम किया था मंत्री जी उस सम्बन्ध में क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

जब तक उत्तर बिहार का विकास नहीं होगा, सीधे पटना से उसको जोड़ा नहीं जाता है, पटना और पहलेजा के बीच या पटना और हाजीपुर जहां का भी रूट निका-लिए वहां से जोड़ा जाये। पटना और पहलेजा के बीच में रेलवे के पुल के सम्बन्ध में पद्मनाभन कमेटी की फाइण्डिंग आ चुकी है, पता नहीं रेलवे के स्टोरेज में

कहाँ सड़ रही हैं, कौन रिसर्च विंग में  
 वह सड़ रही हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर्वे चल  
 रहा है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : वह अनन्त  
 समय तक चलता रहेगा ।

मैंने मंत्री जी से मिल कर यह कहा था कि  
 इस में कुछ वेस्टेड इण्टरेस्ट के लोग  
 हैं, जो नहीं चाहते हैं कि ब्रिज बने । मंत्री  
 जी ने कहा कि मुझे व्यक्तिगत किसी से  
 दोस्ती नहीं है, लेकिन जहाँ तक प्रशासन  
 का काम होगा, विकास का काम होगा,  
 मैं उसके लिए कटिबद्ध हूँ । मैं उनसे  
 जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुल का बहुत पहले सर्वे  
 हो चुका है, पता नहीं डिपार्टमेंट के किस  
 कोने में वह पड़ा है, क्या वह उसके बारे में  
 कुछ करेंगे ?

जैसे बंगाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश है,  
 यह जितनी जगह हैं, सब जगह पर रेलवे  
 के जोनल आफिस हैं । हमारे यहाँ डिवीज़-  
 नल आफिस 6, 6 हैं । वहाँ पर एक भी  
 जोनल आफिस नहीं है । नतीजा यह  
 है कि सब पोस्टआफिस का काम करते  
 हैं । चले जाइये सोनपुर, मूज़फ़रपुर,  
 धनवाद, कटिहार, समस्तीपुर सब लैटरवक्स  
 का काम करते हैं । असली जगह कहां है ?  
 असली जगह है गोरखपुर में या दूसरी जगह ।  
 मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय  
 का ध्यान इस ओर है कि बिहार में भी जोनल  
 आफिस खोला जाये और जहाँ भी उपयुक्त हो  
 पटना, सोनपुर, हाजीपुर, समस्ती पुर,  
 जगह का चयन कर, चाहे चन्द्र शेखर बाबू  
 की कांस्टीट्यून्सी में ही हो, वह जोनल  
 आफिस खोलेंगे ? मैं मंत्री जी से मांग  
 करता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से एक जोनल  
 आफिस बिहार में होना चाहिए ।

श्री घनिक लाल मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष  
 महोदय, दरभंगा जिले का इतना वर्णन हो

चुका है, उसके पिछड़ेपन, आवादी के  
 घनत्व, बाढ़, सुखाड़, पर-कैपिटा इनकम,  
 पर-कैपिटा लैण्ड वगैरह इन सब बातों का  
 इस सदन में इतना वर्णन हो चुका है और  
 एक स्वर में जब उसकी बात आती है तो  
 सभी उसके लिये आहें भरते हैं । वहाँ इतनी  
 आवादी का घनत्व है, इतने रिसोर्सेज  
 का अभाव है, लेकिन पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं  
 है और दूसरे किसी प्रकार का प्रबन्ध नहीं है ।  
 जब वहाँ की पुरानी मिथिला संस्कृति की  
 बात होती है तो सब को बड़ा गर्व होता है,  
 आह्लादित होते हैं, लेकिन जब वहाँ के  
 विकास की बात शुरू होती है तो न जाने  
 कौन बिचछू डंक मार जाता है, उसके सम्बन्ध  
 में कोई बात नहीं आती है । हम ऐसे ही  
 समझ लेते हैं कि शायद अभी हम लोगों के  
 भाग्य में यही वदा है क्योंकि न तो हम  
 कलकत्ता से जुड़ सकते हैं, न दिल्ली, बम्बई,  
 असम वगैरह से जुड़ सकते हैं ।

यह गंगा के उत्तर में जो भूभाग है  
 और हिमालय के दक्षिण में है, कृषि प्रधान  
 भूभाग है, जहाँ कोई विजली का काम  
 नहीं है । उधर के भी अनेक माननीय  
 सदस्य इस बात को कह चुके हैं परन्तु वहाँ  
 कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है । उस एरिये  
 में रोड्ज वगैरह का वर्णन मैं नहीं करूंगा ।

18.00 hrs.

मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से निजी रूप  
 से अनुरोध किया था कि ललित बाबू जब  
 रेल मंत्री बने वहाँ से तो वह वहाँ की विभूति  
 थे, उस जमीन में पैदा हुए थे, उनको जब  
 अवसर मिला तो सचमुच में उन्होंने वहाँ  
 के बारे में सोचा, लेकिन भगवान् को  
 मंजूर नहीं था । वह चले गये, नहीं तो  
 वह कुछ करते । लोग आज भी ललित बाबू  
 को याद करते हैं । पांडे जी उनकी जगह  
 पर आ गये हैं । लोग उनकी तरफ नज़र  
 लगाये हुए हैं । हम उनसे कुछ नहीं  
 सुनना चाहते हैं । वह बता दें कि वह किस

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

तारीख को दरभंगा में जा कर श्राडगेज में कनवर्शन का श्रीगणेश करेंगे।

श्री श्रीगोन्द्र झा : उद्घाटन की बात मत कहें। उद्घाटन कर के काम छोड़ दिया जाता है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : ललित बाबू से पहले पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का पांच बार श्रीगणेश हो गया था और पत्थर लग गया था। लेकिन हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि आगे वही बात रिपीट नहीं होगी। हम पीछे नहीं आगे देखने वाले हैं। हमारा भविष्य उज्ज्वल है। हम पिछली यादगारों के आधार पर आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। अब पांडे जी आये हैं। हमने उन पर आशा लगाई है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नेपाल से समझौता हुआ है, जयनगर से 35 किलोमीटर दूर नेपाल की सीमा पर सीमेंट का कारखाना लगने वाला है, बड़ी लाइन पहुंच जायेगी, आप चिन्ता न करें। जैसा आश्वासन श्री मल्लिकार्जुन ने दिया है, वैसा आश्वासन हमें कई बार मिल चुका है। लेकिन उस इलाके का विकास तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक वहां पर दो बातों की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी : एक तो बिजली और दूसरी रेलवे लाइन—कम्प्युनिकेशन। बिजली के लिए हम बार-बार मांग करते हैं कि कोसी पर बैराज बना कर बिजली जेनीरेट की जाये। जहां तक कम्प्युनिकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर एक हवाई अड्डा है, लेकिन वह सिविलियन एयरोड्रोम नहीं है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। मंत्री आदि बड़े लोग सीधे दरभंगा में लैंड करते हैं। बाकी लोगों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। व्यापारी, विद्वान, एक्सपर्ट और इंजीनियर वगैरह दरभंगा किस तरह जायेंगे? वहां पर कोई साधन नहीं है।

जब तक वहां पर बड़ी लाइन नहीं होगी, तब तक उस इलाके का विकास असंभव है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कहा कि हम बहुत आश्वासन देख चुके हैं, वह एक तारीख, एक फर्म डेट, बता दें, जब वह वहां चलेंगे और वहां के लोगों को आश्वासन देंगे कि यह लाइन बनेगी।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केशर पांडे) : पहली बात छितौनी की है। छितौनी का काम इस साल से शुरू हो रहा है। बोल्टर डाल दिये गये हैं। नेक्स्ट बजट में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देंगे, ताकि काम जल्दी कम्पलीट हो जाये। मेरा खयाल है कि एक दो साल में बन जायेगी।

पटना से पहलेजा पुल बनाने की योजना है। उसका सरवे हो चुका है। पूना में माडल एक्सपेरिमेंट्स हो रहे हैं कि फ्लड से पटना सिटी को खतरा न हो। वे बहुत जल्दी कम्पलीट हो जायेंगे। माडल एक्सपेरिमेंट्स का रिजल्ट आने पर मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वहां पुल बनेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कब तक ?

श्री केशर पांडे : अब पुल बनना शुरू होगा तब तो उसके बाद समय लगेगा। तीसरी बात .... (ध्यक्षान)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : दरभंगा में कब पहुंचेंगे आप और कब उसको कम्पलीट करेंगे ?

श्री केशर पांडे : उस में जैसा कहा बाराबंकी से समस्तीपुर तक रेलवे लाइन का कन्वर्जन कान्स्ट्रक्शन में है, काम चल रहा है। अब समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा भी मंजूर हो गया है। हम समझते हैं कि

अब दरभंगा से भी शुरू करें। अगर बाराबंकी से किया .. (व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : कब करेंगे ? समय बताइए।

श्री केदार पांडे : एक बात कहूंगा आप से, नेक्स्ट फाइनेंशियल ईयर में हम शुरू कर देंगे।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : डेफिनिट डेट बताइए।

श्री केदार पांडे : मैं डेफिनिट बता रहा हूँ। मेरी भाषा में कोई एम्बेगुइटी नहीं है। मैं क्लियर बात बोलता हूँ, मेरी भाषा के दो माने नहीं लग सकते हैं। बाराबंकी से काम शुरू हुआ है, बनाना है समस्तीपुर तक। लेकिन समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा भी मंजूर हो गया है, श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र जी ने वह आवाज उठायी थी ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): If I could take a minute, is it not a fact that in the interim budget for this financial year....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody other than those four members, whose names are listed, can put questions. You are yourself a Chairman and you know the rules. But you can ask for a clarification.

श्री केदार पांडे : जो इंटरिम बजट है उस में इस का प्राविजन है।

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: If you allow me, I will ask for this clarification. Is it not a fact that in this year's budget a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been allotted so that the work

may be started from Darbhanga to Samastipur for the conversion of the metre-gauge into broad-gauge line? Not only that, his predecessor in office had assured me that the work would definitely be taken up and started in the current financial year. Does Shri Pandey stand by that commitment, or does he want to take it to the next financial year. This is a clear question and I want a firm answer.

श्री केदार पांडे : इस में ऐसा है, यह बात सही है कि इसी फाइनेंशियल ईयर में उस के लिए कुछ प्राविजन बजट में है और इसी से मैं ने कहा कि नेक्स्ट फाइनेंशियल ईयर में हम काम शुरू करेंगे क्योंकि इधर में इस एण्ड से शुरू करते हैं तो एक बात है कि बाराबंकी से समस्तीपुर तक बनाने में काफ़ी समय लगता है और उधर से भी शुरू करेंगे तो कहीं पर दोनों का मिलान हो जाएगा। अब समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा का काम हम अप्रैल महीने से शुरू करेंगे, कान्स्ट्रक्शन का काम इधर समस्तीपुर से और उधर बाराबंकी से समस्तीपुर हो ही रहा है। जैसा मंडल जी ने कहा दरभंगा के बारे में, हम भी तो दरभंगा के ही आदमी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ..... ललित बाबू ने जो वादा किया है उसको हम पूरा करेंगे, क्यों घबड़ाते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ..... त्रिपाठी जी ने जो वादा किया था वह भी करेंगे। कर ही रहे हैं। ललित बाबू की बात उन्होंने कही, इसलिए मैंने कहा।

दूसरी बात और आपने कही कि गोविंदगंज तक ब्रांच लाइन ले जाने की योजना है या नहीं ? तो वह अभी नहीं है। इसी तरह से गोपालगंज की भी नहीं है।

ऐसे ही बगहा से नरकटियागंज, नरकटियागंज से बेतिया, बेतिया से मोतीहारी और मोतीहारी से मुजफ्फरपुर को ब्राडगेज करने की योजना है।



श्री राम बिनास पासवान : हाजीपुर से नहीं ?

श्री कोदार पांडे : एक बात यह है कि जो आप ने सवाल रखे उन सब का जवाब मैंने दे दिया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जोनल आफिस ?

श्री कोदार पांडे : जोनल आफिस के बारे में मैंने पटना में कहा था, इस पर हम विचार करेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on the 8th December, 1980 at 11.00 A.M.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, 8th December, 1980/Agrahayana 17, 1902 (Saka).