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Friday, July 11, 1980

Asadha 20, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 21- 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 11, 1980/Asadha 20, 1902
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Bangshi Thakur, who was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1957-62, from Tripura constituency.

He was a Member, Tribal Welfare Committee, Government of Tripura in 1951 and Assessor, District Judge's Court, Tripura during 1954-55. As a social worker, Shri Thakur organised Tripura Youngmen's Association and Sabuj Samity, an organisation for social reforms.

He was one of the organisers of "Association of the Unemployed" and the Praja Mandal.

He passed away at Agartala on 3 July, 1980 at the age of 82.

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We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सुपर बाजार दिल्ली का कार्यकरण

* 490. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुपर बाजार में जो दिल्ली में एक बड़ा उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार है, कुल कितना धन निवेशित है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में उसकी कुल आय कितनी रही है तथा उसे कितना लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार में प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त अवधि में वर्षवार प्रोत्साहन के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री दिद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) (1) सुपर बाजार के प्रारम्भ होने से, शोयर पूंजी और ऋण के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कुल निविष्टि पूंजी के बारे में गत तीन वर्षों का वर्षवार व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	30-6-78 को	30-6-79 को	30-6-80 को
	(रु०)	(रु०)	(रु०)
(i) शोयर पूंजी	79,24,000	82,99,000	84,49,000
(ii) ऋण	93,30,000	93,09,000	93,99,000
(2) कुल बिक्री	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	10,89,39,000	9,97,61,000	12,53,75,100

(3) साम

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(रु०)	(रु०)	(रु०)
85,000	2,35,000	25,00,000

(कुन विक्रो तथा चाभ संबंधी आंकडे अनन्तिम हैं और इनका अभी आडिट होना है)

(ख) और (ग). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रोत्साहन के रूप में दी गई राशि इस प्रकार है —

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(रु०)	(रु०)	(रु०)
61,000	25,000	1,35,000

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सुपर बाजार की जो योग्यता है, वह तो आज हमें मालूम हो रही है कि सुपर बाजार में हमें वह चीजें मस्ती नहीं मिलती जो बाजार में मिलती हैं, मैं उस पर जानना नहीं चाहता। मंत्री जी ने जो फिगरम दिये हैं उसमें यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि गवर्नमेंट कितनी सब्सिडी उनको देनी आ रही है और आपको एकमुलेटिड लासेस कितने हैं और प्रतिवर्ष इस बारे में कितनी सब्सिडी गवर्नमेंट देती है। जो फिगरम बताये हैं इससे मालूम नहीं होता। जब कि आपने 1978-79 में 25,000 रुपये दिये, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने कितनी सब्सिडी दी है और उनके एकमुलेटिड लासेस को किस प्रकार मीट किया है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अभी जो हमारे पाम आंकड़े हैं, उनमें एकमुलेटिड लासेस का विवरण नहीं है। वह मैं लेकर सभा-पटल पर रख दूंगा जिसमें लोगों को अन्दाजा हो जायेगा कि इसमें कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

जहां तक सब्सिडी का सवाल है, वह एक नियम के अनुसार कुछ ऐसी वस्तुओं पर दी जाती है जिनका रोजमर्रा उपयोग आम जनता के द्वारा किया जाता है। सब्सिडी भी कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है और 1966 से जब से सुपर बाजार का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ है उस वक्त से कितनी सब्सिडी दी गई, उसके फिगरम मैं सभा-पटल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं पिछले तीन साल के फिगरम चाहता था, आपने लासेज, प्राफिट में यह नहीं बताया कि कितनी सब्सिडी सरकार देती है। प्रतिवर्ष पिछले वर्षों में कितनी सब्सिडी दी है? मकान का किराया क्या है, मकान बनाकर दे दिया

है, बिल्डिंग दे दी है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने घाटे को छिपाकर मत बनाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा पहला ही क्वेश्चन है, दूसरा नहीं है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पहली बात तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कह दूँ कि सुपर बाजार कोई मुनाफा कमाने के लिये शुरू नहीं किया गया है, यह केवल हमारे उपभोक्ताओं की सुविधा के लिये है जिसमें कीमतेँ ठीक से ली जायें और भाव ठीक चने। अगर गलत ढंग से दाम बढ़ते हैं तो उनपर रोक लगाई जाये।

सब्सिडी का मैंने कहा कि मेरे पाम इस समय फिगरम नहीं हैं, इकट्ठा कर के पटल पर रख दूंगा, पूरा बनाने का प्रयास करूंगा कि किमी भी तरह से नुकसान छिपाने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि यदि सुपर बाजार में कोई नुकसान भी हुआ है, तो वह कोई शर्म की बात नहीं है। मवाल यह है कि उसने उपभोक्ताओं की सेवा ठीक ढंग से की जा रही है या नहीं। फायदे नुकसान की बात तो मैं बहुत गौण मानता हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया है। सब्सिडी का एमाउंट भी तो जनता पर एक प्रकार का टैक्स है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सुपर बाजार का वेज बिल कितना है और वहां पर इनसेन्टिव किम आधार पर दिया जाता है। पिछले साल 25,000 रुपये इनसेन्टिव दिया गया था और इस साल 1,36,000 रुपये दिया गया है। यह इनसेन्टिव किन किन को दिया जाता है और किन किन को दिया गया है ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : पहले इनसेन्टिव का आधार काउंटर-वाइज सेल था और जितना सेल किया जाता है, उसके मुताबिक काम करनेवाले लोगों को इनसेन्टिव दिया जाता था। अब इसका एक दूसरा आधार बनाया गया है। 1979 से एक रिवाइज्ड स्कीम शुरू की गई है, जिसके मुताबिक डिपार्टमेंटवाइज मन्थली इनसेन्टिव दिया जाता है। बेंच-मार्क नाम की एक चीज बनाई गई है; जो उसके अतिरिक्त सामान बेचते हैं और सेवा करते हैं, उनको इनसेन्टिव दिया जाता है। उसका फार्मूला इस प्रकार है : $3 \times \text{मन्थली परफार्मेंस} \times 110 \times 100$ इसके आधार पर एक लाख और कुछ रुपया इनसेन्टिव के रूप में सुपर बाजार के लोगों को दिया गया है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that the super bazar is not a profit-making body. This is only to serve the consumer and to check the price rise of essential commodities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what percentage of people of Delhi has been served by the Super Bazar of Delhi and what is the outcome to check the price rise of essential commodities in Delhi and the annual stock which has been rather...

MR. SPEAKER: Stock taking?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Stock deteriorated annually. I would like to know all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Redundant stock.

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: Sir, the Super Bazar is serving the consumers of Delhi quite substantially. It is operating at present about 53 branches in the Union Territory and its total turnover per year has been indicated in the statement that I have laid before the House. It is quite substantial and...

AN HON. MEMBER: How much?

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: I will give you the whole turnover figure. In the year 1979-80 the turnover was Rs. 12,53,75,100. This is the annual turnover. In the current year it is expected to be much higher. In every such big operation there are some

redundant stocks and some deterioration in stocks, but that is not as much as some people would like to imagine. It is much less and with the increasing efficiency of Super Bazar management, we hope it will be less in future.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि सुपर बाजार जनता की सेवा के लिए है मगर ऐसा नहीं है क्योंकि हमने देखा है कि मार्केट में बहुत सी चीजे सस्ती मिलती हैं और सुपर बाजार में वह मंहगी मिलती हैं और बहुत से शार्ट सप्लाय वाले आइटम सुपर बाजार में बिल्कुल गायब हो जाते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एस्टैब्लिशमेंट पर आपका कितना खर्च होता है? सारा जो स्टोर है, तनख्वाहें हैं, स्टेशनरी हैं, मकान किराया बगैरह है, इस सबके खर्च का परसेंटेज क्या है?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कुछ ऐसी चीजे हैं जो बाजार में सस्ती मिलती हैं, सुपर बाजार में मंहगी मिलती हैं तो मैं यह जरूर चाहुंगा कि इसके बारे में वह मुझे विस्तृत सूचना दे जिससे इस तरह की कोई खराबी या गलत बात है तो उसे ठीक किया जा सके। लेकिन जब कभी भी ऐसी बात होती है तो हमें देखना चाहिए कि उसी स्तर की और उसी तरह की, यानी एक ही तरह की चीजों के दाम में कोई अन्तर है क्योंकि इससे तुलना करने में आसानी होगी। जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्मपेडीचर का सवाल है टोटल टर्न ओवर का केवल 6.6 प्रतिशत एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च आता है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव - अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1980-81 का बजट प्रस्तुत करने समय माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कुछ उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के दाम में कमी होगी क्योंकि टैक्स कुछ कम किये गए हैं। लेकिन खुले बाजार में तो उन चीजों के दाम आये दिन बढ़ रहे हैं। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय को उसकी जानकारी है या नहीं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सुपर बाजार में उन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की जैसे टूथ-पेस्ट है, साबुन है, उनकी कीमत घटी है?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : जिन वस्तुओं के ऊपर माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट में टैक्स कम किए हैं उनकी कीमत तुरंत दूसरे दिन से सुपर बाजार में कम कर दी गई।

श्री रामाधर शारदा : नहीं यह बात नहीं है।

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह मुझे इसलिए मालूम है कि इसके बारे में मुझसे पूछा गया था कि चूंकि सुपर बाजार में पुराना स्टॉक है जिसमें पुराने रेट से एक्साइज ड्यूटी दी गई है तो उसके

अन्दर क्या करना है ? हमें तुरन्त ही दाम कम करना है या पुराना स्टाक खत्म हो जाय तब कम किया जाये ? मैंने उनसे कहा कि मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे तुरन्त कम कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि पहले कभी ऐसा हुआ है कि पुराने स्टाक की चीजों के ऊपर चूँकि टैक्स बढ़ा है तो तुरन्त पुराने स्टाक पर भी वह टैक्स लगाकर पैसा कमाया गया है, इसलिए एकाध बार अगर ऐसा हुआ कि उसमें टैक्स कम हुआ है तो तुरन्त उस पर ज्यादा टैक्स देने के बावजूद भी उसकी कीमत कम कर के दे दें । इसलिए जो भी चीजें सुपर बाजार में दी गई हैं वह टैक्स कम करके ही दी गई हैं। (व्यवधान)

Adequate Funds for Vizag Steel Plant

*491. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has requested him to provide adequate funds to the State Government during the current year for the execution of Yeluru Water Supply Scheme which is required for supply of water at the operational stage of the Vizag Steel Plant; and

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

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

(b) The Planning Commission have since agreed to a provision of Rs. 10 crores being made for Yeluru Water Supply Scheme in the Annual Plan of Andhra Pradesh for 1980-81.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking that the water from this scheme is sufficient for the Plant.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir. The total water which we require is 65 million gallons a day, and perhaps the hon. Member is aware that apart from meeting our water requirement, this will provide irrigation facilities in a large number of areas.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: There is a doubt that this is not sufficient and unless Pochempadu project is completed the water will not be sufficient. I want to know the thinking of the Government on this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As I have already explained to the hon. Member, so far as this particular project is concerned it will have in fact 384 million gallons of water a day, out of which we will require about 63 to 65 million gallons a day. Therefore, so far as our requirements are concerned, we feel it will be possible for us to get the necessary water for the steel plant.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: This year Government has provided Re. 1 crore at the request of the State Government. I want to know the monty needed for the steel plant up-to 1982-83. Secondly, may I know whether a project report has been prepared by the Russians, and if so, what action has been taken on it?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the financing of the plant is concerned, it is known to the hon. Member that for Stage I our total requirements will be Rs. 998 crores, and for Stage II it will be Rs. 1258 crores.

In regard to the detailed project report, it is true that first it was prepared by Dastoor & Co., but subsequently when a decision was taken to incorporate Soviet technology, it was thought that in consultation with the Soviets, there should be a necessary revision of the detailed project report, which is being done now.

Development of Air Cargo Complex at Ahmedabad Airport

*493. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the obstacles which hinder the development of air cargo complex at Ahmedabad airport; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove such hindrance to make the air cargo complex at Ahmedabad viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

7-8-80

According to the information received by Ministry of Commerce from Gujarat State Export Corporation, the State Government Undertaking which is managing the Ahmedabad Air Cargo Complex, there is a slight overall decline in the value of air export traffic handled during 1979-80 as compared to the one in 1978-79. This slight decline is despite the level of facilities having remained the same during both the years. While exports of some commodities registered increase, there has been decline in respect of certain other commodities. This calls for concerted efforts for educating and informing the Shippers of the Region served by Ahmedabad and thereby attracting more and more exports by air. This has been impressed upon both the Gujarat State Export Corporation and Government of Gujarat. However, the Corporation has pointed out the need for better promotional air freight rates, improved coverage and augmentation customs clearance facilities for exports offered for air freighting etc. and these issues are under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Organisations.

Indian Airlines are at present offering 500 tons per annum capacity for airlifting cargo from Ahmedabad. Indian Airlines now have plans to increase this capacity to 1000 tons per annum from September, 1980 onwards. However, the Shippers at Ahmedabad Cargo Complex utilised only 162 tons in 1978-79 and 118 tons in 1979-80. The increased capacity should meet the requirements of future expansion of the air cargo complex.

The new terminal building at Ahmedabad is expected to be commissioned before the end of this year. Thereafter whole of the existing terminal building will be offered for use as air cargo complex. Thus adequate accommodation will also be available for expansion of the air cargo complex.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े शहरों में अहमदाबाद भी एक बड़ा शहर है और गुजरात का वहां पर मुख्य एरपोर्ट है। गुजरात में विमान के द्वारा जो आयात-निर्यात होता है वह अहमदाबाद से होता है लेकिन खेद की बात है कि वहां पर टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग में एयर कार्गो कॉम्प्लेक्स के रूप में पूरी उपलब्धता नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार क्या-क्या ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है और कब तक ?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : अभी जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है गुजरात में अहमदाबाद निरुद्ध बड़ा केन्द्र है जहां से विदेशों को सामान जाता है। वह एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है इसलिए यहां पर जितना भी आयात-निर्यात का सामान होता है उसके लिए जो इंटरनेटिड कमेटी है वह गुजरात राज्य निर्यात निगम की सहायता से उसकी सारी व्यवस्था करती है और उनके जो सुझाव होते हैं उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एंड कंटेनरों को दूर करने के लिए हर किसम का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात राज्य निर्यात निगम ने और गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कस्टम क्लियरेंस की मांग की हुई है तो उसका निर्णय कब तक आप ले रहे हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : जहां तक कस्टम क्लियरेंस का सवाल है हमारी तरफ से कस्टम क्लियरेंस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, कस्टम और रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से है। अभी तक यहां से प्रति वर्ष पांच सौ टन सामान हवाई जहाजों से हमारे देशों में ले जाने की व्यवस्था थी लेकिन उसका भी पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। वस्तुतः पिछले 2 वर्षों में 162 टन और 118 टन सामान ही यहां से भेजा गया जबकि पांच सौ टन तक सामान ले जाने की व्यवस्था थी। इतना ही नहीं, इस साल सितम्बर में पांच सौ टन से बढ़ाकर हजार टन सामान उठाकर ले जाने की व्यवस्था एयर लाइन्स कर रही है।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

The hon. Minister has shown with the help of statistics that the capacity of Ahmedabad airport is not enough to carry more cargo out of the country. But the fact is that the cargo, which the Indian Airlines have to lift from Ahmedabad, is being lifted from Bombay. Because of this difficulty, the traders in Ahmedabad and Gujarat regions are lifting their cargo by other modes of transport, with the result the real quantum of cargo, which is going out of Ahmedabad is not being shown as such, but as going out of Bombay. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what facilities the traders and manufacturers are to be given in Ahmedabad for the export of their cargo, which would be, not just 500 tonnes, but may go up to even 5000 tonnes, provided, of course, the Government allows—chartered flights from Ahmedabad to the Middle East and Europe?

श्री चन्मूलाल चन्द्राकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की जितनी भी आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनमें एक दो चीजों को भेजने के अलावा और सभी चीजों की व्यवस्था करने में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स सक्षम है। जहां तक उनकी सुविधाओं का सवाल है, अब बहुत ही जल्दी जो अहमदाबाद एयर-टर्मिनल था, वह नए पैसेंजर में शिफ्ट हो रहा है और जो पुराना टर्मिनल था, वह इन्टिग्रेटेड कार्गो काम्प्लेक्स बन जाएगा, जिससे हर चीज को एक ही स्थान से भेजने की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। इसी तरह से वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कहा गया था कि इन्टिग्रेटेड कार्गो काम्प्लेक्स वहां कुछ ऐसे हैं, जो कि ज्यादा निर्यात करते हैं, जैसे आल-इंडिया हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड है, उसका वहां पर कार्यालय हो। इस सम्बन्ध में आल-इंडिया हैण्डिक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड ने यह सिद्धांततः तय कर लिया है कि वहां बहुत जल्दी ही इसका कार्यालय होगा। इसी तरह से एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल का वहां आफिस था, कार्गो एयर काम्प्लेक्स में, लेकिन काम ज्यादा न होने की वजह से उन्होंने वहां से अपना कार्यालय हटा लिया। लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने कुछ कार्यों को करने के लिए जैसे एक्सपोर्ट आफ गारमेंट है, उसको काटन टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल के जरिए, उनके साथ स्वयं सहयोग करके वहां पर व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं। इसी तरह से सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड भी वहां पर एयर कार्गो काम्प्लेक्स में आफिस खोलेगा।

Air Service for Dhanbad

*495. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no air service for Dhanbad despite having air strip and other facilities and headquarter of most of the important Public sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start air service from Dhanbad, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has no plans to operate air service to Dhanbad in the near future. Moreover, the air-field at Dhanbad is not suitable for operation with any type of aircraft presently in the fleet of Indian Airlines.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am sorry to hear this type of terse negative answer from the hon. Minister. Dhanbad is developing as the industrial capital of Eastern India and a focal point of the coal sector. Around Dhanbad, we have got the headquarters of Coking Coal Company, the biggest steel plant viz., Bokaro steel plant, the biggest fertiliser plant at Sindri, planning and development divisions, DVC and so many other things. If all these do not make a place qualify to have air services, may I know from the hon. Minister the criteria adopted to find out whether a place qualifies to have air services or not?

श्री चन्मूलाल चन्द्राकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दोस्त को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक के जो धनबाद के आंकड़े मिले हैं, उनके अनुसार किसी ने भी एयर सर्विस शुरू करने की मांग नहीं की है और नान-शेडयूल्ड एयरलाइन्स की भी अभी तक किसी ने मांग नहीं की है कि हमको वहां से आपरेट करने दिया जाए। उसके मुख्यतः दो कारण हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि वहां से रांी 110 मील के अन्दर है, वहां तक जाने के लिए बहुत बढ़िया सड़क है, दूसरी बात यह है कि कलकत्ता भी 176 मील

पर है, वह भी नजदीक है। इसलिए वहां से लोग आ जा सकते हैं, लेकिन धनबाद में अभी एयर सर्विस की मांग नहीं हुई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मांग हो रही है।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : अभी तक किसी ने वहां से मांग नहीं की है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि धनबाद इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर है, इसमें संदेह नहीं है और कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं। वहां एक कमेटी ने भी जब थर्ड लैबल एयर सर्विस शुरू करने के बारे में विचार किया, तो शायद माननीय सदस्य को सुनकर दुःख होगा कि उसमें भी इस शहर का नाम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर राय, आपके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम आपकी मांग को ता मान ले।

SHRI A. K. ROY: My second supplementary question is whether the Hon. Minister knows or not, or whether it is in his grand record or not, that there are four air-strips—one at Dhanbad, one at Bakaro, one at Howrah, one at Sindri. The Dhanbad air-strip is general used by the Bihar Ministers or Central Ministers, Bokaro by the Bokaro Steel officers, Sindri by IISCO officers and Howrah by TISCO officers. So, all these air-strips are being used. Out of these four air-strips, I would say—and I want that the Government should also make an investigation on that—the Sindri air-strip is not only fit for an air-port, but it can be transformed into an international air-port. In view of these things, will the Hon. Minister establish a new record by conducting an investigation as to whether this can be brought under air service?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने बिस्तार से धनबाद के लिये प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि धनबाद एयर-पोर्ट सिविल एवियेशन विभाग का नहीं है। यह गवर्नमेंट आफ बिहार का है और फेब्रर-वेदर्स में कभी कभी काम करता है। अच्छे मौसम (फेब्रर वेदर) में काम देने योग्य दो स्ट्रिप्स हैं जिनकी लम्बाई-चौड़ाई 1950 × 375 फुट और 1500 × 375 फुट हैं, जो भारतीय एयर लाइन्स विभागों के विमानों के लिये उपयोगी नहीं है।

इस समय बिहार में दो एयर-पोर्ट्स काम करते हैं—एक पटना में और दूसरा रांची में। इनके अतिरिक्त थर्ड-एयर लाइन्स सर्विस में, जो पापुलेशन के बेंसिज पर और बिहार सरकार की मांग के आधार पर तय किया गया है, उनमें गया, मुजफ्फरपुर और जमशेदपुर हैं। इनमें धनबाद का नाम अभी भी नहीं है।

श्री तारिक अनवर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहां अभी एयर-लाइन नहीं चलाई जा सकती, क्योंकि धनबाद की कलकत्ता और रांची से दूरी बहुत कम है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बहुत से प्रदेश हैं, जैसे महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई और पूना, इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में जहां 100-150 किलोमीटर का अन्तर होने के बावजूद भी एयर-सर्विस दी गई है। इसलिये क्या यह नियम केवल बिहार पर ही लागू होगा या दूसरे प्रदेशों पर भी लागू होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार ही एक ऐसा स्टेट है जहां सबसे कम एयर-सर्विस है। यू०पी० में चार जगहों पर है, महाराष्ट्र में 4 जगहों पर है, मध्य प्रदेश में 6 जगहों पर है, इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हर प्रदेश में कहीं 4 और कहीं 6 जगहों पर है, लेकिन बिहार में सिर्फ पटना और रांची में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के साथ इस तरह की उपेक्षा क्यों की जाती है ?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं सदस्य महोदय से इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह नहीं कहा कि वहां देना आवश्यक नहीं है। मैंने तो यह निवेदन किया है कि अभी तक वहां से मांग नहीं आई है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : किसने कहा है कि मांग नहीं है, वह कौन अथॉरिटी या आफिसर है जो कहता है कि मांग नहीं है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज हम लोग मांग कर रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं सदस्यों की भावना से सहमत हूँ इस पर विचार करेंगे, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जितनी कमेटियों ने इसकी जांच की है—अभी तक दो तीन कमेटियों ने जांच की है—उसमें भी थर्ड एयर सर्विस से इन तीन स्थानों को जोड़ा गया है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस समय इस तरह की कोई मांग वहां से नहीं है और जब वहां पर इस तरह की मांग होगी, तो निःसंदेह मदद की जाएगी लेकिन अभी तक इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Decline in Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

*496. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether aggregate deposits with scheduled commercial banks declined by Rs. 360 million during the week ended May 9, 1980;

(b) if so, what was the main cause of this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the period March 28 to May, 1980 the aggregate deposits rose to a record level higher than during the same period last year; and

(d) the main reason for decline during May and steps taken to improve the same?

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

Statement

During the week ended May 9, 1980, the deposits of the scheduled commercial banks declined by Rs. 35.5 crores. These increased by Rs. 320 crores in the subsequent three weeks.

Short-term fluctuations in the volume of bank deposits are not unusual in the operations of the banks. These are caused primarily by movement of short-term funds into and out of the banking system, fluctuating requirements of large constituents for higher or lower liquidity, time lag between inflow into the banking system of funds meant for specific disbursements and their actual withdrawals etc. Trends in deposit mobilisation, therefore, need to be looked at over a relatively longer period.

During the current financial year (upto June 13, 1980) the deposits of the scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 791 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 651 crores in the

corresponding period of the last financial year.

Banks continually endeavour to maximise their deposit growth. Towards this end, they undertake special publicity measures, evolve deposit schemes suited to the requirements of different categories of savers for different purposes and undertake other forms of deposit mobilisation campaigns.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that, at the current rates of interest on domestic deposits and also on various types of loans, the banks are losing 48 paise for every Rs. 100 and if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the rates of interest on these deposits and loans.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not understand the question because, if we are paying lower rate of interest on deposits, we would not lose. If the hon. Member's question is that we are charging a higher rate of interest, even then we would not lose. I would like to know how the bank loses.

MR. SPEAKER: Answered by a counter-question.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It has been reported in some newspapers that, at the present rates of interest, the banks are losing 48 paise for every Rs. 100. Is it true or not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have no such information. I would like the hon. Member to send me the paper. I will inquire into it, I will examine it.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to write off the loans given for agriculture and rural refinance, as sought by 16 States, as some progressive measure.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the Central Government is concerned, it has no such proposal. I have

seen some proposals by certain State Governments. If the full details of those proposals come to the Government of India, it will be able to express its opinion on it.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: A little while ago, my hon. friend had asked the Minister a question about banks losing at the current rates of interest. One of the Directors of the Central Bank, Mr. Vaghe, has stated that the Indian banks lose 48 paise for every Rs. 100 on account of the current rates of interest on domestic deposits and various types of loans and the rules governing utilisation of the these deposits. I do not know. You can verify. The profitability of the banks is regularly on the decline. In view of this, the banks wanted doubtful and had debt should be made a 'permissible deduction' for income-tax, the moment such debt becomes doubtful. I want to know whether the Government is prepared to consider this request of the commercial banks.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Certain representations are made by banks that the Government's directive that they should give loans under differential rate of interest and also at the concessional rate of interest on 40 per cent of the total lending, causes them a certain amount of loss. And they are magnifying it. According to the Government, it should be possible for banks to so adjust their lending rates that they are able to cover a little loss in respect of the DRI as well as concessional rate of interest. They are charging a higher rate of interest for commercial loans in which the borrowers are making a lot of profit. Therefore, it should be possible for the banks to charge such rates of interest according to the capacity of the respective borrowers to pay—charge more for those who can pay more, who earn more, who profit more and charge less for those who are unable to pay.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, he has not answered my question about the permissible deduction for income-tax.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: A separate question will have to be tabled in respect of income-tax.

SHRI DIGIJAY SINH: Will the Government consider raising the interest rate as an anti-inflationary. If so, will the Government consider raising the rate in this particular case?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Proposals have come to increase the rate of interest for permissible deduction for interest-tax. As a consequence, the Banks will be obliged to raise the lending rates. Even so, I have stated that the lending rates shall not be increased in respect of D. R. I. Loans. In respect of the other loans, they may increase only to the extent of the tax and not more than that. They cannot profit out of it.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बहुत छोटा-सा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि किस राज्य में सबसे अधिक राशि जमा हुई और किस राज्य में सबसे कम राशि जमा हुई ? हमारे प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी जमा राशि के किस किस अनुपात में ऋण दिये गये ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is a very big question put in a very small way. So far, I do not have the figures of their deposits in each State. But it will require collection of information from various banks and various States. It will take time. If the hon. Member tables a question, I will collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 497. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo. not here. Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu. Not here. I think that both of them have consulted each other! Q. No. 498—Not here. Q. No. 499 Shri Navin Rawani. Not here. This is collective wisdom!

श्री मगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल के पीछे सरकार का बड़ा पैसा खर्च होता है। इसके बारे में कुछ सोचना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Members should themselves realise what they are doing.

श्री मगवान देव : इसके बारे में तो आपकी ही सोचना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 500. Shri K. T. Kosalam. Not here. Q. No. 501. Shri D. P. Jadeja Not here.

श्री यहीं थे, औरों को देख करके चले गये होंगे ।

Shri Ahmed M. Patel. Not here is it not Something spectacular?

Q. No. 502. Shri K. Mallanna. Thank God. You are here.

High power Task Force to improve 'Indian Airlines' passenger handling system

*502. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any panel for considering ways to improve the quality of food served on the Airline flights;

(b) whether Indian Airlines has set up a high power task force to observe and improve the Airlines passenger handling system at various airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines has set up a two-man Task Force to study and improve the passenger facilities at major airports. The Task Force is empowered to take decisions on matters pertaining to passenger facilities like provision of more telephone connections for better communications, creation of more posts for better passenger handling and baggage clearance facilities etc.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian Airlines are supplying sub-standard food to the passengers. If so, what action has the government contemplated to improve the quality of food supplied to the passengers in the Indian Airlines?

MR. SPEAKER: Do they provide?

SHRI K. MALLANNA: That is what I want to know from him. I want to know from him whether the Indian Airlines are supplying sub-standard food to the passengers. If so, what action is contemplated to improve the quality of food.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, it is a fact that there has been a lot of complaints in regard to food supplied by the Indian Airlines. A serious thought is being given to improve the quality of food served, as also how it can be done quickly and the quality is improved in all the services.

Recently in air-bus, we have introduced dinner also.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about lunch?

MR. SPEAKER: One meal a day is good luch enough..

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Not only this Till some time back food was provided by ITDC hotels only but now we have provided that food will be supplied not only from Government hotels but from non-Government hotels. At the same time, we have put some restrictions so, that they would be able to provide best quality of food. Whatever the quantity may be, so far as the quality is concerned, it should really be of 'A' class; that is our intention and we are trying to improve the standard.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Second question: Is the food supplied by Indian Airlines coming from public undertakings or private undertakings? If so, to what extent the private supplies are there?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I have just replied to that. Not only from Government hotels, but from non-Government hotels also we are getting food. That is, private hotels also. The percentage is also

substantial. I cannot just now give the figure from non-Government hotels but I may say we are getting enough quantity of food packets.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : एक समय था जब इंडियन एयरलाइज के ऊपर अच्छा खास भोजन मिलता था। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि अब किराया तो बढ़ना जा रहा है और भोजन घटता जा रहा है और निमित्त मात्र रह गया है। इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी आफ इंडिया ने फ्लाइट किचन बनाए हैं। इस वास्ते कि उन में अच्छा भोजन एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइज को वे देंगे। लेकिन लग रहा है कि फ्लाइट किचन अभी तक चल नहीं रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि फ्लाइट किचन के विस्तार की भी कोई योजना है ?

भोजन देना ही है तो इनका तो दें जिनमें थोड़ा सा पेट तो भरे और कम से कम आधा तो भरे और वह निमित्त मात्र न हो।

श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर : फ्लाइट किचन में ही सर्व होता है। उम की क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए हम ने कुछ नार्म्ज सैट किए हैं। किस तरह से क्वालिटी कांट्रोल हो और किस तरह का खाना मिले, इसके बारे में कुछ नार्म्ज सैट किए हैं। इस के साथ-साथ और भी जो प्राइवेट केटरर सर्व करने हैं उम के बारे में भी यही चीज लागू होती है।

जहां तक विस्तार का सवाल है, धीरे-धीरे कुछ क्षेत्रों में हम इसको बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं ताकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि क्वालिटी गिर जाए। विस्तार जो कर रहे हैं उम की रफ्तार धीमी अवश्य है लेकिन निरंतर इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर हम उम का विस्तार करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खुराक की ज्यादा बान करना ठीक नहीं रहेगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण राव : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के क भाग के उत्तर में बताया है कि कोई पैल नियुक्त नहीं किया है। जहां तक मेरा खयाल है मंत्री महोदय ने इस से पहले एक पैल एन्वाइंट किया था जिस के हमारे लक्ष्मी साहब भी मैम्बर थे। उन्होंने ने दो साल तक पूरा हिन्दुस्तान घूमा था और बताया था कि इम्प्रूमेंट किस तरह से हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है और अगर नहीं तो उन को कैसे मैम्बर बनाया गया था और कैसे वह घूमे फिर थे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह ने कहा है कि आप किराया तो ज्यादा करते जा रहे हैं लेकिन आप की फूड की क्वालिटी बहुत खराब है। जो रस्क है इस को खाने से आदमी बीमार हो जाता है। क्या आप लोगों को बीमार करना चाहते हैं ? इस चीज पर गौर कर के क्या आप कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की कोशिश करेंगे या पैसेजर्स इसी तरह से सफर करते रहेंगे।

श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर : जैसा कि पहले ही सदस्य ने कहा कि एक कमेटी थी जिस में लक्ष्मी साहब थे, तो मैं उन को एक चीज बता दूँ कि अभी भी ऐसी 3 कमेटी हैं। यह कमेटियां भोजन, कैटरिंग के सिलसिले में नहीं हैं। एक हाई लेवल कमेटी है जो कि मिनिस्टर लेवल पर है। दूसरी मैनेजर्स लेवल पर है और तीसरी डी० जी० सी० ए० लेवल पर है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया फूड को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये पैल कमेटी नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो तीन कमेटियां चल रही हैं इनके जरिए हम इस बात की कांशिश कर रहे हैं कि खाने के तिलमिल में शिकायतें हैं, उन को दूर किया जाए। हर लेवल पर, हर संस्थान से, होटल से हम इस चीज पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि अच्छे से अच्छा भोजन दिया जा सके। जैसा हमारे दोस्त ने बताया कि पेय जल से भी बीमार हो जाते हैं, इस के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कह सकती, लेकिन यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि अच्छे से अच्छा भोजन और साथ ही साथ पेय जल मिले, इस बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न सं० 503, श्री मनफूल सिंह।

मैं यह बताने जा रहा था कि मैं सब के नाम तोट कर के रख रहा हूँ, जा गैर-हाजिर हैं।

Master Plan for Mewar Complex for Tourist Facilities

*503. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to prepare a master plan for the Mewar complex for development of tourist facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). A master plan (land-use plan) is being prepared of the Mewar Complex with a view to ensuring that whatever development takes place in the area is undertaken in a regulated manner and that the natural environment of the area is not spoilt by haphazard growth. This master plan (land-use plan) is being prepared by the Central Department of Tourism through the Town & Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works & Housing. The places covered by the master plan (land-use plan) are Haldighati, Rakt Talia, Kumbhalgarh,

Chawand and Gogunda. The preparation of the master plan (land-use plan) of Mewar Complex is expected to be completed during 1980-81.

The tourist facilities to be provided in this area based on the master plan (land-use plan) will be determined in consultation with the State Government depending upon inter-se priorities and subject to availability of funds.

श्री मनकल सिंह चौधरी : इस कम्प्लेक्स में 1980-81 में कितना खर्च किये जाने का प्रावधान है ?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : अभी तो इस कम्प्लेक्स के बारे में वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गनाइजेशन को काम सौंपा है, उन को 3 लाख 50 हजार रुपए भी दिया गया है। उस के साथ साथ कुछ समय पहले इस इलाके में मेवाड़ कम्प्लेक्स के लिए 1 लाख रुपया अभी तक रिलीज किया गया है। आगे चल कर जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आएगी, जो हम ने काम सौंपा है मास्टर प्लान बनाने का जो कि टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गनाइजेशन को दिया है, वह जो नक्शा पेश करेंगे, उस के पश्चात् ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में सलाह ले कर उस के पैसे के सम्बन्ध में तय किया जायेगा।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : क्या रणकनूर टैम्पल को भी इस में शामिल करेंगे ?

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : वह भी इस में शामिल करेंगे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप ने इस प्लान के लिये कब तक तारीख मुकरंर की है, यह कब तक आ जायेगी यह बता दे। आप ने जो उत्तर दिया है, यह जनरल उत्तर है।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं ने बनाया कि जो टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गनाइजेशन का काम दिया है, वह बहुत जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, ऐसा मैं ने बहुत साफ साफ कहा है, शायद सुनने में नहीं आया मने कहा है कि

the preparation of the master plan (land-use plan) of Mewar Complex is expected to be completed during 1980-81.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : मेवाड़ कम्प्लेक्स में जिन स्थानों की चर्चा मंत्री महोदय ने की है, क्या उन में नाथद्वारा, जो मंदिरों का बहुत बड़ा समूह है, और एक लिंग महादेव, जो सिसोदिया वंश के इष्टदेव रहे हैं, इन दो स्थानों को भी शामिल किया जायेगा।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : हम माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Chittorgarh is the centre of Rajput chivalry. In the master plan for the Mewar Complex, however, Chittorgarh has not been included. I would like to know whether Chittorgarh will be included in this master plan.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: This is a suggestion which I have noted.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। चित्तौड़ के विना मेवाड़ की क्या शोभा होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने नोट कर लिया है।

Marketing of Cardamom

*504. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of forming Cardamom Board, the commodity is not being marketed externally and internally through it as is done in the case of coffee;

(b) whether it is a fact that cardamom-growers in Karnataka are getting very low price, even though the Ministry's statements show high figures;

(c) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that the present marketing has only helped a few persons who directly export cardamom and who want to conceal the transactions for avoiding taxes; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to give proper returns to grower, to standardise the different varieties of cardamom, to do research for disease resistance and produce high yielding varieties of cardamom plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir, Cardamom Board regulates the sale and export of

cardamom and helps stabilisation of cardamom prices.

(b) The following are the prices of cardamom which prevailed at Cardamom Auction Centres in Karnataka during the past three years as compared to All India, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, prices of cardamom:—

Year	Rs./Kg.			
	Karnataka	All India	Kerala	Tamil Nadu
1977-78	105	134	143	117
1978-79	134	166	179	137
1979-80 (available so far)	123	136	142	116

The slightly lower realisations of prices for Karnataka cardamom are due to the fact that the cardamom produced in Kerala and Tamil Nadu is mostly exported and the Karnataka cardamom is mostly consumed in the internal market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Measures being taken by the Cardamom Board to ensure proper returns to the growers include:—

I. (i) Enforcement of Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Rules, 1977 for ensuring smooth trading in India and export.

(ii) Conducting market surveys and consumer research in foreign markets.

(iii) Sending trade delegations abroad.

(iv) Diversification of product and finding out new-end uses for cardamom.

(v) Rendering export advisory services.

(vi) Technical advice, dissemination of information etc.

(vii) Opening of Board's Market Intelligence-cum-Promotional office in the Core market, i.e. Middle East

II. Enforcement of Cardamom Grading and Marketing Rules, 1962, prescribing grade standards for different varieties of cardamom so as to ensure the quality of cardamom for export.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research is conducting fundamental and applied research for evolving disease resistant and high yielding plants for cardamom. Field studies on control of disease and pests of cardamom as well as selection and collection of plants showing high yield and resistance/tolerance to diseases are under way in Research Department of the Cardamom Board.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: The hon. Minister has admitted that the Cardamom Board is not engaged in the marketing of cardamom, but it is only regulating the sale and export of it and a statement has been laid on the Table of the House. The price that has been indicated in the statement is only the price that has been realised by the trader and not the small grower. The export sale prices have not been mentioned. I, as a small cardamom grower, say that the price that is prevailing during this year in Karnataka is only Rs. 70 to 100 per kg. whereas the prices that have been reported here are far higher. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the cardamom export business is in the hands of a few individuals, who are exploiting the small growers, and who are very big cardamom growers as also big exporters. Further, is it not proper on the part of the Government to take up the marketing of cardamom as in the case of coffee, where even a small grower of five kgs. of coffee gets a fair price from the internal as also export sales? And, cardamom can be stored for a longer period than coffee.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Perhaps the hon. Member will appreciate that there is a difference between marketing cardamom and coffee. Coffee has a wider market, but so far as cardamom is concerned, it has a limited market. In regard to the export, as per the provisions, export is permitted to any exporter and he opens a Letter of Credit. In regard to the pricing of cardamom, whatever figures we have got for 1979-80, upto March, 1980, have been quoted in the statement, and the figures indicate that the price in the Cardamom Auction Centre at Karnataka was Rs. 123/- per kg.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: The hon. Minister has stated that this commodity in Karnataka is not exported; it is being used internally. But a small grower, who grows cardamom with all the problems, will not get

the proper price when it is exported. Is it not, therefore, necessary that the Cardamom Board should take up the marketing of this in the interest of the smaller growers?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the promotional activities are concerned, I do agree with the hon. Member that they should take vigorous promotional activities. But what I have stated in the reply is a statement of fact. If the fact is that only 1 per cent of the total production of cardamom in Karnataka is exported, I cannot say that it is more than that.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, the answer given is self-contradictory and misleading. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has noticed it. He has said that the cardamom produced in Karnataka is mostly consumed inside the country; and, therefore, it is not getting higher prices. But his own answer says that Tamil Nadu has received a lesser price than Karnataka. I would like to know whether it is because the Board is monopolized by only one set of people. These States are not being represented. I know that my constituency alone contributes 25 per cent of the produce in the entire country.

Always there is no member on the Board from Karnataka. Even in the trade delegation, there was nobody representing Karnataka. So, it is like a racket. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is prepared to hold an enquiry.....

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What for?

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: A lot of things are going on. (*Interruption*) Yes; definitely. They cannot be revealed during a few minutes' question. So, I would request the Minister to give a categorical assurance that they would look into this matter, and have a fresh outlook about these affairs and regularize the business of the Cardamom Board, as it is in the case of Coffee Board.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE; If there is any specific allegation, and if he brings it to my notice—as he has done, but in general terms—definitely I will look into it. In regard to representation, I will have to look into it. I cannot say off-hand who represents which State.

Disposal of Smuggled Goods

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*506. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the procedure at present adopted by Government regarding the disposal of smuggled goods;

(b) whether Government are considering new scheme for the disposal of smuggled goods;

(c) if so, the details of the new scheme; and

(d) what is the value of the smuggled goods which are ripe for disposal?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b).

(d) The value of the confiscated goods ripe for disposal as on 31st March, 1980, was Rs. 10.75 crores.

Statement

Manner of disposal of different categories of goods

Description	Manner of disposal
1. Trade goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2. Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriate departmentally.
3. Gold and silver	Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4. Indian and foreign currency	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5. Arms & Ammunition	Arms and ammunition of other than 0.38 and 0.32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:—
	(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
	(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).

Description	Man or of disposal
	<p>(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.</p> <p>(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.</p> <p>Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.</p>
6. Antiquities	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7. Wild life Products	These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price.
8. Synthetic and metallic yarn	Synthetic and metallic yarn is sold to weavers' cooperatives/associations and to actual users.
9. Liquor	Liquor is disposed of to India Tourism Development Corporation against the Import quotas or against the quotas of other eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10. Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender
12. Watches	<p>Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months they are offered for sale to:—</p> <p>(a) Military and Para-Military Organisations for use of the personnel, and</p> <p>(b) N.C.C.F. for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.</p>

Description	Manner of disposal
13. Electronic goods	Electronic goods like calculators, tape-recorders etc. and typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities.
14. Synthetic Textiles	<p>Synthetic textiles are to be exported,</p> <p><i>Additional Measures</i></p> <p>Synthetic textiles and other consumers goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Through retail sale by Customs Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots, (2) By sale to Military and para-Military Organisations for use of their personnel ; and (3) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Ltd., for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether sufficient publicity is given before selling the goods in public auction, and whether Government had received complaints about selling of these goods through public auction. If so, what action is Government thinking of taking, to see that there is no scope for complaint from the public?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Each type of goods is disposed of in a particular way. For instance, the trade goods are all disposed of by public auction, whereas vehicles are transferred to the department. Gold and silver are transferred to the Mint of the Government. If it is foreign currency, it is taken by the Government. Like that, for each one of these items there is a way of disposal. In respect of those which are sold by public auction, publicity is given in respect of such auctions. And people come and bid. This is the usual procedure.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In respect of wrist watches, synthetic goods etc. which are good to the consumers through cooperatives and the Super Bazars, are the rates fixed by the Finance Department, or by the parties concerned, i.e. purchaser, the cooperative society or the Super Bazar which is selling those goods to the consumer?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When some of these goods are sold to Super Bazars for distribution to the consumers, the Department fixes the prices at which it will sell them to the Super Bazar, Cooperatives etc. Then the price is fixed by the cooperatives for retail sale by them. The price for the first point of sale, from the Department to the Super Bazar and Cooperatives, is fixed by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recognition to Post Graduate Diploma Holders from College of Accountancy and Management Studies, Cuttack (Orissa)

*492. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give recognition to the Post Graduate diploma holders in Taxation Laws, Management Accountancy and in Bank Management obtained from the College of Accountancy and Management Studies, Cuttack (Orissa) for recruitment to the posts of Income Tax Inspectors and to allow them to practice as tax practitioners; and

(b) whether Government of Orissa have moved the Finance Ministry for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Verification of Membership of Rajasthan Income-Tax Employees Union

*494. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1390 on the 21st March, 1980 regarding recognition of Unions/Associations functioning in Income-tax Department and state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has directed the Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur to verify the membership of the Rajasthan Income-tax Employees Union;

(b) whether the Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur has verified the

membership and intimated to the Board twice and recommended recognition:

(c) whether the Board has ordered fresh verification at the instance of the Income-tax Employees Federation; and

(d) whether the Board has suggested some procedure for verification of membership and if so, the details of the procedure suggested and Government reaction thereto?

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

(b) At first, the Commissioner of Income-tax recommended recognition of the Rajasthan Income-tax Employees' Union, after making verification on his own on the basis of membership forms filled in by the members of that Association. Later on, the Commissioner was advised to obtain the lists of members of the already recognised Association, namely, Rajasthan Income Tax Employees' Association, and the newly formed Association seeking recognition, namely, Rajasthan Income Tax Employees' Union, and ask the common members of the two lists to give a signed declaration in favour of either of the Associations. This was done to know the correct membership of the Rajasthan Income-tax Employees' Union. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur, undertook the verification and sent his report to the Central Board of Direct Taxes for such further action as may be deemed fit.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Income Tax Employees' Federation had written that the membership of the Rajasthan Income Tax Employees' Union was secured through pressure and many members of the Rajasthan Income Tax Employees' Union had given in writing repudiating their membership of the Rajasthan Income Tax Employees' Union and have declared allegiance to the recognised Association, Rajasthan Income Tax Employees' Association. In view of this,

verification of membership as indicated in (b) above became inescapable.

(d) Kindly refer to the reply against (b) above.

Landing Facilities for Boeing Aircraft at Vizag in Andhra Pradesh

*497. SHRI V. KESORECHANDRA S. DEO:
SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAIDU:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to provide landing facilities for Boeing aircraft and also night landing facilities at Vizag in Andhra Pradesh in view of the fact that a Steel Plant is coming up there; and .

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to increase Export of Iron Ore from Paradeep Port

*498 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what are the steps taken to increase export of iron ore from Paradeep Port and in that context to liquidate the large stock of iron ore lying at different rail-heads in Banspani sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): During 1980-81, MMTC's target is to export 2.3 million tonnes of iron ore through Paradeep Port. Out of this quantity, about 1.3 million tonnes of iron ore is to be moved by rail from Banspani sector. To achieve this, efforts are being made:

(1) to ensure adequate rail movement from the Banspani area to Paradeep Port, and;

(2) to expedite the setting up of additional loading facilities at Paradeep.

MMTC, Railways and Port Authorities are coordinating their efforts to ensure that the needed facilities are set up at the earliest.

Bank lending to Priority Sector

*499. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small industrial sector is included in overall priority sector for cheaper bank lending upto Rs. 1 lakh;

(b) if so, whether SSI is proposed to be separated from all inclusive priority sector and special percentage would be allocated for its progress—that being a neglected field; and

(c) what was the percentage of lending in priority sector below the amount of 1 lakh and what was the percentage below 50,000 in 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Small Scale Industry is included within the overall priority sector. The rates of interests applicable to this sector are given in statement-I.

(b) No, Sir. Within the priority sector, Small Scale Industries account for about 39 per cent of the advances and therefore cannot be called a neglected field.

(c) According to the existing classification in data collection system being followed by banks, data on the basis of credit limits is not available for total priority sector lending. Available information as upto December 1977 is given in Statement-II. Similar information for 1978-79 and 1979-80 has not yet become available.

Statement I

Ceiling rates of Interest on advances to small Scale industries

Maximum
Rate of In-
terest (Per
cent) Per
Annum

Maximum
Rate of In-
terest (Per
Cent) Per
Annum.

(a) Term loans of not less than three years maturity .	
(i) Backward districts .	9.5
(ii) Other districts .	11.0
(b) Composite term loans* of not more than Rs. 25,000 to artisans, village and cottage Industries and tiny sector	
(i) Backward Districts .	9.5

(ii) Other districts .	11.0
(c) working capital limits upto Rs. 1 lakh to tiny sector	12.5@
(d) Working capital for other small scale industries .	15.0@

@Small Banks with aggregate demand and time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores may charge rates one per cent higher than those specified.

*Composite term loans include term loans and working capital loans.

Statement II

Outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks for semi-sub sectors of priority sector in respect of credit limits not exceeding Rs. one lakh (as on last Friday of December, 1977)

Sub-Sector	Credit limits of Rs. 10,000 and less		Credit limits above Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 1 lakh	
	Outstand- ing (Rs. in crores)	% of total lending to sub-sector	Outstand- ing (Rs. in crores)	% of total lending to sub- sector.
1. Agriculture (both direct and indirect)	779.70	46.8	390.41	23.4
2. Small Scale Industry	59.78	3.4	481.38	27.6
3. Transport Operators	37.04	8.5	261.67	59.8
4. Retail Trade	132.58	31.7	177.31	42.1

Restrictions on Export of Sandalwood

*500. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of sandalwood have piled up in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the State Administration has written to the Centre for doing away with the restrictions on export of sandalwood; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Some exporters of Sandalwood and also Government of Tamil Nadu have represented to the Central Government for relaxing the ban on export of sandalwood in view of the substantial stocks held by the Forest Department of Tamil Nadu and the fall in the auction prices of sandalwood.

(c) A ban on the export of sandalwood in the form of logs, sawn sizes and billets form has been imposed w.e.f. 1st April, 1980, in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture in order, *inter-alia*, to encourage export of finished products instead of raw material.

Abolition of Octroi

*501. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of committees and study teams appointed by the Central Government and the State Governments after full study have recommended abolition of Octroi in the country;

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

(c) if not, whether Government propose to abolish Octroi duty in the country for the progress of trade and industry?

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

(b) and (c). The Governments of the States in which Octroi was levied were requested in March 1978 to consider the question of abolition of octroi and of finding alternative sources of revenue. Discussions were also held with the State Governments concerned. While the State Governments appreciated the desirability of doing away with octroi, they expressed difficulties in adopting measures to recoup the consequent loss of revenue. In August 1979, the Central Government informed the State Governments that however desirable abolition of octroi might be, no sacrifice of revenue, whether by the Centre or the States, would be advisable having regard to the prevailing financial situation and that abolition of octroi should be deferred for the time being.

The present Government is fully aware of the negative features of octroi. Abolition of octroi is a fiscal reform within the jurisdiction of the States. The concerned States will need to be persuaded to take appropriate steps to replace octroi in States and recoup losses of revenue by alternative measures.

Tourist centres in Border areas

*505. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the important tourist centres of our country situated in the border areas;

(b) is it a fact that Darjeeling suffers more restrictions for foreign tourists than other tourist centres which are also situated in border areas; and

(c) if so, why this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Places of in-

ferest in the border areas visited by tourists are Darjeeling and its vicinity, Gangtok and trek routes in Western Sikkim, Leh and its environs in Ladakh, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Jamunotri, Hemkund, Valley of Flowers, Pindari Glacier, Lahaul and Spiti.

(b) No, Sir. Although Darjeeling lies in the restricted area, foreign tourists do not require permits to visit Darjeeling for a stay upto 15 days, provided they travel by air between Calcutta and Bagdogra. For those who desire to travel by surface transportation, Indian Missions abroad and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been authorised to endorse the passport for a 7-day visit to Darjeeling.

(c) Does not arise.

Lapses on the part of Engineering Export Promotion Council

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Export Promotion Council failed to collect and disseminate necessary information in stipulated time about a huge textile project worth about \$70 million sponsored by the National Spinning and Weaving Company of Arab Republic of Egypt;

(b) whether as a result, Indian Export Industry particularly textile machinery manufacturers and civil construction organisations have missed an opportunity to bid for this contract;

(c) whether a similar opportunity was lost in case of an Iraqi tender for Rs. 30 crores for a textile mill project sometime back;

(d) do Government propose to help the Indian industry to have a chance to bid for the Arab Republic of Egypt contract, since there is still a couple of months for the actual bidding; and

(e) steps Government have taken/propose to avoid recurrence of such situations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Engineering Export Promotion Council received a copy of the publication 'Development Forum' dated 17th March, 1980 in which the notice about the textile project was published; but the National Spinning and Weaving Company, Alexandria issued the documents on the 1st April, 1980 to our Embassy in Cairo, who forwarded them by the first available diplomatic bag to the Engineering Export Promotion Council. As the time for responding to the pre-qualification was short, extension was sought and obtained upto 15th July, 1980.

(b) No, Sir. The Indian Exporters have time upto 15th July, 1980 on account of extension of time limit.

(c) No, Sir. The documents were sent by the Iraqi organisation directly only to the suppliers registered with them.

(d) Necessary steps have already been taken to enable the Indian exporters to apply for pre-qualification for the bidding.

(e) All available sources of information regarding tenders are tapped and information available supplied to the Exporters by the E.E.P.C.

Invitation of fixed deposits from public by Big Companies

*508. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that many big companies are taking recourse to invitation of fixed deposits at a lucrative rate of interest;

(b) if so, is it a fact that their records in repayment are often not good;

(c) if it is a fact that they are attracting a substantial part to public saving and thereby depriving the nationalised banks thereof; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to remedy the position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Some Non-Banking Companies are inviting fixed deposits at a rate of interest generally higher than that offered by nationalised banks.

(b) Complaints have been received by the Government and Reserve Bank of India from depositors against some Non-Banking Companies about non-refund of deposits on maturity and non-payment of interest thereon.

(c) and (d). According to available information, the size of aggregate deposits with Non-Banking Companies is not so large as to have a substantial impact on the deposits with the nationalised banks. However, ceiling have been prescribed on the quantum of deposits which can be accepted by the Companies under the Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in the case of Non-Banking Miscellaneous and Financial Companies and by the Department of Company Affairs under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 1975 in the case of Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies.

Decline in export of Handloom Fabrics

*509. SHRI DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of handloom fabrics has declined due to heavy excise burden; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for reviving the tempo of exports in handloom fabrics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is no evidence to show that exports of handloom fabrics or for that matter, other handloom goods have declined on account of heavy excise burden. All types of handloom fabrics are not subject to excise duty. Grey types are totally exempt. In any case, excise duties borne by export products are refundable under the drawback scheme.

Export of handloom goods (fabrics, made-ups and garments) have been as under since 1975-76:—

Year	Value of exports (Rs. Crores)
1975-76	195.06
1976-77	272.14
1977-78	258.43
1978-79	302.91
1979-80 (Provisional)	287.72

Handloom exports are covered under all the existing schemes of export promotion, such as, cash compensatory support, import replenishment, export house certificate etc. Assistance is also given to handloom exporters through Handloom Export Promotion Council and Apparel Export Promotion Council for participation in exhibitions and fairs abroad, for distribution of publicity material, for participation in seminars on product development and market orientation and defraying expenditure on visits of fabrics designers. Assistance is also provided for undertaking market studies.

To the extent possible, handlooms are sought to be kept out of the purview of quota restrictions under bilateral agreements. However, wherever this is not possible and combined levels have been agreed to, earmarking is done for handloom goods separately.

**Shifting of Income Tax Office from
Cochin to Trivandrum**

3805. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various trade and industrial organisations from Northern districts of Kerala (Malabar) on shifting of the Income Tax, Kerala-II office from Cochin to Trivandrum;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the Tax payers of Malabar region due to the stationing of the Income Tax, Kerala-I office at Cochin; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to establish one of these offices at Calicut for the convenience of the people of Malabar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from Malabar and Palghat Chambers of Commerce on the shifting of the Commissioner's office Kerala-II from Cochin to Trivandrum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There are only two administrative Commissioners of Income-tax in Kerala. Having regard to the relative importance of Trivandrum it has been decided to shift the headquarters of one of them from Cochin to Trivandrum.

**Industrial Houses who have set up
Industries in Foreign country**

3806. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial houses which have at present set up industrial ventures in the foreign countries, the particulars thereof and their equity capital participation and that by means of know-how and installation of plant and machinery; and

(b) the names of industrial houses whose applications for setting up such ventures abroad are pending in his Ministry and the number of cases which are likely to be cleared during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1058/80].

(b) All applications for setting up industrial Joint Ventures abroad that are pending are being processed and will be placed shortly before the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad for a decision. The details of such pending applications are given in the attached statement.

**विदेशों में मंत्रालय के वाणिज्य अनुभागों
के नाम और स्थान**

3807. श्री रामदिलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में मंत्रालय के वाणिज्यक अनुभागों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ?

(ख) इन अनुभागों में अनुभागवार और पदवार राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का क्या व्यौरा है ;

(ग) उनमें कितने अनुभाग अधिकारी (भूत-पूर्व अनुभाग अधिकारी / स्टेनो ग्राफर निजी सचिव हैं और वे किन-किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) आर्थिक पहलुओं से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान आंकड़े और सामग्री एकत्रित करने और रिपोर्ट भेजने से सम्बन्धित कार्य के लिये कितने पद हैं ; और

(ङ) इनमें से कितने पदों पर भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) भारतीय दूतावास, बैंकाक में गवेषणा अधिकारी के एक पद को छोड़ कर, इन पदों में से किसी पर भी वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुभाग अधिकारी भूतपूर्व अनुभाग अधिकारी / (आशुलिपिक) / निजी सचिव काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(घ) विदेश स्थित मिशन में इस मंत्रालय के वाणिज्यक अनुभागों में सभी पद किसी न किसी रूप में ऐसे कार्य से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

(ङ) कोई नहीं ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	नाम तथा स्थान	मंत्री	परामर्शदाता	प्रथम सचिव/ द्वितीय सचिव	रजि स्ट्रार
1	2	3	4	5	6
बुतावास					
1.	अदीस अबाबा (इथोपिया)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
2.	अदन (दक्षिणी यमन गणराज्य)	--	--	--	1
3.	अल्जीयर्स (अल्जीरिया)	--	--	--	--
4.	अम्मन (जोर्डन)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
5.	बगदाद (इराक)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	अनुसंधान अधिकारी-1
6.	बैंकाक (थाईलैंड)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	रजिस्ट्रार-1
7.	बेल्ग्रेड (यूगोस्लाविया)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
8.	बूकारेस्ट (रूमानिया)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	1
9.	बुडापेस्ट (हंगरी)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
10.	बर्न (स्विटजरलैंड)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
11.	ब्रुसेल्स (बेल्जियम)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
12.	काहिरा (मिस्र)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-2	1
13.	जकार्ता (इण्डोनेशिया)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
14.	डाकार (सेनेगल)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
15.	डैमेसकस (सीरियाई अरब गणराज्य)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
16.	मेडा (सऊदी अरब)	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
17.	खारत्म (सूडान)	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	
18. काठमाडौं (नेपाल)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
19. मनीला (फिलीपीन)	.	.	--	--	"-1	--
20. मास्को (सोवियत संघ)	.	.	1	1	--	1
21. पेरिस (फ्रांस)]	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	1
22. रंगून (बर्मा)	.	.	--	--	"-1	1
23. प्राग (चेकोस्लावाकिया)	.	.	--	--	"-1	--
24. रोम (इटली)	.	.	--	--	"-1	1
25. रबत (मोराक्को)	.	.	--	--	--	तृतीय सचिव-1
26. स्टाकहोम (स्वीडन)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
27. ट्यूनिस् (ट्यूनेसिया)	.	.	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव-1	--
28. टोक्यो (जापान)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	2
29. तेहरान (इरान)	.	.	--	--	"-1]	--
30. त्रिपोली (लीबिया)	.	.	--	1	--	--
31. वाशिंगटन (सं० रा० अमरीका)	.	.	--	--	--	1
32. वार्सा (पोलैंड)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	1
33. अबूधावी (सं० अरब अमीरात)	.	.	--	--	द्वितीय सचिव 1	--
34. बर्लिन (जी० डी० आर०)	.	.	--	--	"	--
35. सोफिया (बुल्गारिया)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
36. कुवैत (कुवैत)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम-सचिव-1	--
37. मस्कत (ओमन)	.	.	--	--	"-1	--
38. इस्लामाबाद (पाकिस्तान)	.	.	--	--	"-1	--
39. साना (यमन अरब गणराज्य)	.	.	--	--	--	1
हाई कमिशन, कमीशन						
40. आकरा (बाना)	.	.	--	--	प्रथम सचिव-1	--
41. कोलम्बो (श्रीलंका)	.	.	--	1	--	--
42. हार-ए-स्लाम (तजानिया)	.	.	--	--	द्वितीय-सचिव-1	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
43. ढाका (बंगलादेस)]	.	--	--	द्वितीय-सचिव-1	--
44. हांगकांग	.	--	--	प्रथम-सचिव-1]	--
45. कम्पाला (यूगाडा)	.	--	--	--	तृतीय-सचिव-1
46. लागोस (ताइजीरिया)	.	--	1	--	--
47. लन्दन (ब्रिटेन)	.	1	--	प्रथम-सचिव-1 द्वितीय-सचिव-1	रजिस्ट्रार-2 अनुसंधान अधि- कारी-1]
48. बमाका (जाम्बिया)	.	--	--	द्वितीय-सचिव-1	--
49. नैरोबी (कीनिया)	.	--	--	--	तृतीय-सचिव 1
50. सिगापुर	.	--	--	द्वितीय-सचिव-1	--
कांसुल जनरल					
51. फ्रैंकफर्ट (जर्मनी का सघीय गणराज्य)	.	--	--	कांसुल जनरल-1	वाइस कांसुल-1
52. हैम्बर्ग (जर्मनी का सघीय गणराज्य)	.	--	--	कांसुल-जनरल-1	--
53. न्यूयार्क (स० रा० अमरीका)	.	--	--	डिप्टी कांसुल- जनरल-1] कांसुल-1	--
54. टोरंटो (कनाडा)	.	--	--	कांसुल-जनरल-1	वाइस-कांसुल-1
55. सेन फ्रांसिस्को (स० रा० अमरीका)	.	--	--	कांसुल-1	--
56. सिडनी (आस्ट्रेलिया)	.	--	--	कांसुल-जनरल-1	वाइस कांसुल-1
57. वैनक्यूवर (कनाडा)	.	--	--	कांसुल-जनरल-1	--
58. जैनेवा (स्विटजरलैंड)	.	रेजीडे प्रतिनिधि-1	--	प्रथम-सचिव-1 द्वितीय-सचिव-1	--

Export of Levy and Non-Levy Sugar

3808. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of levy and non-levy sugar exported by each sugar factory separately from production of 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) foreign exchange earned from sugar exports during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) profit/loss on these exports each year;

(d) whether sugar is still exported to meet old commitments; and

(e) if so, the quantity proposed to be exported in 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A statement indicating the quantity of levy and non-levy sugar exported by each sugar factory is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1059/80].

(b) and (c). F.O.B. value of exports and profits/loss on these exports are indicated below:—

(Rs. crores)

Year	f.o.b. value	Profit/loss	
		(+)	(-)
1977-78	19.48	—	0.57
1978-79	131.93	—	21.43
1979-80	135.40	+	3.89
		(Provisional)	

(d) In view of the shortage of sugar in the country export of sugar is not allowed for the present.

(e) The quantum of export during 1980 and 1981 will depend on the production prospects of sugar during the next sugar year beginning October, 1980.

Decline in the price of Cotton

3809. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of cotton has come down and the cotton producers are not getting the right prices for their production; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the proposal for the safeguard of the cultivators? .

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The market prices of Kapas for 1979-80 season have been ruling well above the support prices. Cotton Corporation of India has been purchasing cotton on a large scale from all the mandies at the prevailing market prices. Government have also released 5.60 lakh bales of cotton for export during the current season. The price situation of Kapas is kept under constant review by Government to ensure that cotton growers' interests are adequately safeguarded.

Rise in the prices of Soap by manufacturers

3810. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether soap manufacturers have failed to keep their promise of marketing enough quantity of Janta soaps at fixed price;

(b) whether prices of good quality soaps have been raised exorbitantly by the manufacturers recently; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) Arrangements made for supply of various brands of special toilet soap for the Public Distribution System with the Indian Soap and Toiletaries Manufacturers' Association have not worked very satisfactorily. So far 230 Metric tonnes of Toilet Soap has been supplied to the various States/ Union Territories.

(b) and (c). A statement showing movement of wholesale price indices of soap from 1st March, 1980 to 14th June, 1980 is annexed, which indicates rise in the wholesale price.

Statement

Weekly movement of wholesale price Indices of Soap

(Base 1970-71—100)

Week ending	Index
1.3.80	213.5
8.3.80	213.5
15.3.80	213.5
22.3.80	213.5
29.3.80	220.4
5.4.80	220.4
12.4.80	220.4
19.4.80	220.4
26.4.80	213.5
3.5.80	213.5
10.5.80	213.5
17.5.80	213.5
24.5.80	229.4
31.5.80	229.4
7.6.80	229.4
14.6.80	229.4

1. Figures are final from 1-3-1980 to 19.4.1980.

2. Figures are provisional from 26.4.1980 to 14.6.1980:

Findings of Vadilal Dagli Committee

3811. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the findings of the Vadilal Dagli Committee with regard to the subsidies by the Government of India provided to the different Ministries so far;

(b) if so, what are the problems posed by the Committee and proposals made for the resolving problems;

(c) the names of the Ministries/ departments so far received subsidies in Annual plans of the 6th Five Year Plan and the amount therein; and

(d) the impact of subsidies on economy of the country and the steps proposed so far?

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

(b) The Vadilal Dagli Committee on Controls and Subsidies observed that subsidies have grown substantially in magnitude. The Committee further observed that many subsidies so designated are not of the nature of subsidies at all. There is need for a thorough review periodically of the costs and benefits of all subsidies, since they have a tendency to be sticky and also to snowball. The Committee felt that in general subsidies should be given to support low-income consumption, small and marginal rural production and labour intensive small units, industrial production. Subsidies which do not serve these purposes, should be phased out. The Committee also finds that in the context of the present unequal distribution of income and wealth and the imperfections of the market system in India, controls and subsidies are necessary in order to encourage or discourage certain types and forms of production and to provide support to certain categories of producers and

the consumption of certain sections of the population.

(c) As subsidies are the part of non-Plan expenditure, the question of their inclusion in the Annual Plan does not arise.

(d) Subsidies are negative taxes and thus are a part of fiscal tools available to the Government. These are constantly kept under review and necessary adjustments are made keeping in view the budgetary position of Government and the social and economic objectives served by such subsidies.

Relief in Excise Duty on Ready Made Garments

3812. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given any relief in excise duty on ready-made garments for exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Restructuring of Organisational Framework by State Bank of India

3813. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India is planning to restructure its organizational framework by establishing a few more circle offices etc. to serve the people effectively and better;

(b) if so, what are the proposed plans; and

(c) is it considering the possibility of establishing a circle office for Karnataka circle at Bangalore in the immediate future to avoid hardships caused to the public in follow-up work

and encourage Branch expansion in the uncovered areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Requirements, Allotment and Supply of items to States

3814. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement, allocation to the States in respect of sugar, diesel, kerosene, edible oil, high speed diesel and cement since April to May, 1980, State-wise; Month-wise and item-wise;

(b) how much supplied to the States of the above items during the above period, State-wise, month-wise and item wise thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the States are not getting allotted quota of the above-mentioned items regularly; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). There have been some shortfalls in lifting of levy sugar by some States due to transport bottlenecks. Similarly the full quota of edible oil allotted has not been lifted by certain States, especially in the North-Eastern region, due to a number of factors. The validity period of levy sugar allotment orders is extended from time to time to enable the States to complete the lifting of allotted quotas. Similarly constant liaison is maintained with the Railway Board to expedite the movement of edible oils.

Statement

States	Sugar		Kerosene		Diesel		Cement	
	at the rate of (Tonnes)		4/80	5/80 (MTS)	4/80	5/80 (MTS)	4/80	5/80
1. Andhra Pradesh	20,882	22,395	2,500	55,900	60,000			
2. Arunachal Pradesh	228	142	100	500	600			
3. Andaman Nicobar	190	79	100	600	600			
4. Assam	7,541	10,025	10,700	15,400	13,000			
5. Bihar	26,929	23,000	23,000	40,000	43,000			
6. Chandigarh	243	800	800	16,000	16,000			
7. Delhi	5,304	9,900	9,900	31,500	31,500			
8. Gujarat	14,031	32,820	32,900	61,900	61,900			
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	470	1,262	1,100	8,600	64,000			
10. Haryana	4,916	4,687	5,200	21,700	26,000			
11. Himachal Pradesh	1,588	1,210	1,210	3,900	3,200			
12. Jammu and Kashmir	2,250	1,936	1,935	7,000	7,000			
13. Karnataka	14,215	20,000	19,400	51,000	46,000			
14. Kerala	10,495	10,826	10,700	29,300	29,000			

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

States	Sugar		Kerosene		Diesel		Cement	
	4/80 & 5/80 at the rate of (Tonnes)	4/80	5/80 (MTS)	4/80	5/80	4/80	5/80	
15. Madhya Pradesh	20,825	15,889	16,500	38,000	38,000	4/80	5/80	
16. Maharashtra	24,743	66,029	64,500	1,30,800	1,20,700			
17. Manipur	524	604	600	500	500			
18. Meghalaya	493	715	600	1,300	1,300			
19. Mizoram	171	199	100	1,300	1,300			
20. Nagaland	340	440	400	600	600			
21. Orissa	10,723	8,500	8,500	15,700	15,700			
22. Punjab	6,564	9,300	12,500	45,000	59,000			
23. Pondicherry	230	1,950	1,900	564	600			
24. Rajasthan	12,757	39,000	39,000	11,291	9,800			
25. Sikkim	107.5	400	500	427	400			
26. Tamil Nadu	19,783	78,900	85,000	26,959	27,900			
27. Tripura	759	1,300	1,300	932	600			

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

28. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,761	90,000	1,00,000	42,270	34,757
29. West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,994	63,400	63,400	32,270	34,000
30. Lakshadweep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	..	..	34,450	34,500
31. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	..	..	..	..

Note :

1. The requirement of the States in respect of kerosene and diesel is not available. However, allocation is made on the basis of consumption in the States during the preceding period.
2. With the re-introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979 the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas have been revived on the basis of their quotas obtaining under partial control immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978.

States/U.Ts.	Palmolin		R.B.D. Palm oil		Rapeseed oil (cr. dc)		Rapeseed oil (refined)	
	4/80	5/80	4/80	5/80	4/80	5/80	4/80	5/80
Haryana	250	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	200
Jammu & Kashmir	200
Karnataka	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	500	1000	..	3000	..	..
Maharashtra	15000	8000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	400	500	..	..	500	200
Meghalaya	100	..	..	..	400	200
Mizoram	100	..
Nagaland	1000	500	1500	..	800	1200
Orissa	200	300
Pondicherry	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	3000	..	..	..	125
Rajasthan	100	500	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	160	100
Tamil Nadu	3000	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	1500	2000	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	2000	2000	..	..	5000	7000

राज्यों को ग्रामिण योजना सहायता

3815. श्री श्रीका भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई संसद सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि राज्यों को दी गई ग्रामिण योजना सहायता को सीधा अनुदान माना जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है अथवा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त मांग किन राज्यों ने की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) :

(क) और (ग). 24 और 25 जनवरी, 1980 को लोक सभा में सूखा के संबंध में हुई बहस के दौरान यह सुझाव दिया गया कि सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ग्रामिण आयोजनागत सहायता के रूप में देने की बजाय आयोजना से बाहर दी जानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार का अनुरोध उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान से प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) सूखे के कारण आवश्यक हुए व्यय का वित्त पोषण करने के लिये विद्यमान नीति और व्यवस्थाओं को सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अपनाया गया है, ये व्यवस्थाएँ पहले की व्यवस्थाओं से काफी उदार हैं और इन में किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Setting up of branches of Rural Banks in Himachal Pradesh

3816. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Bank in Mandi (H.P.) has planned to set up branches in Kangra and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such branches would be set up in these districts;

(c) whether there is also a plan to open branches in the districts of Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur;

(d) if so, the names of the places related for this purpose in each one of these districts; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi has obtained licences from the Reserve Bank of India for opening branches at 8 centres in Kangra district and 17 centres in Mandi district. The names of these centres are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e). United Commercial Bank and State Bank of Patiala have licences for opening of a rural branch each at Hamirpur and Bilaspur respectively. The State Government have, also, recently suggested the under-noted centres in these districts for opening bank branches:—

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Block</i>
Hamirpur	Rangas	Nadaun
	Awahadevi	Hamirpur
	Ladraur	Bhoranj
Una	Haroli	Una
	Nehrian	Amle
	Lathyani	Dhundle
	Chowki Manyar	Bangana
Bilaspur	Namhol	Sadar (Bilaspur)
	Kuthera	Ghumarwin
	Hatwar	Ghumarwin

Statement

Name of District	Name of Centre
Kangra . . .	1. Lunj
	2. Daulatpur
	3. Thakurdwara
	4. Ranital
	5. Chadi
	6. Beerh
	7. Chobin
	8. Alampur
Mandi . . .	1. Mahadev
	2. Ahju
	3. Leda
	4. Kataula
	5. Barot
	6. Seri
	7. Bhambla
	8. Salapur
	9. Machhial
	10. Karsog
	11. Bali Chowk
	12. Mohin
	13. Churag
	14. Smaila
	15. Gada Gusain
	16. Tihra
	17. Thunag

Cashew Processing Factories in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

3817. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cashew processing factories in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra are finding it difficult to carry on in the absence of adequate supply of raw cashews thereby adversely affecting production as well as employment potential;

(b) whether it is a fact that representation has been made on behalf of the then cashew processing factories to assign to them adequate quantities

of imported cashew so that production and employment may not suffer; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Cashew processing units in the country including those in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra are facing difficulties on account of shortage of raw cashew.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. However, under the existing Distribution policy of imported raw cashewnuts, only one cashew processing unit in Ratnagiri District is eligible for allocation of raw cashew imported by Cashew Corporation of India and even that unit is not currently getting such allocation due to its failure to fulfil the export obligation attached to the last allotment.

Loan sanctioned by Central Financing Institutions to various Industrial Sectors

3818. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned and actually paid by the Central Financing Institutions to the various industrial sectors or units during the last four years;

(b) what is the amount in default separately in respect of each industry such as sugar, textile, paper, chemicals, steel, etc., indicating the reasons thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding amount;

(d) is it a fact that due to non-repayment of loans by the industrial units, the Central Financing Institutions are not advancing further loans to the industrial units; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the all-India term lending institutions, namely, 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 the various industrial concerns during the last 4 financial years amounted to Rs. 2184.00 crores and Rs. 1304.08 crores respectively.

(b) Industrywise distribution of amounts in default from industrial

concerns assisted by the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI is given in the attached statement. The defaults are mainly due to unsatisfactory working results of these assisted concerns. These concerns are adversely affected in their operations due to a number of reasons like severe power cuts, non-availability of raw materials, delays in implementation of the project, strained liquidity position, lack of demand for products, inefficient management, strained labour relation, etc.

(c) Financial institutions are actively pursuing the matter of recovery of dues from the units which have defaulted. However, units facing genuine difficulties are being treated sympathetically. Each case is examined on merits and suitable steps are taken for recovery of overdues.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Industry	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI
	(as on 31-3-80)	(as on 31-12-79)	(as on 31-3-80)
1. Sugar	10.59	18.49	2.26
2. Textiles	3.64	7.31	0.28
3. Paper & Paper Products	10.80	2.50	1.79
4. Basic Industrial Chemicals	12.79	1.28	2.39
5. Basic Metal Products (including Iron & Steel)	7.02	50.4	5.53
6. Food Products	0.43	5.73	0.32
7. Rubber Products	1.72	3.67	0.66
8. Cement	1.70	1.87	0.02
9. Transport Equipments	3.77	2.26	1.00
10. Others	9.96	13.04	5.55
Total	62.42	61.19	19.80

Investment by Foreign Banks

3819. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign banks are allowed to invest upto 61 per cent of their deposits wherever they like as against the upper limit of 27 per cent set for this purpose for Indian Banks;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to issue directions to foreign banks to loan out significant portions of their funds for priority purpose, like development of Agriculture, small scale industries etc.; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) All scheduled commercial banks including Foreign Banks are required to maintain cash reserve at the rate of 6% of demand and time liabilities in India plus 10% of the incremental demand and time liabilities accrued after 14-1-1977. In addition, all scheduled commercial banks including Foreign Banks are required to maintain statutory liquidity ratio in the form of eligible assets at the rate of 34% (raised from 33% with effect from 1-12-1978) of the total demand and time liabilities in India.

(b) and (c). The instructions/guidelines issued to Indian public/private sector banks by Reserve Bank for extending credit to Agriculture, Small Scale Industries and other priority sectors on liberalised terms have also been issued to the Foreign Banks. However, the Foreign Banks are mainly engaged in Import and Export Trade. In view of this, they have not been specifically asked to raise their priority sector advances to the same levels as in the case of Indian public/private sector banks.

Rotational Transfer in Defence Accounts Department

3820. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rotational transfer has been stopped in Defence Accounts Department;

(b) whether the transfer to ex-State is still continuing in the organisation of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna disproportionately to the strength of employees of various States; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating a policy to keep the staff in their home State and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The jurisdiction of C.D.A., Patna extends over several states and union territories. Various offices under the jurisdiction of C.D.A., Patna have been located to meet the needs of the Defence Organisations. All employees, not only of C.D.A., Patna, but the entire Defence Accounts Department, have thus All India service liability including field service. Hence, the question of deployment of staff of C.D.A., Patna on state basis does not arise. However, all efforts are made to keep the staff within their state as far as administratively feasible.

दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता के हवाई
अड्डों में प्राग से क्षति

3821. श्री रामकुमार मीणा : क्या पर्यटन और
नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई
अड्डा, पालम में चार वर्षों से सहायक अग्निशमन अधि-
कारी के चार पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो
इन आपात पदों को न भरने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण में अग्निशमन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने अधिकारियों ने नागपुर फायर कालेज से यह पाठ्यक्रम पास किया है; और

(ग) 1978 से 1980 की अवधि के दौरान प्राधिकरण के दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता के हवाई अड्डों में भाग लगने से कितने मूल्य की हानि हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जम्मूलाल चन्द्राकर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) अग्निशमन कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या 717 है। इन में से, 5 श्रेणी I के अधिकारी वर्ग के हैं तथा 19 श्रेणी II के अधिकारी वर्ग के हैं। नौ अधिकारियों ने नेशनल फायर कालेज, नागपुर से प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम पास किए हैं।

(ग) केवल बम्बई विमान क्षेत्र को सितम्बर, 1979 में लगी आग के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 21.00 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

Upgradation of Rajkot City

3822. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of the Central Government Employees of Rajkot city have made a request for upgrading the Rajkot city to B-2 category; and

(b) where does the matter lie on this question?

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

(b) For classification as a B-2 class city, the minimum population of a city according to the 1971 Census Report should exceed 4 lakhs. As the 1971 census population of Rajkot was 3,00,612, it does not qualify for such classification. The question of upgradation of the classification of certain cities was considered last year in cases where their population according to the 1971 census was marginally short of the minimum required say 10%. As its 1971 census population was far short of the minimum, the

case for classification of Rajkot as B-2 on the basis of mid-census population estimates could not be considered. Central Government employees posted in Rajkot are however being granted compensatory (city) allowance at B-2 class rates with effect from 1-8-79 on the basis of abnormal cost of living.

Sea-Beach Resort Survey of Goa

3823. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a beach resort survey of Goa had been carried out with the UNDP to promote and protect the tourist place; and

(b) the details in regard to the implementation of scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Report on Beach Resort Survey submitted by the UNDP team, the following action has been taken:—

(i) The Union Territory Administration was assisted in preparing a Town & Country Planning Bill for Goa, Daman and Diu which has been enacted as an Act by the State Legislature.

(ii) Based on the Town and Country Planning Act the Union Territory Administration has been urged to undertake regional planning of Goa to prevent despoliation of places of tourist interest and beach areas, as also to regulate the growth of developmental activities in these centres/areas. This is under preparation.

(iii) Loans amounting to Rs. 147 lakhs have been given to private entrepreneurs to construct hotels in Goa for augmenting hotel accom-

modation. More entrepreneurs are being encouraged to put up hotels in Goa.

(iv) The runway at the Dabolim airport is being lengthened and strengthened for airbus operation which will bring a larger volume of tourist traffic to Goa.

(v) A new airport terminal building has also been planned.

(vi) The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a hotel on one of the beaches in Goa.

(vii) The Central Department of Tourism has constructed a youth hostel at Panaji to promote youth travel, and more facilities are proposed for providing recreational activities. For this purpose a hydro-graphic survey of the coastal area has already been undertaken.

(viii) The Union Territory Administration proposes to set up a Tourism Development Corporation so as to bring about an integrated development of tourism in Goa.

Every effort is thus being made, within the availability of funds, to implement the recommendations contained in the Report on the Beach Resort Survey at the Centre and State level so as to promote tourism to Goa.

सरकार के पास अफीम का रक्षित भंडार

3824. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार के पास 15 जून, 1980 तक अफीम के रक्षित भंडार की कुल मात्रा कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के पास अफीम के पिछले भंडार का निपटान कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अगले वर्ष अफीम की खेती के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो जहाँ तक नए खेतों वाले किसानों, पुराने पट्टा धारियों, जिनके पट्टे की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है अथवा पट्टे के आधार पर खेती करने

वाले किसानों का संबंध है, क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जाएगी और इस संबंध में व्यापार क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय सेंजप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) :

(क) 15 जून, 1980 को, सरकारी अफीम कारखानों के स्टॉक में 90° गाढ़ता वाली कुल लगभग 2017 मी० टन अफीम थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं, चालू वर्ष में अफीम के पिछले सारे स्टॉक का निपटान नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय अफीम की मांग में गिरावट आने और बहुत अधिक स्टॉक जमा हो जाने की स्थिति को देखते हुए फसल वर्ष 1980-81 में पोस्त की काश्त के रकबे में वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

पेंशन आयोग की स्थापना

3825. श्री मगनभाई बरोट : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक पेंशन आयोग की स्थापना करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है, और

(ग) इस आयोग की स्थापना कब तक हो जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loan Assistance to Weavers of Ghazipur by Union Bank of India

3826. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received from the weavers by the Union Bank of India at Ghazipur for loan assistance; and

(b) the branch-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). During the year 1979, 40 applications were received from weavers by 8

branches of the Union Bank of India in Ghazipur District for financial assistance. Branch-wise details are given below:—

Name of Branch	No. of applications received during the year 1979
Mohammadabad	18
Mardah . . .	8
Saidpur . . .	2
Karanda . . .	1
Malikpura . . .	1
Shadiabad . . .	3
Jakhania . . .	4
Aurihar . . .	3
Total	40

Import of Horses for Racing

3827. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether horses are being imported from other countries to be used for racing in India;

(b) the number of horses imported during the financial years 1977-78 to 1979-80;

(c) the value of these horses;

(d) whether these horses are allowed to be sold in this country; and

(e) whether any restrictions are contemplated in importing horses for racing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no provision in the policy to allow import of horses for racing. Import of horses is allowed only for breeding

purpose subject to the provisions contained in the import policy in this regard.

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

सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया सीतापुर में
अनियमितताएँ

3828. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया सीतापुर के मैनेजर और अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनियमितताएँ बरतने और भ्रष्ट आचरण करने की कितनी शिकायतें 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन शिकायतों की उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जायेगी और क्या उनके खिलाफ की गई कार्यवाही का दायरा मना पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?]

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) :

(क) और (ख). सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि इसके पास सीतापुर शाखा के प्रबंधक और अन्य कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध 12 शिकायतें आई हैं। इन शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है। जांच पड़ताल चलते तक, शाखा प्रबंधक और कृषि सहायक को शाखा से बाहर स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है। जांच पड़ताल के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर अंतर्गत कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गयी कार्यवाही के बारे में सूचना मदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Loans/Advances given to Steel and Allied Products Ltd., by Financial Institutions

3829. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans/advances have been given to the Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta by financial institutions belonging to the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, what are the amounts each such financial institution of the Public Sector has given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Out of the all-India long term public sector financial institutions, only the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned term loans, (both in rupees and in foreign currencies), totalling Rs. 139.33 lakhs to M/s. Steel and Allied Products Ltd.

Suggestions from World Bank for strengthening National Economy

3830 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank in their latest report has made some constructive suggestions to strengthen the national economy;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions and those accepted for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The report referred by the Hon'ble Member is an internal document of the World Bank, its distribution is restricted and recipients of the report are not authorised to disclose its contents. I am therefore not in a position to answer questions relating to this report.

Insurance claim of Hindustan Motors and other concerns of Birlas

3831. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 7 crores insurance claim of Hindustan Motors and some other concerns of Birlas against National Insurance has been settled; and

(b) fullest detail with regard to the present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Five claims for flood damages, including one by M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., were lodged with the National Insurance Co. Ltd., by Birla concerns. On the recommendations of the surveyors the following two claims were settled in January, 1979:—

	Rs.
(i) M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1,91,537
(ii) M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd (Mill No. 1)	3,00,517
	4,92,054

The following three claims are still pending :

(Estimated loss)

	Rs.
(i) M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	4.5 crores
(ii) M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd. (Mill No. 2)	5 lakh
(iii) M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (Carbids Division)	20,000

Export of Sports Goods

3832. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of different varieties of sports goods exported from India during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact these sports goods are marketed under the brand name of the buyer in the concerned market;

(c) if so, is it because of lack of proper advertisement of the Indian sports goods in the foreign market; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total value of different varieties of sports goods exported from India during the last five years have been as under:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

1975-76	.	.	.	11.06
1976-77	.	.	.	16.22
1977-78	.	.	.	18.11
1978-79	.	.	.	23.47
1979-80	.	.	.	24.34*

* (Tentative)

(Source : Sports Goods EPC)

(b) Yes, Sir, in many cases.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. This is done with a view to utilising the brand image of the buyers for marketing Indian sports goods.

Export of Fishmeal

3833. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of fishmeal with protein 50 per cent and above is allowed under Open General Licence under limited quantity ceiling;

(b) whether it is true that despite two months since announcement of export policy, the ceiling quantity has not been announced;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is only fishmeal below 50 per cent protein that is consumed in the domestic market; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose considering removal of the unnecessary quantity ceiling for export of fishmeal with protein 50 per cent and above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) (i) Fishmeal with

protein content 50 per cent or above but less than 60 per cent is allowed within a limited ceiling.

(ii) Fishmeal with protein content 60 per cent or above is allowed for exports freely without any quantity restrictions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Most of the consumption of fish-meal in India is of fish-meal with protein content below 50 per cent. However, some quantity of fish-meal with protein content between 50 per cent and 60 per cent is also consumed.

(d) No change in the existing export policy of fishmeal is under consideration.

Loans by Nationalised Banks to Farmers of Jammu and Kashmir

3834. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir have not been fully provided loans by nationalised banks in comparison to other State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry has requested all the nationalised banks to give sufficient loans especially to the lower category of farmers and that too on concessional rates; and

(c) what are the other benefits the Union Ministry is proposing to provide to the farmers of Jammu and Kashmir State for the current financial year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The outstanding agricultural advances granted in Jammu & Kashmir as also the number of borrowers covered

thereunder have been on the increase as may be seen from the following table (latest available):—

Year (At the end of)	Agriculture Advances	
	No of Accounts	Balance outstanding (in Rs. crores)
December 76 .	17,367	1.74
December 77 .	34,100	2.72
December 78 .	38,720	4.22

The advances have gone up to 2½ times in the three years which is comparable to the position in other states.

(b) A Committee has been appointed by the State Bank of India to identify factors impeding the flow of credit to all sectors of economy including agriculture from institutional agencies in J&K. Committee's report is awaited. However, as a matter of general policy, banks have been advised to increase their agricultural lendings to small and marginal farmers to the extent of 50 per cent of their total agricultural advances by 1982-83. As for rates of interest being charged to priority sectors, which includes agriculture, they are already lower compared to other sectors. Further, rates of interest charged to small farmers have also been concessional *vis-a-vis* those charged to other farmers.

(c) In as much as commercial banks are concerned, their performance in a particular State depends upon several factors such as, extent of need for credit, credit absorption capacity and existence of infrastructural facilities. The Credit Deposit ratio of banks in Jammu and Kashmir is very low (35.4 per cent as on June 1979) due mainly to the above reasons. Special benefits in the nature of concessional rates of interest, relaxed security

norms, simplified application forms etc. extended to farmers in other States have already been extended to those in Jammu & Kashmir. The implementation of District Credit Plans drawn up for the districts in the State which take into account the present growth, scope for future growth etc. will give a boost to agricultural development in particular and raise the credit deposit ratio in the State.

किसानों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने के लिये बंधक रखने में संवधान

3835. श्री मंगलदास महसूब : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नलकूपों आदि के लिये बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों पर उनकी समस्त भूमि बंधक रखी जाती है जबकि ट्रकों, कारखानों आदि के लिये ऋणों के मामले में केवल वही वस्तु बंधक रखी जाती है जिसके लिये ऋण दिया गया है ; और यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस नीति में इस प्रकार के भेद-भाव के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस नीति में संशोधन करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मंगलदास महसूब)

(क) सामान्यतः चल परिसंपत्तियों के वास्ते स्वीकार किये गये ऋण को उक्त संपत्तियों के दृष्टि बंधक (हाइपोथेकेशन) के द्वारा सुरक्षित कर लिया जाता है। जहां ऋण भूमि विकास अथवा अन्य अचल संपत्तियों के लिये दिया जाता है वहां भूमि सहित ऐसी परिसंपत्तियों को गिरवी रखा जाता है। ट्रकबैलों के लिये दिये गये ऋणों को बैंक के विवेकाधिकार पर भूमि को गिरवी रखकर सुरक्षित किया जाता है। ट्रकों के वास्ते दिये गये ऋणों का भूमि से कोई संबंध नहीं है इसलिये इसके वास्ते भूमि का बंधक रखा जाना कोई जरूरी नहीं है। कारखानों के मामले में जो संयंत्र और मशीनों जैसी अचल संपत्तियों को अर्जित करते हैं उन संबंध में ऋणों को भूमि सहित अचल संपत्तियों को बंधक के रूप में रख कर सुरक्षित किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।]

Price of imported Coking Coal

3836. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delivery price of imported coking coal during the current year is likely to be more than Rs. 800/- per tonne as against Rs. 220—240 per tonne for indigenous coking coal; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to improve the indigenous coking coal production and by when India is expected to achieve self sufficiency in coking coal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The import of coking coal during 1980-81 is under active consideration. Details regarding price would be available only once a decision has been taken and all formalities completed.

(b) To improve indigenous coking coal production, steps like improved power supply and other essential inputs to mines, reconstruction of existing mines and opening of new mines are being taken. In the estimate of Coal Department, according to the projections made by them now, the shortfall in meeting the demand of prime coking coal could be met by 1988-89.

Standardisation of production of Controlled Cloth

3837. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have standardised the production of cloth;

(b) whether the textile mills in the country have been regulated to produce a particular type of cloth;

(c) if so, what are the different qualities of cloth produced by different Mills;

(d) whether any restriction has been placed on Mills to produce cloth for common man's consumption;

(e) whether any textile mills have violated these norms and produced cloth for export purposes only; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. However, the scheme for supply of specified varieties of cloth of mass consumption namely dhoties, sarees, long cloth, shirting and drill/tussor as controlled cloth is in operation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. However, the mill industry has voluntarily agreed to make available annually 1000 million metres of low prices cloth, the maximum consumer price of which would not exceed Rs. 6.36 per metre (which is inclusive of trade margin, excise, octroi etc.).

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की मिलों के कर्मचारियों को इनाम

3838. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कौन-कौन सी मिलों द्वारा अन्य मिलों के समान अपने कर्मचारियों को इनामस्वरूप 45 रु 0 की धनराशि दी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि ऐसी राशि अदा नहीं की जा रही तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और शान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) वर्ष 1979 में विभिन्न पंचाट समझौते किये गये थे जिसके आधार पर मजदूरी में वृद्धि दी गई थी। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की सभी मिलों ने इन पंचाटों समझौतों को लागू कर दिया है।

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के मिलों की एक सूची संलग्न है जिन्होंने ऐसे पंचाटों समझौतों के परिणामस्वरूप 45 रु० प्रति माह की मजदूरी में वृद्धि दी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष 1979 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की निम्नलिखित मिलों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को इन पंचाटों समझौतों के अनुसार 45 रु० प्रति माह की वृद्धि दी --

1. दिग्विजय स्पि० एंड वी० मिल्स, बंबई।
2. जुपिटर टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, बंबई।
3. एपोलो मिल्स, बंबई।
4. भारत टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, बंबई।
5. न्यू हिन्द टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, बंबई।
6. मुम्बई टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, बम्बई।
7. इंडिया युनाईटेड मिल्स, मिल न० 1, बम्बई।
8. इंडिया युनाईटेड मिल्स, मिल न० 2, बम्बई।
9. इंडिया युनाईटेड मिल्स, मिल न० 3, बम्बई।
10. इंडिया युनाईटेड मिल्स, मिल न० 4, बम्बई।
11. इंडिया युनाईटेड मिल्स, मिल न० 5, बम्बई।
12. इंडिया युनाईटेड मिल्स, डाई वर्क्स, बम्बई।
13. बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स, राजनंदगांव।
14. न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, भोपाल।
15. हीरा मिल्स, उज्जैन।
16. स्वदेशी काटन एंड फ्लोर मिल्स, इंदौर।
17. बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स, बुरहानपुर।
18. कल्याणमल मिल्स, इंदौर।
19. इंदौर माल्वा युनाईटेड मिल्स, इंदौर।
20. ओम पराशक्ति मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
21. कम्बोडिया मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
22. कृष्णवा ी टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
23. श्री रंगा विलास जिनिंग, स्पि० एंड वीविंग मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
24. कोयम्बटूर मुरुगन मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
25. सोभासुन्दरम मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
26. क्लेश्वरर मिल्स 'ए' यूनिट, कोयम्बटूर।
27. पंकज मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।

28. पायनीर स्पिनर्स, पायनीर नगर।
29. कोयम्बटूर स्पि० एंड वीविंग मिल्स, कोयम्बटूर।
30. बलराम वर्मा टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, धेनकोटाह।
31. श्री शारदा मिल्स, पोडानूर।
32. क्लेश्वरर मिल्स, 'बी' यूनिट, कल्याणर-कोयल।
33. श्री भारती मिल्स, पाण्डिचेरी।
34. ग्यूर मिल्स, कानपुर।
35. न्यू विक्टोरिया मिल्स, कानपुर।
36. बिजली काटन मिल्स, हथरस।
37. नार्ड कृष्ण टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, सहारनपुर।
38. श्री विक्रम काटन मिल्स, लखनऊ।
39. मैसूर स्पि० एंड मैन्यू० मिल्स, बंगलौर।
40. मिनर्वा मिल्स, बंगलौर।
41. अजुध्या टैक्सटाईल मिल्स, दिल्ली।

Exhibition of Engineering Goods in Bangkok

3839. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Export Promotion Council of India is going to conduct an exhibition on Engineering goods in Bangkok next year in respect of promotion of exporting engineering products to Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many firms are likely to participate in this exhibition; and

(d) what is the estimated expenditure to conduct this exhibition?

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

(b) The Engineering Export Promotion Council would organise the wholly Indian Engineering Exhibition—INDEE 1981, in Suan Amporn Gardens, Bangkok from 12th to 17th January, 1981. The Council has booked an area of 105000 sq. mtrs. which includes a display area of 6000 sq. mtrs. covered and 1500 sq. mtrs. open.

(c) It is expected that approximately 250 Indian firms both from Public & Private sectors would participate in the Exhibition.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 80 lakhs is estimated to be incurred on organising this Exhibition.

Supply of Crude Oil by USSR in exchange of Rice

3840. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA—Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR has agreed to supply an additional quantity of two lakh tonnes of crude oil, 5 lakh tonnes of HSD oil during this year in exchange of rice and other goods;

(b) what are the items and the quantities to be supplied to USSR against the import of two lakh tonnes

of crude oil and five lakh tonnes of HSD oil; and

(c) what are the present ruling prices of these items in the international markets/domestic markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). An Agreement has been concluded with the USSR for import from that country of 2 lakh tonnes of crude oil and 5 lakh tonnes of HSD oil, delivery schedule for which is to be negotiated, against export from India of five lakh tonnes of rice by end of June, 1981. The supply of crude oil and HSD will be in addition to the annual quota for the year 1980 and 1981.

(c) The present ruling prices of crude oil and HSD in the international/domestic markets are as follows:—

	Crude	HSD
International	\$ 31.96/barrel FOB (Prices effective from 1-7-80)	\$ 306.50 per Metric tonne FOB Italy (Price as on 7-7-80)
Domestic	Rs. 310/Metric tonne (on shore) Rs. 475/Metric tonne (off shore)	Rs. 196c per Kilolitre

Details of the varieties and quality specifications of rice to be supplied are still to be negotiated and finally settled. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the prices in international/domestic markets at this stage.

Road Transport on International level

3841. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for running road transport on International Level connecting

on International Level connecting countries like Australia, U. K., Middle East etc. from India for promotion of tourism; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Essential Commodities to Orissa

3842. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many metric tonnes/litres of cement, coal, sugar, diesel, kerosene, rapeseed oil, rice and wheat etc. were allotted to Orissa during January to June 1980 as against the corresponding months of 1979;

(b) the actual requirements of Orissa of these essential commodities; and

(c) what steps/measures were taken to meet the short-fall?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The allotment in respect of rice, wheat and rapeseed oil have been made according to the requirements of the States including those of Orissa. The system of making monthly allocation of High Speed Diesel was introduced by the Government from 1-10-1979 onwards and is based on past

consumption and other relevant factors. Similarly, monthly allocation of kerosene oil is also based on past consumption patterns. As regards Sugar, the Government of Orissa has not made any request for enhancement of levy sugar quota and the allotment is considered as meeting the requirement of the State Government.

The quarterly requirement of cement of Orissa is 2.5 lakh tonnes, and that of soft coke is 4.7 thousand tonnes per month.

(c) The short-fall is in respect of coal and cement. As regard coal, the production has increased by 2.80 lakh tonnes per month and with the pit-head stock of 2.72 lakh tonnes, the requirement of the States will be met. The movement of coal is being expedited in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

There is general scarcity of cement in the country and Government is making every effort to increase the availability of cement by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning of new capacities and by imports.

Statement

Cement	Coal	Sugar	Diesel	Kerosene	Rapeseed Oil	Rice	Wheat
Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979	Jan. to June, 1979
Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980	Jan. to June, 1980
	(000 tonnes)	@	M.T.	M.T.	* ..	..	(000 Tonnes)
205300 M.T.	10.6	7.8	72296 M.T.	36801 M.T.	700 Tonnes	180	149.65
			84510 M.T.	42960 M.T.			207.71

@ There was decontrol on sugar from 16-8-1978 to 16-12-1979 and hence no levy sugar was allotted to Orissa Government for the above period.

* No allocation of Rapeseed oil was made to Orissa during Jan. to June, 1979 since there was no demand from the State Government.

Funds for development of four International Airports

3843. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount of funds released for the development of the four International Airports—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and

Madras during the last three years, year-wise; Airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): The amount of funds released is as under:

Name of Airport	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Bombay	460 28	459 35	857 88
Calcutta	54 13	67 64	151 51
Delhi	421 17	362 44	466 95
Madras	107 17	77 79	88 97
Total	1,042 75	967 22	1,565 31

Stay in Five Star Hotels by High Officials of Public Undertakings

3844. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high officials of public undertakings enjoy under the rules in force, privileges to stay in five star hotels, the expenses of which are to be defrayed from funds of the concerned undertakings; and

(b) how far such privileges enhance the overhead charges and whether these are avoidable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Advice given to the chief executives of public enterprises by the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises, visualises that public sector executives should normally stay in the guest houses of their enterprises. In case such accommodation is not available efforts should be made to get accommodation in guest houses of other public enterprises including the guest houses of nationalised banks, port trusts, etc. In case of non-availability of guest house accommodation belonging to any public enter-

prise, hotel accommodation may be availed of by public sector executives. In booking such accommodation, public sector hotels are required to be given preference. Some of the public sector executives accordingly do make use of accommodation in five star hotels at the expense of the enterprise when convenient alternate guest house accommodation is not available.

(b) The booking of accommodation, as above, enhances, to a certain extent, the total expenses on travel. However, the total expenses on travel themselves constitute an extremely small proportion of total overheads in the public enterprises.

बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

3845. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सभी शाखाएँ बड़े व्यापारियों और धनी लोगों को ऋण देने में विशेष रुचि दिखाती हैं और शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों, श्रमिक वर्ग तथा निर्धन लोगों की उपेक्षा करती हैं ;

(ख) क्या बैंकों के उपरोक्त रुव्वे, जो सरकार की घोषित नीति के विरुद्ध है, से नालन्दा जिले के विकास को भारी धक्का लगा है ; और

(ग) यदि उद्देश्य भागों का उतर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कार्यवाही करने और स्थिति में सुधार करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) :

(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Financial Administrative Reform of the Centre

3846. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal pending with his Ministry for financial administrative reform at the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The reform in financial administration is a continuous process but there is no new proposal under consideration at present.

Sugar imported after Independence

3847. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state on how many occasion in post independent India sugar had to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): During the period from August 1947 to June 1980, sugar was imported in the following years:—

1947-48*	1954-55	1967-68*
1948-49*	1955-56	1968-69
1949-50*	April-Dec. 1956	1969-70
1950-51	1957	1971-72
1951-52	1964-65*	1973-74
1952-53*	1965-66*	1980-81
1953-54	1966-67* (up to June 80)	

Imports during the years marked with an asterisk were negligible as their value was less than Rs. 100,000.

Import of Cashew during 1980-81

3848. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of cashew proposed to be imported during the year 1980-81 and the amount of money necessary in terms of foreign exchange for effecting the said import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Cashew Corporation of India's provisional target for import of raw-cashewnuts during the financial year 1980-81 is 25,000 MT. The estimated value of this import in foreign exchange is expected to be Rs. 13.13 crores.

Grant of D.A. to Central Government Employees

3849. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.A. is granted from time to time to give relief to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether it is cent per cent relief; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) D.A. is being granted to the Central Government employees after every 8 point increase in the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index beyond index average 200 to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living.

(b) The existing rates of Additional D.A. instalments provide for 100 per cent neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living in the case of the employees getting pay upto Rs. 400 P.M. Beyond that pay level the neutralisation is progressively to a lesser extent.

(c) Government have allowed 100 per cent neutralisation in respect of employees drawing pay upto Rs. 400 p.m. in order to protect fully such employees against erosion of their standards of consumption through rise in prices. In respect of higher paid employees, only partial compensation is provided for rise in cost of living.

Expansion of terminal facilities at Srinagar Airport

3850. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constructed terminal at the Srinagar Airport is already proving too small to handle the growing traffic there; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to expand the terminal facilities there?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Airport at Hassan in Karnataka

3851 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an airport is being constructed at Hassan in Karnataka to connect it with other airports;

(b) if so, when the construction work started;

(c) what would be the total estimated cost when completed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the construction work has been suspended and if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) by what time the construction work is likely to be completed and the airport ready for service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (e). A fair weather strip suitable for Dakota operation was constructed at Hassan in 1970 at a cost of Rs. 6.78 lakhs. There is, at present, no proposal to develop the Hassan airstrip further as neither the Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operator has evinced any interest in operating to Hassan.

New International and domestic passenger terminals at international airports

3852. SHRI SAIFUDDIN (HOWDHARY) Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to build new international and domestic passenger terminals at all four international Airports, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The programme for construction of new terminals at the four international airports is as follows

Bombay

New International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase I) at a cost of Rs. 16.79 crores is under construction and is likely to be commissioned this year. It will have an area of 40,000 sq. mts. and a handling capacity of 2.5 million passengers annually. The existing terminal will be used entirely for domestic traffic, once the new terminal is commissioned.

The second phase of the terminal complex is estimated to cost Rs. 22.49 crores and will be similar to the first one. The proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

Delhi

A new International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.95 crores at Delhi airport, is under active consideration of the Government. It will have a 60,000 sq. mts passenger terminal building capable of handling 3.3 million passengers annually. The Cargo Terminal will have an area of 14,000 sq. mts. with a handling capacity of 70,000 tonnes annually. The Terminal is expected to be commissioned by 1985.

Madras

A new domestic terminal is proposed to be commissioned at Madras. It will have a floor area of 13,000 sq. mts. and will have handling capacity of 1.2 million passengers annually. The proposal will be considered by Public Investment Board shortly.

Calcutta

The present facilities for Calcutta terminal will be extended to meet traffic demands as far as possible. Feasibility of constructing a new domestic terminal is also being examined.

Opening of Regional offices of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

3853. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the clients and the entrepreneurs are facing difficulties in prompt service in the absence of the regional offices of the certain nationalised Banks in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). State Bank of India, United Bank of India, United Commercial Bank and Andhra Bank have Regional Offices located at Bhubaneshwar. Besides, Bank of India has an Area Manager at Bhubaneshwar, who has been delegated wide powers. Moreover, absence of Regional Office by itself would not result in any difficulty to the clients regarding getting prompt service in-as-much as banks have been instructed to ensure that majority of credit decisions, are taken at Branch Level itself. With this end in view the banks have delegated sufficient powers to the branches and time limits have been prescribed for disposal of loan applications, especially in priority sectors.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राजस्थान को ऋण दिया जाना

3854. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने राजस्थान की ग्रामीण क्षेत्र जलपूर्ति योजना के लिए, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा कई अनुरोध किये जाने के बावजूद कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है; और

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार उपरोक्त उल्लिखित योजनाओं के लिए निगम से ऋण लेने में सहयोग देने का है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें राजस्थान सरकार से किसी ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजना के वास्ते ऋण के लिए अभी तक कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। पता चला है कि शहरी और ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं की देखभाल करने के लिए हाल में राजस्थान जलपूर्ति एवं जलमल निकासी निरम बनाया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जब भी आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होंगे, जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा उन पर उचित रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

लोह-अयस्क के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

3855. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लोह-अयस्क के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) लोह-अयस्क का उत्पादन अब तक कितना हुआ है और इसका उत्पादन कहा तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) 1980-85 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न वस्तुओं (लोह-अयस्क भी शामिल है) के उत्पादन-लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का काम अभी चल रहा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978, 1979 और जनवरी-मई 1980 में लोह-अयस्क का उत्पादन क्रमशः 388 लाख टन, 395 लाख टन और 196 लाख टन हुआ था। वर्ष 1980 में लोह-अयस्क का उत्पादन लगभग 400 लाख टन होने की संभावना है।

Survey of Heavy Mineral along Indian Coast

3856. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the results of survey in detail, of heavy minerals along Indian Coast by Geological Survey of India in co-operation with Utkal University, I.I.T. Kharagpur and Andhra University; and

(b) when the survey will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No survey for heavy minerals along Indian Coast has been taken up by Geological Survey of India in co-operation with Utkal University, I.I.T. Kharagpur and Andhra University.

(b) Does not arise.

सोडा राख की चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिए आयकर छापे

3857. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोडा राख की चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिए सरकार ने वर्ष 1978 में पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर आयकर छापे मारे थे ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी राशि के कर अपवंचन का पता चला था; कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया था और अपराधियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया था ;

(ग) उन गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को किम प्रकार पुरस्कृत किया गया था जिन्होंने इन छापों को मारने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी थी; और

(घ) क्या मुखबिरो के नाम और पत्ते उद्योग-पतियों को बनाये गये हैं, और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) और (ख). जी हां : सोडा ऐश की चोरबाजारी की शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर, आयकर विभाग ने सारे देश में विभिन्न सोडा ऐश के व्यापारियों के व्यापारिक तथा रिहायशी परिसरों पर छापे मारे। इन तलाशियों में अनेक व्यक्ति तथा कम्पनियां अन्तर्ग्रस्त थीं। इन सभी मामलों की सम्यक् जांच चल रही है।

(ग) कर-निर्धारण कार्यवाही को अन्तिम रूप दे दिये जाने तथा करों की वसूली हो जाने पर, मुखबिरो को, पुरस्कार सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार पुरस्कार दिये जायेंगे।

(घ) मुखबिरो की पहचान को गुप्त रखा जाता है और इसलिए उद्योगपतियों को उनके बारे में किसी प्रकार की सूचना देने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Maintenance of Offices by Air India abroad

3859. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in which cities of the world Air India maintains its own offices, even though it does not operate flights to those cities; and

(b) what is the yearly expenditure incurred at each of the offices on:

- (i) Office premises.
- (ii) Residence of Officers.
- (iii) Transport including owned or hired.
- (iv) Salaries of staff at each station; and
- (v) Other operating expenses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The cities in which Air India maintains its office Offices and the expenditure incurred at each of these offices for the year 1978-79 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1060/80].

Recovery of Income-Tax Arrears

3860. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of the defaulters of Income-tax having an arrear of rupees one lakh and above; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure early payment of the arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total number of persons against whom arrears of Rs. 1 lakh or more outstanding as on 31-3-80 as per provisional figures was 8291.

(b) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of money due to the defaulters, 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 by the Income-tax authorities concerned for early recovery of tax arrears. Some

of the administrative steps taken recently for the recovery of tax arrears are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over due are given below:—

(i) Highest priority, like last year, has been given to the recovery of tax arrears in the "Action Plan" of the Income-tax Department for the current financial year.

(ii) The problem of tax arrears was examined in detail at the Commissioners, Conference held in May, 1980. The important decisions in pursuance of the Conference taken are:—

(a) Reduction of 55 per cent arrear demand and 85 per cent of the current demand;

(b) Reduction of the 85 per cent of the outstanding entries of the demand raised in 1979-80;

(c) The arrangements for appointing separate I.T.Os. in difficult cases of recovery of income-tax arrears will be reviewed and wherever feasible, strengthened.

(iii) Monthly monitoring of the progress of recovery of tax arrears has been in force. The figures are obtained telegraphically from the Commissioners and appropriate remedial action is taken by the Board.

(iv) The appellate machinery would be strengthened to liquidate the heavy pendency of appeals in certain Commissioners' charges.

(v) 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 Presidents/Members of the local benches of the Tribunal. They were also requested to meet the Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts of their respective areas requesting them

for early fixation of the pending high demand references. A similar action has been decided for the current financial year.

(vi) A Director of Recovery of the rank of Commissioners of Income-tax is closely watching the progress of recovery of tax arrears particularly in cases of Rs. 10 lakhs and above. His progress is supervised by the Board.

(vii) In order to speed up recovery of tax arrears from companies in liquidation, the Department of Company Affairs, at the request of the Board, issued instructions in 1979 to all official liquidators to establish close liaison with the Income-tax authorities and furnish the required information to the ITOs. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to the ITOs.

(viii) 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.

(ix) In order to avoid pitched assessments and consequent accumulation of infructuous tax arrears, the Income-tax Officers will be required to seek guidance under section 144A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, from their Inspecting Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax before completing an *ex-parte* assessment beyond a certain income limit.

Launching of Public Borrowing programme

3861. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are likely to launch the public borrowing programme for the current financial year; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Centre's Budget for 1980-81 assumes a net receipt of Rs. 2499.66 crores from market borrowings (Gross Rs. 2765 crores less repayments Rs. 265.34 crores).

The first tranche of Central loans was floated on 12th May, 1980 for a notified amount of Rs. 600 crores with the right to retain excess subscriptions upto 10 per cent. Three loans viz. 6 per cent Loan 1986, 7 per cent loan 1998 and 7 1/2 per cent Loan 2010 were issued. A statement showing the details of the loans issued and the amounts subscribed was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 9th June, 1980. The second instalment of loans for a notified amount of Rs. 650 crores with the usual right to retain excess subscriptions upto 10 per cent opens for subscription on 18th July, 1980. Three loans viz. 6 1/2 per cent Loan 1990, Loan 1998 and 7 1/4 per cent Loan 2010 are being offered. A copy of the Notification [No. F. 4 (5)-W&M/80 dated 3rd July, 1980] issued in this regard was placed on the Table of the House on 4th July, 1980.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

3862. SHRI K. A. SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the matching contributions by the Government of India for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) the details of the matching contributions by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in terms of initial and on going infrastructure;

(c) whether any tripartite coordination is contemplated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is a Central Sector Project and its estimat-

ed cost of construction (Rs. 2,256 crores) will be met by the Government of India. This estimate covers the plant, the township and the captive limestone and dolomite mines. The development of railway and port facilities, iron ore and manganese mines, collieries etc. specifically needed for the Steel Plant has been estimated to cost another Rs. 421 crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have undertaken to provide the water and electrical power needed for the project during construction and operation. The investment to be made by the State Government in this regard was estimated at Rs. 16.48 crores when the project was approved.

(c) and (d). Close contact is being maintained with the State Government for coordination of activities in the implementation of the project. A senior officer has been nominated by the State Government to liaise with the project authorities and the Government of India on all matters relating to this project.

Income Tax Raids on Coal Smugglers in Jullunder City

3863. SHRI SUNDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some two years back raids by Income Tax Department through C.B.I. were conducted on certain coal smugglers etc. in Jullunder City;

(b) if so, the names of Firms where raids were conducted and outcome of the raids; and

(c) action taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No Sir. No raids were conducted by the Income-tax Department through the C. B. I. on coal smugglers in Jullunder City. However, action u/s. 133-A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was taken in the case of a few coal dealers following complaints of tax evasion.

(b) Does not arise as no raids were conducted as stated against item (a) above.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

Foreign Investment

3864. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign private capital invested in India upto March, 1980;

(b) the amount of money repatriated from India by foreign private capital on account of various charges like profits, interest charges, technical know-how etc. during 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) what is the amount that has been reinvested during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1433 dated 21st March, 1980 wherein the desired information is contained.

(c) Reinvestment of a company's reserves is done by capitalisation of these reserves through issue of bonus shares. The value of bonus shares issued by companies having a non-resident equity of 40 per cent or more for the last two years is as under:

1978	Rs. 53.95 crores
1979	Rs. 20.28 crores

Foreign Banks in India

3865. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign banks are operating in India now;

(b) the deposits of the banks;

(c) the number of branches (State-wise); and

(d) the annual profits of the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) 12 Foreign banks are operating in India now.

(b) and (d): Total deposits and profits of foreign banks in the country during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 are given below:

Year	Deposits (including inter-Bank deposits)	Profits (Rs. in lakhs)
1976	95,362.32	736.53
1977	102,831.00	529.58
1978	114,678.93	579.54

Figures for the year 1979 are not yet available.

(c): The number of branches of foreign banks (Statewise) are given below:

State/Union Territory	Number of branches
Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	1
Delhi	18
Goa	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	1
Kerala	4
Maharashtra	36
Punjab	3
Tamil Nadu	11
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	46
TOTAL	127

Romanian Aid for Big Projects

3866. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the *Economic Times* dated 20th June, 1980, captioned "Romanian Aid for big Projects";

(b) if so, what are the Projects that are being set up in our country with Romanian Aid and location of some of the projects;

(c) whether any Projects in the field of locomotive, wagon building, fertilizer plant are also included therein; if so, the context, and nature of these offers; and

(d) if there is any proposal under consideration for Indo-Romanian joint venture Projects both in the private and public sectors like one in "Rolling Mill being set up at Zambia", if so the details of such Projects?

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

(b) and (c). Ten projects/units have already been set up in various fields in India under Indo-Romanian collaboration arrangements. However, no concrete proposals for setting up projects in India for wagon building, locomotives or fertilizer plants have so far been received from Romania.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration for setting up Indo-Romanian joint ventures abroad.

बिमानों के उड़ान कार्यक्रम के बारे में शिकायतें और सुझाव

3867. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना . क्या पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ान कार्यक्रम पिछली बार किस तारीख को तैयार किया गया था ;

(ख) नई समय सारणी तैयार किये जाने के पश्चात् किस प्रकार की शिकायतें और सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं और सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान समय सारणी में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इंडिया के परिचालनों की वर्तमान समयवर्तियां क्रमशः 15 अप्रैल, 1980 तथा 1 जून, 1980 से लागू है।

(ख) और (ग) नई समय-सारणी तैयार करने के बाद इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इंडिया द्वारा प्राप्त शिकायतें और सुझाव इस प्रकृति के हैं:—

- (i) कुछ अधिक सघन यातायात वाले मार्गों पर क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का सुझाव।
- (ii) कुछ उड़ानों की वर्तमान समय-सारणी में सुधार करने के अनुरोध।
- (iii) कुछ महत्वपूर्ण शहरों के बीच नई विमान सेवाओं के अनुरोध।

उड़ानों की वर्तमान समय-सारणी में सुधार करने और कुछ अधिक सघन यातायात वाले मार्गों पर क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की व्यवहार्यता पर शीतकालीन समय-सारणी में विचार किया जा रहा है, जो 1 नवम्बर, 1980 से लागू होगी। उस समय तक इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान-बड़े में कुछ अतिरिक्त विमान शामिल हो जाएंगे। एयर इंडिया के विमान-बड़े में पहले ही वृद्धि की जा चुकी है।

ओरियंटल फायर एण्ड जनरल इंस्योरेन्स कम्पनी में पदोन्नति

3868 श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओरियंटल फायर एण्ड जनरल इंस्योरेन्स कम्पनी में कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई है जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें ऐसे समय में पदोन्नत किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि जांच चल रही थी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) ओरियंटल फायर एण्ड जनरल इंस्योरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने सूचित किया है कि दो कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति उस समय की गई थी जब कि उनके खिलाफ मुकद्दमे चल रहे थे। इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं उस अवधि की थीं, जिसके दौरान वे जुपिटर जनरल इंस्योरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड में काम कर रहे थे, जिसे राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद ओरियंटल फायर एण्ड जनरल इंस्योरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड में मिला दिया गया था। ये पदोन्नतियां इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित की गई समिति की सिफारिश पर की गई थीं। ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि शायद समिति के सदस्यों को विचाराधीन मामलों की जानकारी नहीं थी क्योंकि उस समय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने से पहले पात्र प्रत्याशियों के मामले कम्पनी के सतर्कता विभाग को भेजने की प्रणाली नहीं थी। अब यह प्रणाली शुरू कर दी गई है। इसी बीच, प्रबन्धकों ने इन कर्मचारियों को स्थाई करने से संबंधित कार्रवाई रोक दी है।

Production Based Control for Collection of Excise Duty.

3869. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following introduction of production based control for collection of Excise Duty on Excisable goods produced by manufacturers, any review of its working has been made; and

(b) if so, whether the gain to revenue has been commensurate with the additional cost to Government in enforcing production based control and the additional cost to the manufacturers in complying with the requirements of that control?

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

(b) The review has revealed that production in respect of large number of items registered increase after introduction of the Production Based Control. However, it has not been possible to quantify the exact gain to revenue and whether it is commensurate with the additional cost to the Government on the one hand and the additional cost to the manufacturer, if any, on the other.

Export of Pellet to Indonesia

3870. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHANAN:

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

(a) whether he made a offer to export pellets to Indonesia;

(b) if so, on what basis such offer was agreed upon;

(c) whether another offer to Iran to supply surplus ore concentrate would be adversely affected; and

(d) how and in which unit pellets are to be produced under what terms?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of the Minister of State for Industry to Indonesia it was, *inter-alia*, agreed that India would supply pellets to that country. This was in continuation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between India and Indonesia on 7th March, 1979 at Jakarta.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A final view in the matter is yet to be taken.

Joint venture in Bangladesh

3871. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up some Joint ventures in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposed Indo-Bangla ventures;

(c) when these are likely to be get off ground;

(d) whether Bangladesh Government has already approved certain proposals from Indian private industrialists for setting up joint projects in that country; and

(e) if so, the broad details of these projects and names of the parties concerned and their participation by way of capital investment, know-how, supply of plant and machinery etc.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In the various high level meetings between India and Bangladesh, it has been mutually agreed that both the sides should *inter-alia* establish trade-creating Joint Ventures which could play an important role in the promotion of trade between the two countries. With a view to increasing the trade turnover between the two countries and to promote economic and industrial cooperation, export-oriented projects such as for the manufacture of sponge iron, urea fertilizer, newsprint paper and pulp have been identified with prospects of exports to India. Other important areas identified for industrial cooperation relate to development of machine tools, agro-based rural industries and other small scale industries. Both sides have agreed to explore the possibilities in the above fields.

However, Government of India has so far accorded approval in favour of M/s. Mohan Holdings Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi to set up a Joint venture in Bangladesh for the manufacture of Hi-Fashion Garments in collaboration with Mr. Abdul Aziz Mohammad Bhai of Dacca, Bangladesh in July, 1979.

(d) and (e). Government does not maintain details regarding approvals accorded by the Bangladesh Government to proposals from Indian private industrialists for setting up Joint projects in that Country.

Loss of Cotton Yarn due to over-used and Obsolete Machinery

3872. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any annual loss of cotton yarn due to over-used and obsolete machinery in the country; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the difficulties being experienced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The study conducted by National Productivity Council in December, 1976 indicated that the loss of output due to under-utilisation of capacity would come to about 184 million kgs. of cotton yarn during the period under analysis. The loss is not attributed exclusively to over-used and obsolete machinery.

Many mills have taken up programmes to modernise their units assisted by the soft loan scheme of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

यमुना पार क्षेत्र शाहदरा, दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार

3873. श्री चिन्तामणि जैना क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार क्षेत्र शाहदरा दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार का निर्माण करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में सुपर बाजार खोलने की नई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

नागरिक पूति मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) इस समय ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समय यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में सुपर बाजार की निम्नांकित शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं :-

1. खिचड़ीपुर }
2. विवेक बिहार
3. मानसरोवर पार्क
4. कान्ति नगर ।

उपयुक्त स्थान तथा व्यापार सुलभ होने पर यमुना पार क्षेत्र में सुपर बाजार की और शाखाएं खोली जायेंगी ।

Measures taken to check wasteful Government Expenditure

3874. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry to check the wasteful Government expenditure of the Central Ministries;

(b) the steps taken by the Centre to avoid the lapsing of the allocated funds and to utilise them in time; and

(c) is there any move to change the financial year from 31st March to 15th June for full utilisation of resources and to avoid the laps of the funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The measures taken to check the wasteful Government expenditure of the Central Ministries cover restriction on creation/filling up of posts, regulation of allowances like travelling allowance and over-time allowance and reduction of 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 schemes/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.

(b) One of the causes of shortfalls from the expected levels of expenditure on projects, leading to gaps between the budget estimates and the actual expenditure is less than adequate forward planning of the manpower and materials needed for the projects. This makes the budget estimates unrealistic and the targets originally set are also not reached. Instructions have, therefore, been issued by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission for the preparation of a forward looking budget in terms of men and materials for a few years and its periodical review to help the administrative authorities in framing realistic budget estimates, as well as in controlling the performance from year to year. Apart from this, with the introduction of the Integrated Financial Advice Scheme, the Integrated Financial Adviser is required to assist the Ministry in budget formulation scrutiny of projects and programmes for approval of the Ministry of Finance and post-budget vigilance to ensure that there are neither considerable shortfalls in expenditure nor unforeseen excesses for which provision has not been made either in the original budget or in the revised estimates. The close association of Integrated Financial Adviser and his staff with the formulation and implementation of all proposals involving expenditure helps in controlling the lapsing of the allocated funds and the utilisation of them in time.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Accident Insurance Claims

3875. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidental insurance claims received in respect of total number of accidents that took place in an year and the percentage ratio of accidental claims to the total number of accidents that took place in an year;

(b) the total number of accident claims settled in respect to such claims received in the past one year and the percentage ratio of accident claims settled to the claims received; and

(c) the total number of accident insurance claims rejected in respect to such claims received and the percentage ratio of claims rejected to such claims received in a year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a), (b) and (c): Information in the manner required by the Honourable Member is not readily available. However, the latest available information regarding motor accident insurance claims lodged with Insurance Companies in India is as under:

Year	No. of claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	No. of new claims intimated	Total (2) + (3)	No. of claims settled and/or closed during the year	Percentage (5) / (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978	1,04,887	1,60,724	2,65,611	1,43,782	54.1
1979	1,21,829	1,82,286	3,04,115	1,59,273	52.4

Every effort is made by the Insurance Companies to settle claims within a reasonable time limit. Separate figure of the number of claims rejected are not available but are included in the figures in the column of 'claims settled'.

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks in Andhra Pradesh

3876. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have drawn up a plan for opening of the new branches of the nationalised banks in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the next three years; and

(b) if so, the names of the places at which branches of the banks are proposed to be opened along with the names of the banks concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1979—81 is directed towards ensuring that the branch expansion efforts

of the commercial banks during this period are primarily devoted to opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in districts having a poorer banking coverage than 1 branch for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people. Set out in the statement is districtwise information for the State of Andhra Pradesh showing (i) the total number of rural/semi-urban branches required as per the norm indicated above, (ii) the number of rural/semi-urban branches functioning as at the end of December, 1979 and (iii) the number of licences/allotments issued/made by the Reserve Bank to the commercial banks and pending with them as at the end of December, 1979. The Reserve Bank is continuing the process of making further allotments for branch opening in deficit districts in consultation with the State Government and the Banks.

Names of centres to which the pending licences/allotments relate have been laid on the Table of the House on June 12, 1980 in fulfilment of an Assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 226 of February 1, 1980.

Statement

State : Andhra Pradesh

District	No. of rural/ semiurban branches required as per norm	No. of rural/ semiurban branches functioning as at the end of December 1979	No. of licences/ allotments for rural and semiurban centres pending in the banks as at the end of December 1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Adilabad	64	43	8
Anantapur	105	96	19
Ghittoor	114	111	14
Cuddapah	79	85	5

1	2	3	4
East Godavari	138	121	24
Guntur	124	117	16
Karimnagar	98	74	27
Khamman	69	92	8
Krishna	103	106	..
Kurnool	92	101	4
Mchoobnagar	96	73	17
Medak	74	47	7
Nalgonda	91	94	15
Nellore	74	63	7
Nizamabad	60	54	11
Prakasam	96	98	2
Warrangol	83	56	6
West Godavari	112	125	..
Hyderabad	54	12	..
Rangareddy . . . . .	..	43	20
Srikakulam . . . . .	..	68	14
Vizakapatnam	252	79	14
Vizianagaram . . . . .	..	62	1
Total	1978	1820	239

Formulation of Long Term Policy

3877. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growth expectation of the economy, Government have been urged to formulating a long term bank policy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The suggestion has been

noted by the Government. It may, however, be mentioned that the broad parameters of the long term policy, which the public sector banks are expected to pursue, were spelt out by the Prime Minister in her statement to the two Houses of Parliament, on July 21, 1969 after the Nationalisation of 14 commercial banks on July 19, 1969. These parameters still continue to be valid in the context of the role that the banks are expected to play in promoting economic development through increasing credit assistance to priority sectors in general and to the weaker sections of the

community and in the rural areas in particular. Within the broad frame work of these objectives and obligations, specific directives/guidelines, are issued by the Government/Reserve Bank of India from time to time in response to the emergent needs of changing situations.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का प्रशासनिक व्यय

3878. श्री राम बिलास पासवान . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के "गैर-विनिर्माता" उद्यमों का गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल उत्पादन, शुद्ध लाभ तथा प्रशासकीय खर्च कितना कितना रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि यह प्रशासकीय खर्च अत्यधिक है तथा उनका कोई औचित्य नहीं है ;

(ग) इस प्रशासकीय खर्च में किन किन मदों को सम्मिलित किया गया है, और

(घ) इस खर्च पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और उनके फलस्वरूप खर्च में किम हद तक कमी की जा सकी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट)

(क) अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य उन गैर-विनिर्माता उद्यमों की कुल बिक्री की जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं जिनमें से अधिकांश उद्यम सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। उन उद्यमों की गत तीन वर्ष की कुल बिक्री एवं कर पश्चात् निवल लाभ का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1978-	1977-	1976-
	79	78	77
कुल बिक्री	6695	6875	5510
कर पश्चात् निवल लाभ	55	79	96

सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा प्रशासनिक व्यय का लेखा प्रलग से नहीं रखा जाता क्योंकि कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसा करना आवश्यक नहीं है। अतः सरकारी क्षेत्र के गैर-विनिर्माणाकारी उद्यमों के प्रशासनिक व्यय का ब्यौरा उपर्युक्त नहीं है।

(ख) सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन को समय-समय पर की जाने वाली समीक्षा सम्बन्धी बैठकों और अन्य गहन अध्ययनों से सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि उनका प्रशासनिक व्यय, खासकर कारीबार में हुई वृद्धि एवं मुद्रा स्फीति के रख के कारण काम में आने वाली सामग्री की लागत में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए, अनुचित रूप से बहुत अधिक या अनौचित्यपूर्ण है।

(ग) सामान्यतः प्रशासनिक व्यय में प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों के वेतन एवं मजूरी, विपणन, प्रचार, प्रतिधि सत्कार, प्रतिधि गृहों के अनुरक्षण सम्बन्धी खर्च तथा विभिन्न उपाल्ल लाभ शामिल है।

(घ) सरकार ने हाल ही में प्रशासनिक व्यय, खासकर प्रतिधि सत्कार, कार-मुविधाओं, प्रतिधि गृहों, होटल आवास आदि पर किए जाने वाले खर्चों पर कड़ा नियन्त्रण रखने के लिए सरकारी उद्यमों की, अनुदेश जारी किए हैं। किन्तु यह अलग से नहीं बताया जा सकता है कि इन अनुदेशों के कारण प्रशासनिक व्यय में कितनी कमी हुई है।

दिल्ली में बहु-मंजिली इमारतों का आय-कर

विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य

3879 श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बनाई गई और निर्माणाधीन उन इमारतों की संख्या कितनी है जो आय-कर विभाग के ध्यान में है ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक इमारत का आय-कर विभाग द्वारा आंका गया मूल्य क्या है और आय-समाप्ति के विवरणों में दिखाया गया मूल्य क्या है तथा इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में आवश्यक जांच करके इस अन्तर पर देय कर की वसूली के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक इमारत के सम्बन्ध में वसूल किए जा रहे अतिरिक्त कर पेनल्टी और ध्याज की रकम कितनी है ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) :
 (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सरकारी उपकरणों के स्वामित्व में अतिथि गृहों पर व्यय

3880. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक सरकारी उपकरण के कितने अतिथि-गृह हैं और वे कहा-कहा स्थित हैं, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति मास उनमें कितने-कितने अतिथि ठहरे और उन अतिथि गृहों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) .

(क) और (ख) यथा सुलभ जानकारी अनुबन्ध 1 में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए, मध्या एल-टी० 1061/80].

New Terminal Building at Ahmedabad Airport

3881. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work for new terminal building at Ahmedabad Airport has been held up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for completion of the building without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-

LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Does not arise.

Closure of Cloth Mills

3882. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cloth mills which have been closed down state-wise on account of (i) financial difficulties (ii) labour trouble (iii) disputes among the partners during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some of them have since been re-opened; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the opening of others?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Closures of mills often arise due to either financial difficulties or labour trouble or both. A list of mills that were closed down during the last three years along with details of reopening is enclosed. There are no reports, however, of closures arising out of disputes among partners.

(b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The reopening of closed mills is decided on the individual merits of the case. Mills which are otherwise viable are got reopened through efforts of the concerned financial institutions and bankers or through mergers with healthy units or through takeover for management under Central/State Government.

Statement
Cotton textile mills closed down due to financial difficulties

Name of the mills	Position as on			
	30-4-78	30-4-79	30-4-80	10-6-80
Gujarat				
1. Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Closed since 14-12-76	Closed	Closed	Closed
2. Navjyot Mills, Kadi	Closed since 25-1-77	-do-	-do-	-do-
3. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad	Closed since 12-8-79	-do-	Reopened on 17-5-79	Working
4. Sidhpur Mills, Sidhpur	Working	Closed since 29-2-79	Reopened on 17-1-80	-do-
Karnataka				
5. Mahaceva Textiles, Hubli	Closed since 1-12-77	Closed	Reopened on 13-6-79	-do-
Kerala				
6. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Calicut	Closed since 1-10-76	Reopened on 29-6-78	Working	-do-
Uttar Pradesh				
7. J.K. Manufacturers Ltd. Kanpur-	Closed since 1-10-76	Closed	Closed	Closed
Cotton Textile mil's closed down due to labour trouble.				
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Devan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Secunderabad	Working	Working	Closed since 21-4-80	Closed
Uttar Pradesh				
2. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur	Closed since 6-12-77	Working Reopened 1-5-78	Working	Working
3. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Modinagar	Working	Working	Working	Closed since 17-5-80
West Bengal				
4. Sri Durga Cotton Mills Ltd., Konnagar	Closed since 25-11-76	Working Reopened on 1-8-78	Working	Working
5. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta	Working	Working	Closed Since 13-1-80	Working Reopened on 5-6-80
6. Mohini Mills Ltd., Belgharia, Calcutta	Working	Working	Closed since 28-2-80	Closed
7. Jayashree Textiles & Industries Ltd., Rishra	Working	Working	Working	Closed Since 20-5-80
Pondicherry				
8. Anglo-French Textiles, Pondicherry	Closed Since 14-3-78	Working Reopened June, 78	Working	Working

No mill has been reported to have closed on account of dispute between partners.

Expenditure on Tours of Ministers and staff accompanying them

3883. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the foreign tours of the various Ministers of Central Government during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the staff accompanying them; and

(b) the countries they visited and the business transacted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of Ministers and their personal staff for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1980, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Declaration of Vizilingam Kovalam Port as Customs Port

3884. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that a proposal is pending before it regarding the declaration of Vizilingam- Kovalom Port as Customs Port; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A proposal was received for declaring these two places as Customs ports. But, having regard to the direction and volume of actual, or even potential, foreign trade from these places, Government have not found it possible to accept the proposal. Kovalam, however, is a port for purposes of coastal trade.

Payment of Interest on Foreign Loans

3885. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing the amount paid as interest to each foreign country from which loans have been accepted by Government of India during the last financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The estimated amount of interest payable by the Government of India during 1979-80 on loans obtained from foreign countries is given in the attached statement.

Statement

<i>Names of Countries</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>
1. Austria	0.81
2. Belgium	0.75
3. Canada	1.93
4. Denmark	0.05
5. Federal Republic of Germany	35.56
6. France	16.47
7. Italy	1.14
8. Japan	35.41
9. Netherlands	9.73
10. Switzerland	1.24
11. U.K.	9.43
12. U.S.A.	52.67
13. Czechoslovakia	0.83
14. Hungary	0.28
15. Poland	0.21
16. U.S.S.R.	9.78
17. Yugoslavia	Neg.
18. U.A.E.	1.42
19. Abu Dhabi Fund	0.36
20. Kuwait Fund	1.81
21. Saudi Fund	0.42
22. Iraq	3.22
23. Iran	20.31
Total	203.83

Percentage of Expenditure on Salaries and Allowances to Central Revenue

3886. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the percentage of expenditure on salaries and allowances to the Revenues of the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The percentage of expenditure on salaries and allowances on the civilian employees to the Revenues of the Central Government is 15.6 during the year 1978-79.

Malpractices by Non-Banking Companies

3887. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Reserve Bank to enquire into allegations that many of non-banking companies had been indulging in malpractices regarding the refund and the principals and payment of interest is irregular;

(b) whether Government are aware that the important reason for depositors to be attracted to these companies is the 16 or 17 per cent rate of interest they offer, compared to the banks maximum of 10 per cent for five years and more; and

(c) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government has not asked the Reserve Bank of India to conduct any general enquiry in the matter. However, when individual complaints in regard to non refund of principal and/or non-payment of interest by non-banking companies are received, they are brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India for appropriate action.

(b) Several Non-Banking Companies are inviting fixed deposits at a rate of interest generally higher than that offered by banks.

(c) Ceilings have been prescribed on the quantum of deposits which can be accepted by the companies under the Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in the case of Non-Banking Miscellaneous and Financial Companies and by the Department of Company Affairs under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 1975 in the case of Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies.

Reaction of Government to grievances of Policy Holders

3888. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy holder of the Life Insurance Corporation is a substantial loser in the package of measures announced by the organisation in April, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the agents have submitted a memorandum to Government that while the reduction of premium rates is largely illusory and at the best marginal in the case of 'without profits' policies, the most popular among the LIC's policies with loan facilities have been withdrawn; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the grievances of the policy holders and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. The LIC had appointed a Committee of Actuaries to examine its current premium rates and to suggest actuarial bases for revising the premiums. The revision of premium rates made by the LIC in the light of the Report of the Committee of Actuaries has resulted in reduction in premiums under most Plans and a marginal increase in premiums under the Money Back Plan. The extent of benefit or otherwise to the individual policy-

holder arising from the revision of premium rates depends upon his choice of the Insurance Plan and term of the policy.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been represented that while on the one hand Anticipated Endowment Plans have been discontinued, the premiums under the Money Back Plan have been increased and there is no loan facility provided under that Plan. It may be stated that the Anticipated Endowment Plans have been discontinued in order to eliminate duplication with the Money Back Plan. Further, the marginal increase in the premiums under the Money Back Plan has resulted from change in the actuarial bases on which the overall revision of premium rates has been undertaken. The Money Back Plan does not provide for any loan facility in view of the fact that it provides for payment of larger|more frequent instalment of sum assured than the Anticipated Endowment Plans and in consequence the reserve under the Money Back policies are relatively lower.

As the revision of premium rates and changes introduced by the LIC are based on actuarial considerations and take into account all material factors, Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.

Upward Revision in Steel Prices

3889. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL management has suggested to Government the need for upward revision in steel prices to offset cost escalations that have taken place in the last four years; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Employment Potentialities in Nationalised Banks in Karnataka

3890. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the employment potentialities during the next three years in nationalised banks in Karnataka Bank, branch-wise;

(b) number of persons employed up-to-date by the nationalised banks in Karnataka, district-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) steps so far being taken to create more employment potentialities in these banks in the State, bank-wise and district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Considering the large number of nationalised banks which have a very large number of branches in the State of Karnataka, collecting information district-wise and branch-wise will be a very time consuming process and it may not be commensurate with the time and effort involved in this exercise. Information, bank-wise, for the State as a whole would, however, be collected and laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(c) As business grows, banks are opening more and more branches in hitherto unbanked areas and as a result thereof, employment opportunities in the banking industry are increasing.

System of Recruitment in C.D.A., Patna

3891. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of recruitment on zone basis has created imbalance in the strength in comparison to the sanctioned posts in the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna; and

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to adopt the policy of recruitment on State basis to eliminate transfer and expenses on T.A.?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy for Staff Canteen of Central Office of SAIL at Saraidala

3893. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff Canteen of Central Office of SAIL at Saraidala could not be started due to non-sanctioning the subsidy by the Management; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting the subsidy for the staff Canteen?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Procedure for Selection of Managing Directors and Directors of Nationalised Banks

3894. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the procedure adopted by Government in selecting the (1) Managing Directors and (2) other Directors of nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): A Managing Director of a nationalised bank, who is also its Chief Executive, is appointed by the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, in pursuance of clause 3(a) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. The criteria for

selecting the person for the post of a Managing Director/Executive Director is that he should be either from within the bank/banking industry or a person outside the banking industry having special knowledge and practical experience of financial, economic or business administration. Besides the special knowledge and practical experience, the person to be selected should possess qualities of leadership and be, in the judgement of the Government, the most suitable to head that bank.

The appointments of other Directors on the Boards of nationalised banks are made in accordance with the provisions contained in clause 3(b) to (h) of the Scheme, referred to above, *vide* Annexure.

Statement

Extract of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970.

3. Constitution of the Board.—As soon as may be after the commencement of this Scheme, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute the Board of a nationalised bank, consisting of—

(a) not more than two whole-time Directors, of whom one shall be the Managing Director, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank;

(b) (i) one Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are workmen, to be appointed by the panel of three such employees furnished to it by the representative Union, within a date to be specified by the Central Government, which date shall not be more than six weeks from the date of the communication made by the Central Government requiring the representative Union to furnish the panel of names;

Provided that where the Central Government is of opinion that owing to the delay which is likely to occur in the verification and certification of any Union or federation as a representative Union, it is necessary in the interests of the nationalised bank so to do, it may appoint any employee of the nationalised bank, who is a workman, to be a Director of that Bank.

(ii) (A) where there is no representative Union to represent the workmen of a nationalised bank, or

(B) where such representative Union, being in existence, omits or fails to furnish any panel of names within the specified date, or

(C) where all the persons specified in the panel furnished by the representative Union, are disqualified, whether under item (iii) of this sub-clause or under clause 10, the Central Government may at its discretion appoint such workman of the nationalised bank, as it may think fit, to be a Director of such bank;

(iii) a workman of a nationalised bank shall be disqualified for being appointed as a Director unless—

(a) he is, and has been, serving for a continuous period of not less than five years in the nationalised bank or in the existing bank of which the nationalised bank is the corresponding new bank, or partly in one and partly in the other, and

(b) he is of such age that there is no likelihood of his attaining the age of superannuation during his term of office as a Director;

(c) one Director, from among the employees of the nationalised bank, who are not workmen, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank;

(d) one Director, who, in the opinion of the Central Government is competent to represent the interests of depositors, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank from among the depositors of the bank.

(e) three Directors, who, in the opinion of the Central Government, are competent to represent respectively the interests of farmers, workers and artisans, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank.

(f) not more than five Directors, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank, from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of one or more matters which are likely to be useful for the working of the nationalised bank;

(g) one Director who is an official of the Reserve Bank to be appointed by the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, 'an official of the Reserve Bank' includes an officer of the Reserve Bank who is deputed by that Bank under section 54AA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) to any institution referred to therein.

(h) one Director who is an official of the Central Government, to be appointed by that Government.

Workmen engaged in Dalli Rajhara Iron Ore Mines in M.P.

3895. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1426 on 21st March, 1980 regarding working in Dalli Rajhara captive Iron Ore Mines in M.P. and state:

(a) whether he is aware that all these workmen have been stopped from work instead of being departmentalised since bringing misery and starvation to them; and

(b) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, Government have issued notification prohibiting the employment of contract labour in (i) over-burden removal, (ii) drilling and blasting, and (iii) float ore operations in iron ore mines with effect from 10th May, 1980. In terms of the aforesaid notification, in Dalli Rajhara Captive Iron Ore Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant, the only areas to be departmentalised were drilling and blasting. Blasting operations have already been departmentalised and the process of departmentalising the drilling operations is in progress. Appointment offers were provisionally issued in favour of 113 persons belonging to the contract labour force. Chhattisgarh Mines Sharmik Sangh, however, insisted that the Management had no right to select or reject any one, and that the Management should engage all the contract labourers as the departmental workforce. While discussions were going on, the workers went on a strike from 16th May, 1980. Industrial Relations machinery is seized of the matter and the Management is also making all possible efforts to settle the outstanding demands through discussion and conciliation. Because of the continuance of the strike and other unlawful activities by a section of workers, the Management have not been able to departmentalise the work pertaining to drilling operations so far.

झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) के निकट वेण्टोनाइट के निक्षेप

3896. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सर्वे भ्राफ इंडिया द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार जिला झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) के निकट वेण्टोनाइट के निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब एवं कहाँ पर किया गया था और यह धातु किन-किस स्थान पर और कितनी मात्रा में पाया गया है तथा इस धातु से युक्त पट्टी की लम्बाई क्या है .

(ग) इस धातु का उपयोग किस प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता है और उसका महत्व क्या है ,

(घ) क्या इस धातु की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इसके खनन के गर्मीर प्रयास करने का है, और

(ङ) क्या इस धातु का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसी संयंत्र की स्थापना का विचार है और यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण को जिला झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) में वेण्टोनाइट के किसी निक्षेप का पता नहीं चला है । परन्तु वर्ष 1978 में राज्य के खान तथा भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के दौरान इग जिले में वेण्टोनाइट के होने का पता चला था ।

(ख) वेण्टोनाइट कोई धातु न हो कर एक प्रकार की मिट्टी है । यह मिट्टी जिला झालावाड़ में चौकी, चांडी खेड़ी, डोवरा, जिगरिया, मधनिया, खेटा खेदा आदि स्थानों पर पाई गई है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1979 में चांडी खेड़ी के समीप वेण्टोनाइट के लिए विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया था और अब तक लगभग 1 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में लगभग 40 लाख टन भंडार होने की पुष्टि हुई है । भण्डारों की समग्र स्थिति का पता समन्वयेयी कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर ही चल सकेगा ।

(ग) वेण्टोनाइट का इस्तेमाल मुख्यतः तेल-कूपों की ड्रिलिंग, कच्चे लोहे की गोलियाँ बनाने, फाउण्ट्री, तैलाक्त रंग धोलों, चीनी मिट्टी उद्योग, रबड़ और सीमेंट आदि उद्योगों में होता है। चूँकि इसका उपयोग तेलकूपों की ड्रिलिंग में होता है, अतः इस खनिज की मांग खाड़ी के देशों में है ।

(घ) और (ङ) इस मिट्टी के बारे में सर्वेक्षण हो जाने तथा उसके विभिन्न गुणों का निर्धारण हो जाने के बाद ही उसके खनन के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

राजस्थान में अफीम की खेती कम करने वाले किसानों के लाइसेंसों का नवीकरण

3897. श्री चतुर्भुज क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिकूल मौसम के कारण झालावाड़ और कोटा जिले (राजस्थान) में अफीम का कम उत्पादन होने के कारण अफीम की खेती के लिए जो लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये गये थे, उनका नवीकरण नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिक उत्पादकों के लाइसेंस पुनः जारी करने का है जिनके लाइसेंस उपरोक्त कारणों से रद्द कर दिये गये थे और प्रतिकूल मौसम अथवा प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के कारण जिन्हें नुकसान हुआ है अथवा जिन्होंने अफीम की खेती का क्षेत्र कम कर दिया है ताकि उन्हें कुछ राहत दी जा सके ?

बिल मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट). (क) सरकार को मिली रपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि फसल-वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान राजस्थान यूनिट के कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों में प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण जिन काश्तकारों की फसल को आंशिक नुकसान पहुंचा था उन्हें, वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, अर्हताप्रदायी उपज घटा कर प्रतिहेक्टेयर 12 किलोग्राम करके 1979-80 की फसल के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गए थे। जिन मामलों में तमदीक करने के बाद

यह पाया गया कि नुकसान काफी भारी तथा बड़ी मात्रा में हुआ है उनमें इस बात पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही कि काश्तकारों ने कितनी उपज दी, लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए थे।

(ख) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (क) के अन्तर्गत स्पष्ट किया गया है प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण फसल क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के मामलों में उपयुक्त राहत प्रदान की जाती है।

Assistant/Deputy Managers working in Hotel Division of I.T.D.C.

3898. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Managers and Deputy Managers are working in the Hotel Division of ITDC;

(b) how many of them were recruited or promoted during the last five years; and

(c) how many of them are qualified from the Madras Catering College?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). As on 30-6-1980, the details of Sr. Assistant Managers, Asstt. Managers and Deputy Managers who have been recruited and promoted during last 5 years and are working in the hotel Division of ITDC are as under:

	Recruited during the last 5 years	Promoted during the last 5 years	Total strength as on 31-6-80
	1	2	3
1. Asstt. Managers	66	11	81
2. Sr. Asstt. Managers	3	46	51
3. Dy. Managers	3	12	16

(c) Out of the above, two Assistant Managers and 2 Deputy Managers are qualified from the Madras Catering College, Madras.

State Jute Corporation

3899. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra State Government has been allowed to set up a 'State Cotton Corporation' of its own, a State Government undertaking;

(b) if so, whether the West Bengal Government will be similarly allowed to form a 'State Jute Corporation' of its own; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Public distribution system

3900. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a distinct improvement has been made during the last four months to tone up the public distribution system;

(b) if so, the number of fair price shops opened during this period;

(c) whether the off-take from the Central pool for these shops has increased; and

(d) whether efforts have been made to raid shops to unearth hoarded goods and if so, the number of such raids conducted during this period and the quantity of foodgrains recovered and the number of persons punished?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of fair price shops has increased from 2.40 lakhs in March, 1980 to 2.55 lakhs in June, 1980. Thus 15,000 fair price shops were opened during this period.

(c) No, Sir. During the period from March to June every year, the off-take of foodgrains from Central pool decreases due to arrival of new harvest in the open market.

(d) According to the information received from State Governments, extensive raids/inspections have been carried out during the last four months to enforce the storage control orders. The exact number of raids, the quantity of foodgrains recovered and the number of persons punished is being ascertained.

Agricultural Development Bank

3901. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

KUMARI KAMLA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Agricultural Development Bank in the country for the benefit of farmers;

(b) the names of the States which are interested in this proposal; and

(c) the area that will be covered in the beginning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have since agreed in principle to set up a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. Details of the proposal are being worked out.

(b) and (c). The proposed bank's jurisdiction will cover all the States in the country.

Import of coal

3902. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have okayed the prospects of coal import plant;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that imported coking coal will cost over Rs. 800 a tonne;

(c) what are the countries from which the coking coal was imported during May and June, 1980; and from where it will be imported in future;

(d) whether the contracts in this regard with Japan, Australia and USSR have been finalised; and

(e) is not, by what time all the contracts in this regard is likely to be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The proposal for import of coking coal during the year 1980-81 is under active consideration. Details regarding the price, countries from which imports will be made and finalisation of contracts can be worked out only after the decision has been taken and other formalities concluded.

"Air-India Pressured" to buy Five Planes

3903. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published by 'India Abroad', a weekly newspaper published from New York, in its issue dated 6th June, 1980, under the caption "Air-India Pressured" to buy five planes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air-India have already rejected the offer for purchase of Five Boeing-747 aircraft and informed the concerned party accordingly.

Steps to conserve Energy and Fuel in Government, Public Sector and other organisations

3904. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what active steps Government have taken to conserve energy and fuel in Government, Public Sector and other organisations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister has issued instructions to various departments and State Governments to make effective cut in consumption by Ministers and all Government officers; and

(c) if so, the quantum of fuel and energy savings and the financial benefit arising therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Government is taking various measures to effect savings in the consumption of petrol in the country. Some of the important steps taken to conserve fuel and energy in Government, public sector undertakings and other organisations are as under:—

(i) Introduction of an improved version of kerosene wick stove possessing a thermal efficiency of about 60 per cent as against the thermal efficiency of 40 to 45 per cent possessed by other kerosene wick stoves usually sold in the market.

(ii) Advising Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments and public sector under-

takings to effect savings in the consumption of motor spirit (petrol) in their staff cars.

(iii) Initiating studies in the State Road Transport Undertakings, having a large fleet of vehicles, for greater efficiency in the utilisation of high speed diesel oil in transport sector.

(iv) Giving advice to State Governments to statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns, and on local transport vehicles as well as to control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption.

(v) Substitution of Furnace Oil by Coal, wherever it is technologically feasible.

(vi) Providing advisory service to the industries for the adoption of measures aimed at improvement of efficiency in the use of furnace oil.

(vii) Issuing detailed guidelines for energy conservation.

(viii) The Government also set up a Working Group on energy to develop a perspective in the development of energy sector and to recommend appropriate policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources. The working group had submitted its Report in November, 1979 identifying conservation and improving of efficiency in the energy use as the economy measure for managing the demand for energy in the industrial sector.

(ix) In the coal sector also, the conservation measures are being pursued mainly through the adoption of improved mining techniques to maximise the recovery and reduce loss due to mining collapse and underground fires. Steps are also being taken to develop techniques to upgrading middlings so that they can also be used in the steel industry.

Techniques of making coke from non-coking and semi-coking coals are also being developed. A plant is being established at Talcher to produce form coke.

(x) In the power sector about 60 per cent of power generation in the country is derived from thermal power plants mainly using coal as fuel. The specific fuel consumption in thermal power plants has come down gradually with the adoption of larger units and improvements in the utilisation of power plants made possible with gradual integration of power systems. The gross efficiency of thermal power plants which stood at about 17 per cent in 1955 has gradually increased to about 27 per cent at present. The efficiency would further improve with the increase in the larger size units presently under installation and their stabilisation.

(xi) The process of dieselisation and electrification in the railways has contributed to substantial saving of energy.

(xii) Finance Ministry have issued instruction on the 22nd May, 1979 to various Departments of Central Government, public sector undertakings etc. laying down certain norms and introduction of effective economy measures for reducing actual consumption of petrol in respect of staff cars, service vehicles and field vehicles maintained by various Government offices as well as the public enterprises. The guidelines required *inter-alia* that the petrol consumed by the staff cars should be restricted to 66-2/3 per cent of the quantity consumed during the year 1978-79 in respect of non-operational vehicles and 85 per cent in respect of operational vehicles. The maximum limit of 900 litres per quarter in respect of cars that may be used by Ministers and their personal staff at different occasions prescribed in October, 1973 has been brought down to 750 litres per quarter with effect

from 22-5-79. Purchase of new staff cars has been banned except in the case of new organisations only with the approval of the Finance Ministry. The Ministries have also been asked to examine whether their requirements can be met by three-wheeler vehicles instead of staff cars. The use of staff cars for non-duty journeys has been banned. The Ministries have been asked to eliminate dead mileage to the maximum extent possible by parking Government cars in closed garages in the office buildings or the nearby buildings.

It is not possible to estimate the cost likely savings arising from the steps taken so far.

**सहकारी किसान चीनी मिल महमूदाबाद,
उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता**

3905. **श्री रामलाल राही** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सपति समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी किसान चीनी मिल, महमूदाबाद, सीतापुर ने मशीनरी आदि की स्थापना और अधिप्राप्ति के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से लगभग चार करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह सहायता अब तक न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, इस प्रकार से कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट)

(क) और (ख) 24 जनवरी 1980 को, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (आई० एफ० सी० आई०) को किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल्स लिमिटेड महमूदाबाद जिला-सीतापुर (उ० प्र०) से एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें कि एक नई चीनी की फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने के लिए, इस परियोजना की पूंजी लागत के एक अंश के रूप में, 490 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता मांगी गई थी ।

अगस्त, 1980 में चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटने तक, अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं, नई चीनी मिलों तथा विस्तृत परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही थी, जो कि सम्पत्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित "प्रोत्साहन योजना" के

अन्तर्गत, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये जा रहे प्रोत्साहनों पर मुख्यत निर्भर थी। अगस्त, 1978 में चीनी पर नियंत्रण हट जाने के फलस्वरूप, उक्त प्रोत्साहन योजना समाप्त हो गई। इसलिए, नई चीनी परियोजनाओं की वित्तीय क्षमता का मूल्यांकन, चीनी उद्योग में व्याप्त वर्तमान शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाता है। चीनी उद्योग के लिए प्रोत्साहन की योजना में सशोधन तथा समीक्षा करने के लिए, भारत सरकार द्वारा एक अन्तः मंत्रालय दल का गठन किया गया था। सरकार को, मई, 1980 में इस दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है। इस रिपोर्ट पर की जाने वाली कार्रवाई तथा सरकार के निर्णय की घोषणा के बारे में, कृषि मंत्रालय में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रोत्साहन की योजना की घोषणा के बाद ही भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम, किसान सहकारी चीनी मिलों लिमिटेड, महमूदाबाद सहित अन्य नई चीनी मिलों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करने की स्थिति में होगा।

Supply of Steel Through West Bengal Small Industry Corporation

3906 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether in a recent communication to him the West Bengal Industries Minister has pointed out that the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation is a canalising agency for supply of steel to small units;

(b) whether he has also pointed out that the State Corporation is given quota of steel and scarce items on the basis of allocations worked out by the Union Ministry;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the Centre has issued orders to the effect that henceforth small entrepreneurs in the Durgapur-Asansol belt will directly receive steel from the stockyards on application; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) There is a recent communication from the West Bengal Minister-in-charge for Cottage and Small Scale Industries to the Minister of State for Industry in this regard.

(c) and (d). While the normal channel of supplies of iron and steel to S.S.I. Units is through the S.S.I. Corporations, provision had been made that if at any point of time an item is not available with the S.S.I. Corporation, then the stockyard may supply the same to the unit on production of a certificate from the S.S.I. Corporation to the effect that the item is not available with them and it would have been supplied to the unit if it had been available. This provision was made to reduce hardship to the S.S.I. units and is applicable not only to West Bengal but to all the States. This provision was there in 1979-80 and is being continued in 1980-81 also.

Power Shortage Affects production of Rails

3907. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent power shortage has affected the production of rails;

(b) if so, what has been the production of rails during the past six months; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). There is a shortage of Production in rails for various reasons including Power shortage. Production of rails during January to June 1980 is given below:—

Name of the plant	January-June 1980
1. Bhilai . . .	102,100 tonnes
2. IISCO . . .	9,500 tonnes
3. TISCO . . .	5,073 tonnes

(c) With a view to improve the production of steel including rails a number of measures have been initiated and important among them include

close and constant liaison with the Ministry of Energy, Damodar Valley Corporation, State Electricity Boards, coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and coking coal to the steel plants. Actual supplies of power and coal as well as other essential inputs are being closely monitored at various levels on a daily basis. Steps have also been taken to ensure better generation of power from the existing captive power plants as also to augment their capacities to meet the acute shortage of ferro-silicon and good quality of coking coal. SAIL have been allowed to import coking coal as well as ferro-silicon.

सरकारी उपकरणों को हुई वृद्धि

3908 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री सरकारी उपकरण ब्यूरो के अन्तर्गत बीमार एककों के बारे में 20 अप्रैल, 1979 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 822 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हानि में चलने वाले 13 एककों में से किस किस एकक में प्रतिष्ठान/प्रशासन तथा प्रबन्ध को अकुशल पाया गया और इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तरदायी प्रत्येक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ख) प्रत्येक एकक को विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी हानि हुई और किस किस एकक को अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कच्चा माल नहीं प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगनभाई बरोट) .

(क) 20 अप्रैल, 1979 के प्रश्न सं 822 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित 13 एककों में जिन अनेक बातों के समन्वित परिणामस्वरूप घाटा रहा, उनमें "प्रचालन एवं प्रबन्धकीय कार्यकुशलता" में गिरावट आना भी एक कारण है, किन्तु यही एक मात्र ऐसा कारण नहीं है जिससे कार्य-निष्पादन में गिरावट आई। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। यह बताना अप्रासंगिक न होगा कि इन 13 में से 7 उद्यमों के कार्यानिष्पादन में सुधार हुआ है क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1978-79 के दौरान इनके घाटे में कमी हुई है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन 13 उद्यमों द्वारा उठाए गए घाटे का विवरण संलग्न है। इनमें से किसी उद्यम ने भी यह सूचित नहीं किया कि उन्होंने 1978-79 में अपेक्षित कच्चे माल की अत्यधिक तंगी उठाई।

क्रमांक	उद्योग का नाम	विवरण		
		(लाख रुपयों में)		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	3445	6720	1524
2.	फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स त्रावणकोर	1396	886	554
3.	केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि०	546	672	573
4.	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	124	191	55
5.	हिन्दुस्तान एटीबायोटेकम लि०	54	211	197
6.	भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लि०	121	148	65
7.	भारत ग्राम्यात्मिक ग्नास लि०	78	101	98
8.	उद्योग पुनर्स्थापन निगम	161	183	183
9.	भारत हैवी प्लेट एण्ड वैमल्स लि०	66	60	538
10.	भारत अल्यूमिनियम क० लि०	361	391	551
11.	कोल इंडिया लि०	100	143	226
12.	टेनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन	218	280	294
13.	बीको लारो क० लि०	38	138	159

Capacity of Jute Factory to be set up in Andhra Pradesh

3909. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the capacity of the Jute factory to be set up at Salur in Vizianagram District of Andhra Pradesh is sought to be reduced by the State Government;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the reasons why the Central Government has not released loans through the I.F.G.I. to the State Government, required for this industry which is mainly for the benefit of tribals and backward classes; and

(d) when is this factory likely to be set up?

1323 LS-5.

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Loan has not yet been sanctioned because the project is under revision by the Andhra Pradesh Fibres Limited.

(d) Andhra Pradesh Fibres Limited are still looking for a collaborator and hence it is too early to give any idea of the date of setting up of the factory.

Tourists in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

3910. SHRI K P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sudden spurt in the num-

ber of foreign tourists visiting the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware of the nationality of such visitors and if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh have any spots of tourist attraction and also the names of Indian travel agencies which have been promoting such visits; and

(d) Government's reaction in this matter?

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

(b) Although no nationality-wise statistics are available of the foreign tourists visits tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh, yet Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh, was visited by a few foreign tourists among which were Chinese, Canadian, German, Japanese, Swiss, Dutch and Russian.

(c) The spots of tourist attraction in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh are, Kanha National Park, Mandu, Eastar, Amarkantak and Maheshwar.

Mostly foreign tourists visit Kanha National Park to view the wild life. The travel agencies who promote tours to Kanha National Park only are Mountain Travels, Allwyn Cooper, Wildlife Adventure Tours, Orient Express, Trade Wings and Saha & Rai in Delhi and Travel Corporation (India) Private Limited, Thomas Cook and Blue Skies in Bombay.

(d) Does not arise.

तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल-साधक (सम्पत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत अपीलिय न्यायाधिकरण पर व्यय

3911. श्री मूलचन्द्र शर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छलसाधक (सम्पत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत अपीलिय न्यायाधिकरण पर कुल व्यय कितना हुआ है और वेतन तथा यात्रा भत्ता और महंगाई भत्ते के रूप में कितना धन दिया गया ; और

(ख) न्यायाधिकरण में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं तथा उनके पदों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक कर्मचारी का वेतन कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मगनसाई बरोट) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण-पत्र मभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

भाग 'क' वेतन तथा भत्ता

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (30-6-80 तक)
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1 वेतन	2,20,909	2,56,114	2,51,013	67,011
2. महंगाई भत्ता	48,801	70,582	88,646	35,985
3 नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता	10,523	13,127	13,141	4,101
4 मकान किराया भत्ता	11,577	16,686	18,880	4,758
5. प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता	7,812	15,698	12,919	3,654
6. शहारी भत्ता	3,699	3,712	3,600	395
7 व्यय सम्बन्धी भत्ता	3,600	—	—	—
8 यात्रा भत्ता	21,925	5,570	27,317	* (ग्राकडे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)
कुल	3,28,846	3,81,489	4,15,516	

* जून 1980 के दूमरे पखवाड़े में ही एक दौरा किया गया था।

भाग 'ब'

न्यायाधिकरण में फिलहाल कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा, प्रत्येक कर्मचारी द्वारा धारित पद और जून 1980 में प्रत्येक कर्मचारी द्वारा लिया गया मासिक वेतन ।

क्रम सं०	नाम तथा पदनाम	वेतनमान	इस समय (लय) गया भत्ते सहित वेतन (बिना कटौती के)
1	2	3	4
			रुपये
1.	न्यायमूर्ति श्री एफ० एस० गिल, अध्यक्ष	3500.00 रुपये निश्चित, इसमें से पेंशन संबंधी लाभ घटाए जाने हैं ।	2538.95
2.	श्री कलाश नारायण, सदस्य	3000.00 रुपये निश्चित, इसमें से पेंशन सम्बन्धी लाभ घटाये जाने है ।	1711.00
3.	श्री प्रमोनाथ, सदस्य	3000.00 रुपये निश्चित, इसमें से पेंशन सम्बन्धी लाभ घटाये जाने है ।	1711.00
		रुपये	
4.	श्री एस० बी० माथुर, स्थानापन्न रजिस्ट्रार	1100.—1600	1626.00
5.	श्री जी० कृष्णन्, निजी सचिव]	775—1200	1719.30
6.	श्री आर० के० पुरी, निजी सचिव	775—1200	1831.80
7.	श्री टी० वी० आर० वी० राघवन्, बरिष्ठ निजी सहायक	650—1040	1455.60
8.	श्री एम० पी० सेठ, अधीक्षक (तकनीकी) ¹	700—900	1219.80
9.	श्री पी० के० जैन, कोर्ट मास्टर	550—900	1053.00
10.	श्री सुन्दर कुमार, आशुलिपिक ग्रेड II	425—800	1284.00
11.	श्री टी० यू० के० नैयर, आशुलिपिक ग्रेड II	425—800	1147.60
12.	श्री बलदेव कृष्ण, आशुलिपिक ग्रेड II	425—800	882.20
13.	श्री टी० एन० शर्मा, सहायक	425—800	856.20
14.	श्री आर० सी० नारग, सहायक	425—800	936.20
15.	श्री बलजीत सिंह, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330—560	790.70
16.	श्री सी० एस० नेगी, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330—560	801.60
17.	श्री सी० पी० कटारिया, आशुलिपिक ग्रेड III	330—560	768.95

1	2	3	4
		रुपये	रुपये
18.	श्री गुरमीत मिह, आणुलिपिक ग्रेड III	330—560	812. 20
19.	श्री रोशन लाल, ग्र 0 श्रे 0 लि 0	260—400	694. 75
20.	श्री डी 0 डी 0 अरोड़ा, ग्र 0 श्रे 0 लि 0	260—400	643. 60
21.	श्री ओम प्रकाश, स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर	260—400	510. 30
22.	श्री मस्त राम, सुरक्षा गार्ड	260—400	510. 30
23.	श्री जिले राम, सुरक्षा गार्ड	260—400	510. 30
24.	श्री एम 0 पी 0 बिष्ट, दफ्तरी	200—250	475. 95
25.	श्री प्रमन्न सिंह, कोर्ट ग्रटेन्डेंट	200—250	405. 70
26.	श्री एम 0 पी 0 वशिष्ठ, सन्देश-वाहक	196—232	397. 95
27.	श्री जसवंत सिंह, सन्देश-वाहक	196—232	*397. 95
28.	श्री शिव स्वामी, सन्देश-वाहक	196—232	391. 90
29.	श्री हरि दास, फराश एवं झाड़ूकश	196—232	403. 80

तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छलसाधक (सम्पत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा किया जाना

3912. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छलसाधक (संपत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत किन लोगों की संपत्ति पर अब तक वास्तविक कब्जा किया गया है; ऐसी संपत्ति का मूल्य और ब्यौरा क्या है और किन तारीखों को इन पर कब्जा किया गया ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 और 1980 में इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत संपत्ति पर कब्जा करने के लिए नोटिस जारी किये गये थे, यदि हां, तो वर्षवार, उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने मामले गलत साबित हुए थे; और

(ग) इस अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों पर जुर्माना किया गया तथा उन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया तथा क्या उसकी एक सूची भा पटल पर रखी जायगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मंगलभाई बारोट) : (क) 31 मई, 1980 तक, 56 मामलों में लगभग 26 66 लाख रुपये मूल्य की सम्पत्ति पर वास्तविक कब्जा किया गया—इसका ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-- 1 में दिया गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल-टी- 1062/ 80]

(ख) तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल साधक (सम्पत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम की धारा 6(1) के अधीन नोटिस नीचे दिए अनुसार जारी किये गये .

1976	.	561
1977	.	493
1978	.	746
1979	.	393
31 मई 1980 तक	.	117

कोई भी नोटिस गलत साबित नहीं हुआ। लेकिन जांच और सुनवाई के बाद समपहरण-कार्यवाही, नीचे दिये अनुसार समाप्त कर दी गई :-

1976	.	.	कुछ नहीं
1977	.	.	46
1978	.	.	123
1979	.	.	473
31 मई, 1980 तक	.	.	43

इन आकड़ों में, पिछले वर्षों से आगे लाए गये वे मामले भी शामिल हैं जिन में धारा 6 के अधीन नोटिस जारी किये गये थे परन्तु नोटिस जारी किये जाने वाले वर्ष के दौरान इन मामलों का निपटारा नहीं किया गया।

(ग) अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अर्धन 62 मामलों में लगभग 10.85 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना लगाया गया है जैसा कि अनुबन्ध-II में दिखाया गया है। [प्रन्चालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल-टी-1062 80]। तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छलसाधक (सम्पत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम के अधीन मुकदमा चलाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Stay of Orders of Adjudication/orders-in-Appeal under the Central Excise and customs Laws.

3913. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for stay of orders of adjudication or orders-in-appeal under the Central Excise and Customs laws are in a majority of cases not taken up for consideration and, where these applications are considered, they are rejected without hearing; and

(b) the guidelines, if any, followed to avoid discrimination of some assesses who are allowed stay *vis.a-vis* other assessees who are not allowed stay, of such orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Wherever, the appellants seek personal hearing for grant of stay it is invariably granted by the appro-

priate authority. Such stay applications are considered with reference to the facts of each case, keeping in view the financial condition of the appellant, and certain guidelines issued by the Ministry for the expeditious disposal of such applications. There is therefore, no question of any discrimination in these cases. The Ministry has also not received any complaint in this half.

Export of Vegetables

3914. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vegetables are being exported to other countries; and

(b) if so, the countries to which these are exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major importing countries are Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Bahrein and Muscat.

Exploration for Asbestos

3915. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploration is being made to find out asbestos in the country; and

(b) if so, the results achieved till now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In the current annual programme of Geological Survey of India, search for asbestos and other minerals will be made along with the large-scale mapping of Vempalle Formation in Andhra Pradesh.

(b): As a result of the exploration work carried out by Geological Survey of India and other Agencies in the past, total reserves of 770047 tonnes of asbestos of all varieties have been assessed.

Export Duty on Cloth

3916. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the rate of export duty levied on the cloth exported to various countries and the total amount of duty collected annually during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): "Cloth",— that is, woven material of cotton, silk wool or synthetic fibre or a combination of more than one such fibres—is not one of the items specified in the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. It is thus not liable to duty on exports.

Dry Ports

3917. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have dry ports in the country;

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made in the next Five Year Plan; and

(c) the site selected for establishing dry ports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Government had in 1974 decided in principle to establish a dry port in the Northern Region of India. However, in July, 1977 the Government had decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation. In view of representations received, it was considered some time back that a revised scheme, which would make dry port facilities available to the exporters as also confer benefits of containerisation, should be formulated. Accordingly, efforts are being made to formulate a revised scheme. It is difficult to give any details at this stage.

Branches of Scheduled Banks Operated in Dhanbad District of Bihar

3918. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of branches of all scheduled banks operating in Dhanbad district of Bihar, facts in detail with Bank-wise break-up;

(b) total credit given to the rural sector by each of the branches in the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) whether it is a fact that Antyodaya programme could not make progress as the State Bank refused to give loan for Pindrajora, Mirdha and Jaitara Panchayat of Chas block and most of the panchayats of Chandankeyari Block in Dhanbad district despite request and guarantee by the District Administration; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a): Bank-wise break up of the branches of all Scheduled Commercial Banks Operating in Dhanbad District of Bihar as at the end of March, 1980 is set out in Annexure.

(b): Branch-wise data in respect of credit flow is not available. However, available data as at the end of June, 1977 and 1979 relating to advances of rural branches by the Scheduled Commercial banks in the District of Dhanbad, as reported by Reserve Bank of India are as follows:—

Outstanding Advances of rural Branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in District Dhanbad, Bihar

	(Rs. lakhs)
June, 1977	27
June, 1979	57

(c) and (d). 'Antyodaya programme' was sponsored by the Government of Bihar and its implementation was

being monitored by it. According to the information available with the Reserve Bank upto the end of February, 1979 the commercial banks had disbursed an amount of Rs. 3,50,615 in 477 loan accounts in Dhanbad District under this Programme.

Statement

Name of Bank	Number of offices
1. State Bank of India	22
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1
3. Allahabad Bank	10
4. Bank of Baroda	2
5. Bank of India	18
6. Canara Bank	5
7. Central Bank of India	5
8. Dena Bank	1
9. Indian Bank	1
10. Indian Overseas Bank	1
11. Punjab National Bank	3
12. Syndicate Bank	2
13. United Bank of India	7
14. United Commercial Bank	11
15. New Bank of India	1
16. Punjab & Sind Bank	1
17. United Industrial Bank Ltd.	2
18. Vijaya Bank	1
TOTAL	94

Price stabilisation scheme for Mulberry Raw Silk

3919. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to reinforce the price stabilisation scheme for mulberry raw silk;

(b) if so, what is the total additional amount granted for this purpose;

(c) whether the scheme was introduced in 1978-79 to ensure fair return to the primary producer and reasonable price to consumer;

(d) if so, to what extent this scheme worked well and the reason for not supporting the same; and

(e) if so, to what extent the silk exports have been increased by this scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme has worked well within the limited extent of its operation. It is not correct to say that the scheme is not being supported.

(e) The operation of this scheme is one of the contributory factors to the increase in exports. Particulars of the exports of natural silk goods during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Exports (Rs. crores)
(i) 1977-78	33.06
(ii) 1978-79	43.67
(iii) 1979-80	48.83

Steel Distribution Policy

3920. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Union Government have decided to give special consideration to the sick units in the steel distribution policy;

(b) if so, whether any new changes have been incorporated and also some major changes made in the formation of distribution scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and special concessions provided/proposed to be provided to the sick Units?

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 at present. These are distributed in accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Joint Plant Committee. Under these guidelines, while fixing entitlements for pig iron, wire rods/rounds, and hot rolled coils/skelp, off-take over a longer period is taken into consideration in case of 'sick' units than for others.

Withdrawal of export duty on hessian

3921. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the fact that continuance of export duty on hessian decorative fabrics and narrow carpet backing will harm both their short and long term prospects;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some experts have also suggested and recommended that hessian export duty should be immediately withdrawn;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The incidence of export duty on hessian is reviewed from time to time and changes in duty are made as and when found necessary. As a result of a recent review, the export duty on hessian based decorative fabrics has been abolished with effect from the 3rd July, 1980.

Mobilisation of savings from remittances into productive investments

3922. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY: SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per study made by the I.M.F. on migrants remittances India has failed to evolve a policy to mobilise savings from remittances into productive investments;

(b) if so, whether India has examined the observations made in the study report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No study has been conducted by the I.M.F. as such on the Migrants' remittances. However, an article entitled "Use of Migrants' Remittances in Labour Exporting Countries" was published in the June, 1980 Issue of 'Finance and Development' a quarterly publication of the IMF and the World Bank. The views expressed in the article are those of the author and not those of the I.M.F.

(b) and (c). The article notes the fact that India has been able to attract progressively rising amounts by way of remittances from Indians working abroad but points out that most of these remittances go into consumption, land purchase, house construction and liquidation of old debts. The article suggests that efforts should be made to see that remittances go increasingly into productive investments such as industry.

It is the Government's view that utilisation of such remittances for debt liquidation, house construction and some rise in previously low consumption levels is natural and, to a degree, desirable. Utilisation of remittances for industry depends a great deal on the family circumstances of remitters of money and their willingness to make portfolio investments. Government have already taken measures to promote investment in industry by non-resident Indians and further measures in this direction are under consideration. For instance, non-resident Indians may invest in any company engaged in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital invested and income earned. There is another facility which permits investment upto 20% with repatriation rights in new issues of new companies in selected industries. They may also invest upto 74% with repatriation rights in companies en-

gaged in high priority areas or in export-oriented ventures.

Financial assistance sanctioned by All India Institutions to Andhra Pradesh

3923. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sanctioned by various All-India institutions to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1979-80 and the corresponding figures for the year 1978-79 institution-wise; and

(b) what is the share of Andhra Pradesh in the total credit made available in the country during the year 1979-80 and the basis on which the credit was sanctioned to various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Date regarding the amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the all-India long term financial institutions, namely, 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 the industrial concerns in the country as a whole and in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 1979-80 and 1978-79 are set out below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Institution	Financial assistance		sanctioned	
	1979-80	All India: 1978-79	Andhra Pradesh: 1979-80	1978-79
I.D.B.I.	1230.40	794.70	58.85	40.81
I.F.C.I.	138.50	141.74	3.39	12.81
I.C.I.C.I.	212.39	182.76	4.70	13.53

Financial assistance is extended by the financial institutions to all worthwhile projects which are found economically and financially viable and technically feasible and are in accordance with national priorities. While sanctioning assistance, the financial institutions show special consideration to the disposal of applications from industrially backward districts/areas in different States. The ability of the financial institutions to sanction assistance to a particular State depends upon the number of viable proposals received from such State. The institutions endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile project languishes due to lack of institutional finance.

Persons arrested under Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980

3924. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state how many persons, State-wise were arrested under Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): The number of persons detained under the "Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980", Statewise are as under:—

Bihar	15
Gujarat	11
Karnataka	17
Madhya Pradesh	14
Maharashtra	22
Orissa	3
Punjab	5
Uttar Pradesh	13
Delhi	15
Total :	120

The above figures exclude 6 persons in U.P. not actually detained whose detentions were later revoked and 4 other persons are absconding (one in Bihar, two in Orissa and one in Punjab).

Amount released by banks for priority Sector in Gujarat

3925. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount released by the banks for priority sector in Gujarat for the last two years;

(b) which were the small and tiny and cottage industrial units that were beneficiaries of such advances;

(c) how many individuals in small trade and ventures got this benefit and how much for small scale and tiny units; and

(d) have Government any scheme to separate most neglected and well-off sectors within priority sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) All Scheduled Commercial Banks' advances to Priority Sector in the State of Gujarat as on the last Fridays of December 1977 and 1978 and March 1979 stood at Rs. 304.6 crores, Rs. 381.5 crores and Rs. 393.4 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) The data reporting system was amended by the Reserve Bank only recently to yield state level data separately for tiny and cottage industries. Earlier these categories of ventures were included in the sector 'Small Scale Industry'. As at the end of March 1979 the advances of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in Gujarat to artisans, village and cottage industries amounted to Rs. 36.22 crores involving 8073 accounts and to tiny industries, Rs. 14.52 crores involving 7881 accounts.

For the period December 1977, December 1978, March 1979, data in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks' advances to Small Industries

(inclusive of artisans, cottage/village and tiny industries) and Retail Trade and Small Business in the State of Gujarat are set out below:

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	1977 December	1978 December	1979 March
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>			
No. of A/cs.	23453	27629	02028
Amount outstanding	151.3	178.5	190.0
<i>Retail Trade and Small Business</i>			
No. of A/cs.	56641	73972	77107
Amount outstanding	17.04	21.33	23.82

(d) Recently at the Finance Minister's meeting with Chief Executives of Banks on March 6, 1980, it has been decided that the Banks will raise the share of advances to Priority Sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40% by 1985 and will ensure that a significant proportion of the enlarged credit flows to the weaker sections of the community, particularly the beneficiaries of 20 Point Programme. A working Group to work out the modalities of implementation of this decision was set up under the convenorship of Reserve Bank of India. The terms of reference of the Group also included examination of the question of fixing sub-targets within the priority sectors for the beneficiaries of 20 Point Programme. The Group has since submitted its report to the Government which is under consideration.

Information sought by I.M.F. regarding financial and industrial fields

3926. SHRI NAVJIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Monetary Fund authorities have been trying to elicit normally confidential informa-

tion from the Government regarding our financial and industrial fields; and

(b) if so, what are the questions it has put before Government and what is the response of Government to it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Higher compensation to passengers in the event of accident

3927. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers travelling by air in domestic carriers would be entitled to higher compensation in the event of an accident resulting in death or permanent disability; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the event of death of a passenger or any bodily injury or wound suffered by a passenger which results in a permanent disablement incapacitating him from engaging in or being occupied with his usual duties or business or occupation, the liability of the carrier for each passenger, which was hitherto Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) has now been raised to Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees two lakhs) if the passenger is 12 or more years of age. The corresponding limit in respect of passengers below 12 years of age has also been raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh).

Long term plan to attract International tourists

3928. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government have drawn any long-term plan to attract international tourists to India, indicating the special concessions and facilities proposed to be offered to them in this context;

(b) what has been the tourist traffic during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange, if any, earned therefrom each year;

(c) what is the total capacity of hotels etc. for the tourists in the country and the extent to which this facility is proposed to be extended during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) what steps are being taken to modernise and improve the facilities to the international passengers at Indian ports/Airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (d) Measures proposed for providing/augmenting facilities for attracting a larger volume of tourist traffic, including accommodation, air and surface transportation, improvement/expansion of airports and ports, are being formulated for incorporation in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 by the concerned Departments/Ministries and public sector undertakings under the Government. These measures will be taken up for implementation on the approval of the Five Year Plan.

(b) International tourist arrivals in India during the last three years together with foreign exchange earnings are shown below:

Year	Tourist Arrivals	Foreign Exchange Earnings ⁴ (at 1976-77 prices)
		Rs. in crores)
1977	640,422	283
1978	747,995	330
1979	764,781	338

(c) The number of hotels on the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism as on 30-6-1980 was 337 with a total capacity of 20,814 rooms. At present there are 101 approved hotel projects at various stages of construction throughout the country. When commissioned, these will together add 6732 rooms to the existing capacity. In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation and Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, together have plans to construct 25 hotels with a total room capacity of 2605 in different parts of the country. The Tourism Plan 1980-85 is also being reviewed with a view to accelerating the expansion in the accommodation sector

in order to add another 15,550 rooms by 1985 so as to meet the requirement of anticipated flow of tourist traffic.

Tourist centres controlled by I.T.D.C.

3929. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER:

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

(a) what is the total number of tourist centres built, maintained and controlled by ITDC;

(b) what is the State-wise number of those centres;

(c) is there any proposal to open new centres by ITDC in West Bengal; and

(d) the names of those Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) Presently I.T.D.C. is providing tourist facilities at 43 Centres at 78 locations in the shape of accommodation, Transport, Shopping, entertainment etc. A statement indicating State-wise/Centre-wise units which have been developed and are being managed by I.T.D.C. is attached.

(c) and (d) The Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the Corporation is under formulation and is expected to be finalised soon. Thus position relating to the Schemes to be undertaken by ITDC in the State of West Bengal will be known after finalisation of their Five Year Plan (1980-85) programmes.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise/Centre-wise Units of the Corporation being provided and Managed by I.T.D.C

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Unit
1.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
	(i) Hyderabad	(i) Transport Unit
2.	<i>Assam</i>	
	(i) Kaziranga	(i) *Forest Lodge
3.	<i>Bihar</i>	
	(i) Patna	(i) Hotel Pataliputra Ashok (ii) Transport Unit
	(ii) Bodhgaya	(i) Travellers Lodge
4.	<i>Gujarat</i>	
	(i) Ahmedabad	(i) **Hotel Karnavati Ashok (ii) *SEL Show Sabarmati Ashram
	(ii) Sasangir	(i) *Forest Lodge
5.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
	(i) Qulu	(i) Travellers Lodge
	(ii) Marali	(i) Travellers Lodge
6.	<i>Haryana</i>	
	(i) Suraj Kund	(i) Travellers Restaurant
7.	<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	
	(i) Jammu	(i) Hotel Jammu Ashok
	(ii) Srinagar	(ii) *SEL Show at Shalimar Garden

*Managed by the Corporation on behalf of Department of Tourism/other Government Department.

**Managed on behalf of private sector party.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Unit
8. Karnataka		
(1)	Bangalore	(i) Hotel Ashok Bangalore (ii) Transport Unit (iii) Airport Restaurant
(ii)	Mysore	(i) LMP Hotel Mysore
(iii)	Hassan	(i) Hotel Hassan Ashok
(iv)	Bijapur	(i) Travellers Lodge
(v)	Hampi	(i) Travellers Restaurant
9. Kerala		
(i)	Kovalam	(i) Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort (ii) Transport Unit
10. Madhya Pradesh		
(i)	Khajuraho	(i) Hotel Khajuraho Ashok (ii) Transport Unit
(ii)	Mandu	(i) Travellers Lodge
(iii)	Sanchi	(i) Travellers Lodge
(iv)	Indore	(i) Transport Unit
(v)	Jabalpur	(i) Transport Unit
11. Maharashtra		
(i)	Aurangabad	(i) Hotel Aurangabad Ashok (ii) Airport Restaurant (iii) Transport Unit
(ii)	Bombay	(i) Transport Unit (ii) Duty Free Shop
(iii)	Ajanta	(i) Travellers Restaurant
(iv)	Ellora	(i) Travellers Restaurant
12. Orissa		
(i)	Bhubaneswar	(i) Hotel Kalinga Ashok (ii) Transport Unit
(ii)	Konarak	(i) Travellers Lodge
13. Rajasthan		
(i)	Jaipur	(i) Hotel Jaipur Ashok (ii) Transport Unit
(ii)	Udaipur	(i) LVP Hotel Udaipur
(iii)	Bharatpur	(i) *Forest Lodge
14. Tamil Nadu		
(i)	Madras	(i) Duty Free Shop (ii) Transport Unit
(ii)	Mahabalipuram	(i) Temple Bay Ashok Beach (ii) Travellers Restaurant

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Unit
	(iii) Madurai	(i) Travellers Lodge
	(iv) Tiruchirapalli	(i) Travellers Lodge (ii) Airport Restaurant (iii) Duty Free Shop
	(v) Thanjavur	(i) Travellers Lodge
	(vi) Kanchi	(i) Travellers Lodge
15.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
	(i) Agra	(i) **Hotel Mumtaz Ashok (ii) Transport Unit (iii) Travellers Restaurant (iv) Airport Restaurant
	(ii) Varanasi	(i) Hotel Varanasi Ashok (ii) Transport Unit (iii) Airport Restaurant
	(iii) Kushinagar	(i) Travellers Lodge
	(iv) Kosi	(i) *Travellers Restaurant
16.	<i>West Bengal</i>	
	(i) Calcutta	(i) Hotel Airport Ashok (ii) Transport Unit (iii) Airport Restaurant (iv) Duty Free Shop
17.	<i>Union territory</i>	
	(i) Delhi	(i) Ashok Hotel, New Delhi (ii) Akbar Hotel, New Delhi (iii) Qutab Hotel, New Delhi (iv) Hotel Janpath, New Delhi (v) Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi (vi) Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi (vii) Qutab Restaurant, New Delhi (viii) Ashok Mayur Restaurant, Vigyan Bhavan (ix) Transport Unit (x) Duty Free Shop (xi) SEL Red Fort New Delhi (xii) *State Guest House and Hospitality Centre Hyderabad House (xiii) Western Court Catering Service

*Managed by the Corporation on behalf of Deptt. of Tourism/other Govt. Deptt.

**Managed on behalf of private sector party.

Misuse of Import Licences

3930. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of misuse of the import licences during the last six months;

(b) if so, the names of the persons and companies charged with misuse of import licences alongwith the specific charges against the parties concerned as well as the total money involved in each case; and

(c) what action has been taken against them?

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.

Profit earned by foreign companies in Tobacco business in India

3931. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign companies are carrying on business in tobacco in India and earning a lot of profit;

(b) if so, the details regarding these companies and the amount of profit earned by them during last three years; and

(c) the details regarding the income-tax being paid to Government of India by these companies yearly during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) The following companies with foreign shareholding are engaged in tobacco industry in the country:

Name of the company	Extent of foreign shareholdings
1. I.T.C. Limited	39.9%
2. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited	32.3%
3. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	40.0%
4. International Tobacco Company Limited	100% subsidiary of Godrey Phillips India Ltd.

The profits before tax, provision for taxation, and profits after tax of these companies, as per their latest available audited annual accounts, are shown in the attached statement.

Statement

	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited			Godfrey Phillips India Limited		
	30-9-77	30-9-78	30-9-79	31-12-77	31-12-78	31-12-79
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Profits before tax	408.81	495.70	300.57	4.81	54.44	54.11
Provision for Taxation	323.04	313.54	150.36		25.76	29.80
Profits after tax	174.87	182.16	150.21	4.81	28.68	24.34

	International Tobacco Company Limited.			I.T.C. Limited		
	31-12-77	31-12-78	31-12-79	31-3-77	31-3-78	31-3-79
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Profits before tax	(-) ¹² ·53	0·08	11·24	873 73	844 74	1240 26
Provision for taxation . . . . .	..	..	..	479 24	432 63	783 69
Profits after tax	(-) ¹² ·53	0·08	11 24	394 49	412 11	462 67

Implementation of rural development programme by State Bank of India

Statement

3932. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) what are the names of the selected villages for implementing the integrated rural development programme financed by the State Bank of India, (State-wise); and

(b) what are the details regarding the financial help provided by the State Bank of India, (State-wise), to promote entrepreneurship?

State/Union Territory	No. of Units	Outstanding
Andhra Pradesh	203	191.00
Assam	64	17.91
Bihar	248	206.00
Gujarat	175	259.00
Haryana	43	89.84
Himachal Praoesh	21	8.60
Jammu & Kashmir	30	1.95
Karnataka	162	196.61
Kerala	88	17.00
Madhya Pradesh	376	292.00
Maharashtra	544	422.20
Meghalaya	2	0.11
Nagaland	22	..
Orissa	73	46.00
Punjab	133	131.27
Rajasthan	42	21.00
Tamil Nadu	255	196.00
Uttar Pradesh	183	162.85
West Bengal	443	371 53

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme has initially been launched by Government in 2000 blocks in 1978, 300 additional blocks to be added annually thereafter. Names of villages covered by these blocks are not readily available. The State Bank of India has, however, sponsored separately their Gramodaya Project, whereunder 248 villages have been adopted. In these villages, the Bank is operating 32,394 loan accounts and sanctioned credit limits upto Rs. 7.42 crores.

(b) The State-wise details of financial assistance given by the State Bank of India under its 'Entrepreneur Scheme' is given in the statement enclosed.

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	No. of Unit	Outstanding
Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	..
Chandigarh	5	7.84
Delhi	177	215.16
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	13.00
Manipur . . . . .	..	..
Pondicherry	12	21.00
Tripura	3	2.26
Mizoram/Sikkim/Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
	3308	2890.13

Expenditure by IA on various schemes in Maharashtra

3933. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines proposed to spend Rs. 210.66 lakhs for various schemes in Maharashtra during the financial year 1979-80;

(b) the amount actually spent during the said financial year;

(c) the physical targets so far achieved scheme-wise; and

(d) if the amount earmarked, not utilized in full, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 72 lakhs.

(c) The scheme-wise amounts proposed and actually spent are given below:

Scheme	Proposed	Actual
	(Rs. in	lakhs)
1. Workshop and other Operational Buildings	82.51	14.19
2. Staff Housing	33.20	17.83
3. Construction/Renovation of Booking Offices	5.90	0.81
4. Motor Vehicles	34.65	27.95
5. Ground Support Equipment	43.75	4.05
6. Miscellaneous Assets	10.65	7.45
	210.66	72.28

(d) The reasons are:

There has been acute shortage of cement and other building material during the year 1979-80 resulting in delay/non-execution of the schemes.

For some of the schemes the commitments have already been made for works started or in progress but the payment will arise during the current financial year (1980-81) after certification of works and verification of bills etc.

Non-compliance of FERA by branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies

3934. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies have been found guilty of producing in excess of licensed capacity and not complying with the provisions of FERA;

(b) if so, what are their names; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). While some foreign companies are known to have produced in excess of licensed capacity, it has not been possible to take action to convict such companies, as such action can be taken primarily under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which sanction licensed capacity, and not under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Amount lent in Midnapur District of West Bengal

3935. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount lent by nationalised Banks in Midnapur district of West Bengal for industrial development during the last three years:

(b) total amount lent by these banks during the above mentioned period in this district to the hand-loom producers and other small scale units, peasants owning below 5 acres of land, agricultural labourers, bargadars, mat producers and rickshaw puller; and

(c) details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the statistical reporting system of the Reserve Bank. Available data regarding sectoral deployment of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in Midnapur District as at the end of December 1974 and December 1977 covering a three year period are set out in the statement.

Statement

Sectoral Deployment of outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Midnapur District of West Bengal

(Rs. in thousands)

S.No.	Items	December 1974	December 1977
1.	Agriculture . . .	16370	31159
	(a) Direct . . .	12228	28322
	(b) Indirect . . .	4142	2837
2.	Industry . . .	15670	32007
	of which		
	(a) Food Manufacturing . . .	1151	8622
	(b) Textile . . .	15	4782
	(c) Chemicals . . .	3091	3817
	(d) Metals . . .	1108	1748
	(e) Engineering . . .	138	2855
	(f) Others . . .	10167	10183
3.	Transport . . .	10055	23124
4.	Trade . . .	6726	12467
5.	Services . . .	3690	4195
6.	Others . . .	11420	20911
	Total Credit . . .	63931	123863
	Of which Small Scale Industries	9271	19956

Facilities to Small Scale Industrial Units by Nationalised Banks

3936. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that the small scale industrial units are often hard hit due to dearth of capital;

(b) if so, have Government given any direction to the nationalised banks to give preference in granting facilities to such units and charge a subsidized rate of interest to them; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what percentage of their credit has been given to this sector in the last three years including 1979-80 by nationalized banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). In keeping with the Government's policy and with a view to accelerating financial assistance to small scale industries on liberal terms, small-scale industries have been included in the priority sector for the purpose of credit facilities from the banks. Guidelines have been issued from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks for giving special concessions to the small-scale industries in the matter of bank finance. These include lower rates of interest, non-insistence on the entire equity being brought in at the initial stage of the project itself, margin or seed money assistance under certain terms and conditions, introduction of simplified application/appraisal forms, non-insistence on security/guarantee in the case of small units and fixing of repayment programmes of term loans after taking into consideration the surplus generating capacity of the unit financed. Guidelines have also been issued for giving special facilities to the individual artisans, village and cottage industries and to the tiny sector. Banks have also been asked to step up their priority sector lendings, which include advances to small scale industries, to 40 per cent of their total credit by 1985.

(c) Advances by public sector banks to small-scale industry as a percentage

of their aggregate advances during the last three years are as under:—

As at the end of	SSI advances as % age to aggregate advances
June, 1977	11.3
June, 1978	12.3
June, 1979	13.0

Import of Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets

3937. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unrestricted imports of cold-rolled stainless sheets for utensil makings have created serious marketing problem for the alloy steel plant at Durgapur;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that imports canalised through the M.M.T.C. have also landed re-roller most of which are in the small-scale sector, in a crisis;

(c) if so, what steps the union Government are considering to take to help them;

(d) whether Government have taken into consideration the representation made by the re-rollers and Alloy Steel Plant;

(e) if so, whether Government have decided to reconsider the massive imports of cold-rolled stainless steel sheets; and

(f) if not, the main reasons for the same?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). Adequate protection has been given to indigenously produced stainless steel by imposing high import duty on stainless steel sheets, and by the mechanism for fixation of release prices for the imported material. Indigenous availability is taken into consideration while deciding on the level of imports. No change in import policy is, therefore, considered necessary at present.

Stoppage of Business of Indian Banks in London

3938 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUREY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian banks in London have been forced to stop business due to strike;

(b) if so, what is the reason of the strike and what is demands of the strikers; and

(c) what is the amount lost due to stoppage of function in these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a) It is not a fact that Indian Banks in London have been forced to stop business due to strike. However, the locally recruited employees of the five banks, viz. State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Bank of India and United Commercial Bank had taken unofficial industrial action at 12.00 noon on 11th June, 1980 by stopping work. They however, resumed work next morning.

(b) The work stoppage was resorted to by the staff in support of their demand for an increase in salary by 28 per cent (later reduced to 23 per cent) whereas the banks had offered an increase of 19.5 per cent. An agreement has since been reached between the union and the Joint Negotiating Committee of the Indian Banks in U.K. in terms of which an increase of

21.5 per cent in the salary has been agreed upon w.e.f. 1st April, 1980.

(c) Since the business of the bank had not completely stopped and the stoppage of work had only resulted in some dislocation in the business after 12.00 noon on 11th June, 1980, this question does not arise.

Steep Cut in Allocation for Development of Steel Industry

3939. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a steep cut in allocation for development of steel industry during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the original proposed outlay, the proposed cut and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Steel to Low and Middle Class House Builders

3940. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of low and middle class house builders are experiencing shortage of steel;

(b) whether a large number of constructions of such houses are at stand still due to non availability of steel;

(c) whether Government machinery for the issue of permits in Delhi has failed to give permits to prospective house (small and middle) builders;

(d) the number of applications pending consideration in Delhi since January, 1980 till date; and

(e) what are the reasons for non issue of permit (even after two months waiting)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There appears to be shortage of steel materials necessary for building activities. A large number of house-builders have sought allocation of steel from the main producers.

(c) There is no Government machinery for distribution of steel to house-builders. A Committee of Producers set up under the J.P.C. procedure distributes the available steel to house-builders who have registered their demands.

(d) 2776 applications are pending as on 1-7-80 of which 1749 are pending over two months.

(e) Inadequate availability as compared to the demand is the main reason for nonsupply.

Reserve Bank's Control Over Deposits Collected by Public/Private Limited Companies

3941. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any control by the Reserve Bank of India over the deposits collected by the Public limited/Private limited companies through advertisements in newspapers;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank has instituted any prosecutions against companies who are violating the Reserve Banks rules; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The acceptance of deposits by Financial and Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies are regulated by the set of directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Chapter III B of the

Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. These directions, *Inter-alia*, prohibit the companies from accepting deposits in excess of an overall ceiling of 40 per cent of their net owned funds and for periods less than 6 months or more than 36 months. They are also required to submit half-yearly returns in regard to the deposits held by them and to disclose the information about their management, working results etc. in any advertisements soliciting deposits from the public.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has so far launched prosecution against 80 Financial and Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies for violating the Bank's directions.

Drive to Check Ghost Ration Cards in Delhi

3942. PROF. NARAINCHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drive was launched to check the evil of ghost ration cards recently in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the result of the drive;

(c) whether any punishment has been mooted out to those responsible for this evil; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof along-with the number of persons who have been punished on this score, month-wise; since this drive was launched?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Delhi Administration had launched a drive from 28-2-1980 to 25-4-1980 when 1,14,627 food ration cards were checked. As a result of this drive a case was detected in which one person was found drawing ration in respect of his father who had gone abroad. Besides, 2917 cases were detected in which card holders had changed their residences but did not get cards changed to their new addresses.

(c) and (d). Ration cards of the defaulters have either been suspended or cancelled according to the provisions of the Delhi Specified Food Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1968. In one case F.I.R. has also been lodged.

Advancing of Loans by Nationalised Banks to weaker sections of Society

3943. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessments as to which of the nationalised banks out of all the nationalised banks has showed the best performance in advancing loans to the weaker sections of society including the educated unemployed for self employment or for setting of small industrial units;

(b) if so, a resume of the performance of this bank in the States where it has got branches as also that of the next four banks in this field; and

(c) whether any incentives is proposed to be given to the banks to show greater achievements in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The composition of the priority sector advances and their Statewise distribution varies from bank to bank depending on not only the size of their

branches in different States but also the location of such branches and the varying weight of specific sectors in their credit portfolios. An assessment of the performance of various public sector banks in extending credit to the priority sectors is, therefore, generally undertaken with reference to the volume of such advances in respect of each bank and the proportion of such advances in the aggregate credit of that bank.

Available provisional bankwise data in respect of priority sector advances of the State Bank of India Group and the 14 nationalised banks as on the last Friday of December, 1979 is set out in the *Annexe*. It will be seen that according to the absolute volume of the priority sector advances, the State Bank of India leads the public sector banks, followed by the Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank and Bank of India. In terms of the share of Priority Sectors in aggregate credit, however, Bank of Maharashtra leads, followed by Syndicate Bank, State Bank of India and its associates, Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank.

(c) At the meeting with the Chief Executives of the banks on March 6, 1980, it has been decided that the banks will raise the share of the advances to priority sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by 1985 and will ensure that a significant proportion of the enlarged priority sector credit flows to the weaker sections of the community, particularly the beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme.

Statement

Bankwise Aggregate Advances and Priority Sector Advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of last Friday of December, 1979

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Bank.	Aggregate Advances to Priority	Advances to Sector.	% share of Priority Sector Advances in Aggregate Advances.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. State Bank of India	5041	1890	37.50
B. Associates of State Bank of India	1278	492	38.50
C. Nationalised Banks			
Central Bank of India	1303	494	31.04
Bank of India	1183	370	31.28
Punjab National Bank	1142	385	33.71
Bank of Baroda	1154	419	36.35
United Commercial Bank	758	234	30.83
Canara Bank	975	326	33.49
United Bank of India	702	186	26.47
Dena Bank	424	149	35.02
Syndicate Bank	764	294	38.49
Union Bank of India	700	239	34.09
Allahabad Bank	402	120	29.85
Indian Bank	505	155	30.62
Bank of Maharashtra	411	159	38.64
Indian Overseas Bank	545	185	33.98
TOTAL C	10968	3625	33.05
TOTAL A+B+C	17287	6007	34.74

Data Provisional.

Ratio of Plan Expenditure to Non-Plan Expenditure

3944. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of the Plan Expenditure to non-plan expenditure of the Union Government during each one of the three financial years; and

(b) the effect of the increase in non-plan expenditure on the economic situation in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. A statement is attached.

(b) The major areas of non-plan expenditure are defence, interest payments, subsidies, tax collection charges, police and other administrative expenditure, and grants and loans to State Governments. It also includes such expenditure on education, health, etc. which, with the completion of the past Plan periods, are treated as "Committed" or non-Plan expenditures. The effect of all these categories of expenditures are to provide the essential services to the community at large, as also to generate more income and employment in the economy.

Statement

Share of Plan & Non-Plan Expenditure in the Central Budget
Percentages to Total Expenditure

	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure	
1978-79 (R.E)	37.68	62.32	
1979-80 (R.E)	37.62	62.38	
1980-81 (B.E)	39.20	60.80	

Barter-link arrangements made by STC with other countries

3945. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which barter-link arrangements have been made by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the commodities quantity and value with which each country in these deals (country-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) STC has no barter-link arrangements with any country.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with Pakistan

3946. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to extend trade with Pakistan; and

(b) the commodities which were exported and imported with their values during 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Several rounds of discussions have been held with Pakistan on the scope and modalities of further trade between our two countries. The dialogue is continuing through diplomatic channels.

(b) Export/import statistics, with values, for 1978-79 and 1979-80 (April-June, 1979) are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing statistics of India's trade with Pakistan during 1978-79

Value in Rs. Lakhs

Principal Commodities	Unit of Qty.	Qty.	Value
A—Exports			
Wheat	'000 Tonne	4	1,30
Cereals & Cereals Preparation	'000 Kgs.	81	3
Tamarind fresh or dried	„	1,726	32
Tea	„	29	5
Spices	„	1,174	36
Other hardwood & teak wood	Cubic Metre	9,654	1,54
Crude Vegetable materials	—	—	1,81
Chemicals and related products	—	—	1,04
Rubber manufactures	—	—	2,28
Jute sacking bags	No.	1,173	50
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	—	—	1,65
Iron & Steel	Tonne	1,075	53
Metal manufacture,	—	—	4,38
Machinery & transport equipment	—	—	2,01
Miscellaneous manufactures articles	—	—	46
Special transactions	—	—	87
Other articles	—	—	32
Total of Exports	—	—	19,45
B—Imports			
Other crude minerals	—	—	8
Crude vegetable materials	—	—	2
Printed matters	—	—	2
Other articles	—	—	12,65*
Total of Imports	—	—	12,77

*Includes figures for Petroleum products

Statement

Statement showing Statistics of India's Trade with Pakistan during April—June 1979

A—Exports			
Wood, Timber etc.	—	—	63
Plastic laminated sheets	'000 Kgs.	78	6

Cement pipes reinforced with steel	Tonne	1300	13
Iron and Steel	"	51	3
Metal manufactures	—	—	52
Others	—	—	8
<hr/>			
Total Exports	—	—	1,45

B— Imports

Spices	Kgs	853	1
Others	—	—	5,51*
<hr/>			
Total Imports	—	—	5,52

*Includes figures for petroleum products.

Import Licences

3947. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of import licences issued in the financial year 1979-80 in respect of (i) Capital Goods (ii) Consumer Goods;

(b) the estimate of outstanding unutilised Import Licences in both categories during 1979-80;

(c) names of the defaulters (State-wise); and

(d) the action Government has taken against these defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The value of import licences issued for capital goods including heavy electrical plants during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 737 crores. Consumer goods are banned items under the import policy and licences are normally not to be issued for the import of such items.

(b) The initial period of validity of CG licence is required to utilise it before the validity period expires. Accordingly, there could be no defaulters, as on date, in so far as licences

issued for capital goods during 1979-80 are concerned.

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

Export of Tea

3948. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has slumped to second place compared to other countries in export of tea; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and measures taken by Government to boost-up tea trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Although there was a slight decline in the export of tea from India in 1978, India still remains the world's leading exporter of tea considering her export performance for the past 5 years ending 1979.

(b) There was a slight decline in our tea exports during 1978 mainly due to (i) over-stocking of teas by the major tea-importing countries in the preceding year, (ii) un-competitiveness of our teas as compared to the teas of other exporting countries

due to imposition of export duty on tea in 1977, and (iii) over-all lack of buoyancy in the export trade. The steps taken by Government in the wake of declining exports in 1978, include (i) the abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-1979, (ii) re-introduction in January, 1979 of the system of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports, (iii) placing the import of tea bagging machines under OGL, (iv) the reduction in the import duty on tea bagging machinery from 75 per cent to 25 percent w.e.f. 18--80, and (v) enhancement of the rate of cash compensatory support from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent on packet tea and tea bags from April, 1979. In addition, the Tea Board's office abroad continue to undertake various promotional measures name generic promotion, uni-national promotion, participation in trade fairs, exhibitions etc.

Working of Sick Textile Units under National Textile Corporation

3949. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by Government to revamp the working of the various sick textile units at present run by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether in view of the present trends in the textile industry, Government have considered the desirability of taking up the manufacture of man-made fabrics in some of these mills like terrycot, terene and other types of blended fabrics;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter with a view to ensure profitable working of the National Textile Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (d). Some of the important steps taken

and/or being taken to improve the working of NTC mills and to make them viable are as follows:—

(i) modernisation/renovation of the machinery;

(ii) rationalisation of work load and labour force;

(iii) bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis;

(iv) diversification in the pattern of production; and

(v) installation of diesel generating sets in some of the units to overcome power shortages.

(b) Terrycot and blended fabrics are already being produced in some of the NTC mills where necessary facilities are available.

(c) Does not arise.

Gold output of Kolar Gold Fields

3950. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present gold output of the Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) whether it has been explored at any stage that the mining of lower grade ore will yield more profitable results; if not, the reasons therefor and

(c) what other measures are proposed to be taken to raise the output and create more employment potential for the Local miners who had lost their jobs on account of retrenchment some time back?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The output of gold during 1979-80 was 1560 kgs. The output during the first quarter of 1980-81 was about 375 kgs.

(b) Intensive exploration work has been in progress for the discovery of ores in the existing mines and in the Kolar Schist Belt. Exploitation of lower grade ore has become economically viable consequent to the recent increase in the price of gold. To take advantage of this the Company has drawn up plans for progressively higher utilisation of lean grade ore.

(c) Consequent upon the closure of work in certain uneconomic sections of the mines in 1959, the services of some of the employees were dispensed with under a scheme of voluntary retirement. The exploitation of lean ores, the implementation of the Scheelite Recovery Project and the expansion of the activities of the Mine Contract Division are expected to create additional employment potential.

इस्पात का आयात

3951. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस्पात आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयात किए जाने वाले इस्पात का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस्पात का आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) (क) . जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) देशीय उतपत्ती और मांग के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 में स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लि० (सेल) को 6.9 लाख टन इस्पात का बफर आयात करने के लिए प्राधिकृत कर दिया गया है ? इसके अलावा वर्तमान आयात नीति के अधीन सेल मलम-अलग ग्राहकों की मांग के आधार पर "बैक-टू-बैक" आयात करने का कार्य भी करेगी । सेल बफर तथा बैक-टू-बैक आधार पर जो आयात करेगी उसकी लागत लगभग 550 करोड़ रुपये होगी लेकिन यह उनके पास पंजीकृत मांग पर निर्भर करेगा ।

आयात की वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं, पंजीकृत निर्यातकों तथा निर्यात घरानों को भी आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

लघु उद्योगों में बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात

3952. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) इस योजना को लागू करने के फलस्वरूप कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) . (क) और (ख) लघु उद्योग उत्पादों को देश के निर्यात ढांचे के पहले ही एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त है और 1978-79 में इनके निर्यात कुल निर्यातों का लगभग 16.44 प्रतिशत रहे । लघु उद्योग विकास निगम अपने लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान व्यवस्था के माध्यम से लघु उद्योगों के निर्यातों के संवर्धन के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाता है । इनमें शामिल है : प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों, गोष्ठियों व कार्यशालाओं आदि का आयोजन; सूचना तथा परामर्शी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था; निर्यात विपणन समूहों सार्थसंघों का संवर्धन; व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण तथा अन्य निर्यात संगठनों के पास सूचीबद्ध किये जाने के लिए निर्यात योग्य एककों का पता लगाना; और निर्यात संवर्धन संगठन के सहयोग से व्यापार मेले व प्रदर्शनियों तथा अन्य बाजार तथा बिक्री संवर्धन गतिविधियों में माल लेने के लिए निर्यात अभिमुख लघु एककों की सहायता तथा उमका मार्गदर्शन ।

लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन के अलावा लघु उद्योगों के निर्यातों का संवर्धन करने के लिए अन्य अनेक संगठनों जैसे कि व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण, भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम, परियोजना तथा उपस्कर निगम, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों के भी अपने कार्यक्रम हैं ।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य स्तरों पर विभिन्न निर्यात संवर्धन संगठनों के बीच कारगर संपर्क स्थापित करने तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र से निर्यातों के विकास के लिए एक उपयुक्त नीति तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से अपनी संकल्प सं० 17/(20)/80 ई० पी० एस० दिनांक 4-6-1980 के अन्तर्गत विकास

आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) की अध्यक्षता में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में निर्यात संवर्धन हेतु एक संचालन समिति का गठन किया है।

(ग) लघु उद्योगों के निर्यात कार्यक्रम सामान्य तौर पर संवर्धनात्मक स्वरूप के हैं जिन्हें निर्यात प्रयास में श्रम प्रधान क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से तैयार किया जाता है।

तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा लिए छोटे विमानों का निर्माण

3953. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि, और

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा के लिए छोटे विमानों के निर्माण का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा के लिए ऐसे छोटे विमानों के निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रावधान करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में किये गये प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बन्धूलाल चन्द्राकर) : (क) जी. नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकार ने लघु विमान और तीसरी वायु सेवा के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। लाइसेंस प्राप्त उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय ले लिये जाने के बाद ही बनाया जा सकता है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

जयपुर के निकट छोटे विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

3954. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर के निकट हाल में एक पुराने छोटे विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने का समाचार मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर के पास अलग-अलग कितने ऐसे छोटे विमान हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे विमानों को पुराने घोषित करने का है ताकि भविष्य में जान और माल की क्षति को बचाया जा सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में, तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा बताते हुए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बन्धूलाल चन्द्राकर) : (क) और (ख). फाल्कन एयर लाइन्स-बीच विमान वी० टी० सी० जैड० एकम० उदयपुर से जयपुर की एक प्राइवेट (गैर-अनुसूचित) उड़ान करने समय 31 मार्च, 1980 को भरतपुर जिले (राजस्थान) में नादबाई गांव के निकट क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विमान पर सवार सभी व्यक्तियों (विमानचालक सहित पांच व्यक्तियों) की मृत्यु हो गई। विमान आघात (Impact) तथा आघात के बाद लगी आग के कारण पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया।

(ग) सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र के पास क्रमशः 252 तथा 269 छोटे विमान हैं जिनमें कार्मिकों सहित 7 व्यक्तियों तक बैठने की क्षमता है।

(घ) और (ङ). सभी छोटे विमानों की विशेषतः ऐसे विमानों की जो कि रीर-दाबानुकूलित (unpressurised) होते हैं, कार्यकाल की समाप्ति की कोई निर्धारित अवधि नहीं है। जब तक सामान्य आबधिक निरीक्षण के दौरान उनकी संरचना (structure) संतोषजनक पाई जाती है, विमान को उड़ान के योग्य एवं सुरक्षित समझा जाता है।

Steps taken to reduce regional imbalance

3955. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to reduce growing regional imbalance;

(b) is there any proposal to change the policy and principles in devolution of federal finance; and

(c) have Government considered the dissenting note given in the 7th Finance Commission Report and if so, whether any suitable steps proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reduction of regional imbalance is one of the major objectives of developmental strategy. The strategy is reflected in the Plan documents from time to time. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) is now being formulated in the light of the present Government's policies and programmes.

(b) The devolution of Central taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States are made on the basis of decisions taken on the recommendations of Finance Commissions, set up in terms of articles 280 of the Constitution. The Seventh Finance Commission, whose recommendations are effective for the period 1979—85, realising its role in the matter of balanced regional development, sought to ensure that its scheme of fiscal transfer left as many of the less affluent States as possible with surpluses on revenue account. As a result of the assessment of resources and the scheme of fiscal transfers recommended by the Commission, fourteen out of twenty two States are left with surpluses on revenue account, amounting to Rs. 13,582 crores. The Government of India have already accepted and implemented the scheme of fiscal transfers recommended by the

Commission. The Report of the Commission along with an explanatory memorandum on the action taken by the Government was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament in November, 1978. There is no proposal to change this scheme of devolution. Apart from the devolution of funds recommended by the Commission, Government of India also assist the States for the implementation of their Plans. The distribution of Central assistance to States for their Plans is governed by a formula which has come to be called the Gadgil Formula. Assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is given under IATP (Income Adjusted Total Population Formula). Both these formulae are weighted in favour of relatively less advanced States.

(c) The majority of the Commission did not agree with the scheme of devolution proposed in the dissenting note. The Government of India after giving careful consideration to the note of dissent and the opinion of the majority members of the Commission, came to the conclusion that in regard to devolution of resources which involve a delicate issue of Central-State financial relations, it would be proper to accept the recommendations of the majority. A mention to this effect was made in the explanatory memorandum on the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission, which was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, along with a copy of the Commission's report, in November, 1978.

Value of Rupee

3956. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the year-wise real value of the Rupee from 1957 to June, 1980 as measured by the All India Industrial Worker's Consumer Price Index (base 1949—100)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The value of Rupee as measured by the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1949—100) is given below:

Year	Value of Rupee in Paise (1949=100)
1957	90.09
1958	86.21
1959	82.64
1960	80.65
1961	79.37
1962	76.92
1963	74.63
1964	65.79
1965	60.24
1966	54.35
1967	47.85
1968	46.51
1969	46.95
1970	44.64
1971	43.48
1972	40.82
1973	34.84
1974	27.10
1975	25.64
1976	27.78
1977	25.64
1978	25.00
1979	23.53
1980*	22.12

*Average of first four months upto April, 1980—the latest available.

लौह अयस्क के निर्यात के लिए लिए गए करारों की अवधि

3957. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लौह अयस्क का निर्यात करने के लिए कितने-कितने देशों के साथ करार किए गए हैं; और

(ख) उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और ये करार कितनी अवधि तक के लिए हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) जापान, ताइवान, कोरिया गणराज्य, कोरिया के लोकतंत्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य, मलेशिया, पाकिस्तान, सयूवत अरब अमीरात, मोरियत मध, रोमानिया, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, यूगोस्लाविया, चेकोस्लावकिया, हंगरी तथा कुछ पश्चिम यूरोपीय देशों को भारतीय लौह अयस्क के निर्यात के लिए संविदाएं की गई हैं।

(ख) इन संविदाओं के विवरण और अवधि बताना देश के वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा।

डिब्बीजनल मुख्यालयों के लिये विमान सेवाएं

3958. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी डिब्बीजनल मुख्यालयों को विमान सेवाये उपलब्ध कराने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हम योजना के तथ्य क्या हैं और यह कब आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ग) बिहार के भागलपुर डिब्बीजनल मुख्यालय को विमान सेवाये कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर): (क) जी, नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) भागलपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

New Terminals at four International Airports in India

3959. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a note submitted by the International Airports Authority

of India to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has high-lighted the urgent need to build new international and domestic passenger terminals at all four international Airports, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which are presently at saturation point with more passengers pouring in then they were designed to handle; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The urgent need to develop Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras airports for the increasing international and domestic traffic has been brought to the notice of the Government by International Airports Authority of India through various plan proposals. In the 1978—83 plan for the International Airports Authority of India, approved by the Government, there is provision for construction of new terminals at Delhi, Bombay and Madras airports.

The First Phase of a separate international passenger and cargo terminal at Bombay Airport is already under construction and is likely to be given a trial run in October 1980.

दिल्ली में कार्डधारियों के लिए नियंत्रित कपड़े की सप्लाई

3960 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे गैर सरकारी दुकानदार, जिन्होंने राजधानी में नियंत्रित कपड़े का कोटा लिया हुआ है, तीन महीने में केवल 50 प्रतिशत कार्डधारियों को ही नियंत्रित कपड़ा देते हैं शेष 50 प्रतिशत कार्डधारियों को अगले तीन महीने में; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की है ?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :

(क) और (ख) : नियंत्रित कपड़ा वितरण के लिए

निजी दुकानदारों को आवंटित नहीं किया जाता है। इसका वितरण केवल सहकारी भण्डारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। प्रत्येक खाद्य कार्डधारी, जिसकी मासिक पारिवारिक आय 800 रु प्रति माह से कम है, तीन महीने में एक बार 10 मीटर नियंत्रित कपड़ा खरीद सकता है। इसके वितरण की प्रवृत्ति दिल्ली में नियंत्रित कपड़े का आवंटन तथा उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा तय की जाती है।

खानों से हीरों का निकाला जाता

3961 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान खानों से कितने हीरे निकाले गये तथा प्रत्येक देश को कितने-कितने मूल्य के हीरे और आभूष बेचे गये, और

(ख) आजकल कौन-कौन सी फर्म हीरे तैयार करने का काम कर रही हैं और अब तक विदेशों को कितने मूल्य के तैयार और गैर-तैयार किस्म के हीरों का निर्यात किया गया है ?

परिणाम तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Malpractice in Tariffs by Foreign Airlines

3962. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found malpractices in tariffs by foreign airlines operating to and from India;

(b) if so, the names of such international Airlines who have rejected the "operation clean market" in tariffs;

(c) the estimated annual loss to Indian Airlines business due to such undesirable practice of under cutting tariffs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve this problem?

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

(b) Does not arise.

The problem of undercutting in air transport market exists in varying degrees on a world wide basis, and India is no exception. It is difficult, if not impossible to establish with documentary proof of malpractices involved particularly when the airline concerned and passenger/shipper are both beneficiaries. All airlines indicate on the tickets the normal fares as printed/published/filed on the document for the general information of the public. It would, therefore, be difficult to bring to book the airlines who indulge in any malpractice. It would not consequently be possible to quantify the loss of revenue to the carriers as a result of malpractices indulged in by airlines.

(c) Indian Airlines have not estimated any loss on account of malpractice in Tariffs by foreign airlines on the international sectors operated by them.

(d) The Director General of Civil Aviation has issued a general circular to all airlines operating to/through India to "cease and desist" from undesirable practices. The airlines have been called upon to set up Committee/Committees to enforce strict compliance with approved fares/rates. Air-India as the National Carrier has been advised to take a leading role in the formation of the Committee/Committees, as well as its functioning. Air-India is presently engaged in giving effect to the directives.

Suspension of Gold Replenishment Scheme

3963. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suddenly suspended the Gold replenishment scheme; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the total value of gold jewellery held up in the Customs Department due to the above decision;

(c) whether Government have not announced a new quota system in replacement of the gold replenishment scheme; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Gold Jewellery Exporters' Association has appealed to Government for fulfilment of commitments made and stop the likely loss to its members; if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government suspended Gold Replenishment Scheme in January, 1980, in view of the fact that international price of gold had been widely fluctuating and the domestic price of gold was lower than the international price.

(b) The information is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have already announced, on 18th June, 1980, a revised scheme for export of jewellery and precious stones where the gold content of jewellery and articles exported out of India does not exceed 10 per cent.

(d) Yes, Sir. As according to Gold Replenishment Scheme, Government was committed only to supply gold at international price and as international price has been higher than the domestic price, it will be difficult to supply gold to the exporters towards fulfilment of commitments made by them earlier.

Distribution of Controlled Cloth by National Cooperative Consumers' Federation

3964. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major production of "controlled cloth" by the N.T.C. Mills is handed over to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) for distribution, if so, at what price;

(b) what are the mode and methods of distribution of controlled cloth by the NCCF and the price at which it reaches the common man; and

(c) what steps are planned to remove the middleman agencies which charge high commissions and made profits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a). The major production of controlled cloth is by the N.T.C. mills and is made available to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation at cost.

(b) Quotas of controlled cloth for the various States/Union Territories have been fixed on the basis of population with reference to production level of 400 million sq. metres in a year. Allocation to each district/area in each State is done by the State Governments as per its distribution policy. Marketing of controlled cloth is done by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation through its 57,140 retail-outlets in all parts of the country. In order to make the distribution more effective and purposeful, specific guidelines were issued to the State Governments/Union Territories to regulate the sale of controlled cloth. The distribution of controlled cloth within a State is, however, the responsibility of that particular State Government.

The average consumer price for shirting ranges between Rs. 1.97 to Rs. 2.55 per sq. metre, that for long cloth in the range of Rs. 1.89 to Rs. 1.92, saree in the range of Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.50 per piece. The average price of bleached drill works out to Rs. 2.38 per sq. metre.

(c) Since the distribution of controlled cloth is done by the governmental agencies, the question of removal of middleman agencies does not arise

Delhi-Calcutta flight via-Muzaffarpur

3965. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to resume the Delhi-Calcutta service of the Indian Airlines daily flight again via Muzaffarpur;

(b) if so, any time-schedule for starting the same; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) A proposal for an air service via Muzaffarpur is under active consideration of the Indian Airlines. A final decision by Indian Airlines, in this regard, is expected shortly.

Recovery of Loans given to Sugar Industry by Financing Institutions.

3966. SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in absence of incentive to the sugar industry recommended by the Sampath Committee the Central Financial Institutions have been unable to recover the loans given to the sugar industry.

(b) if so, what is the total amount outstanding against the loans given by the Central Financing Institutions to each sugar factory indicating the period for which this outstanding amount pertains;

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to tackle this serious problem and effect recovery of the outstanding amount; and

(d) do Government propose to afford financial relief to factories which are in genuine difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). According to the all-India term lending

institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), one of the reasons for defaults in repayment of loans given to Sugar projects is that following de-control of sugar in August, 1978 incentives made available to sugar projects by the Government of India under the Incentives Scheme, based on the Sampath Committee recommendations, became inoperative thus adversely affecting their financial position.

According to the information furnished by the above institutions, the amounts overdue from the sugar projects, were as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Institution	No. of projects	Amount overdue		
		Instal-ment of Principal	Interest	Total
1. IDBI (as on 31-12-79)	42	10.67	4.74	15.41
2. IFCI (as on 31-3-80)	78	8.73	7.16	15.89
3. ICICI (as on 30-6-80)	36	1.39	1.45	2.84

The Institutions are making every effort to recover the dues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the Chief executives of the concerns in default, etc. An interministerial group was also constituted by the Government to review and revise the scheme of incentives for the sugar industry. The report of this group has been received by the Government in the Ministry of Agriculture in May, 1980. Action to process the report and to announce Government decision thereon has been initiated on a priority basis in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Establishment of an All India edible Oil Corporation

3967. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending before this Ministry to establish an All India Edible Oil Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details and when such a decision is likely to be taken to protect the interests of the common people?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of Wealth-Tax and Corporation Tax against Companies and Individuals in District Surat (Gujarat)

3968. **SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies and individuals assessed to Wealth tax and Corporation tax in Surat district of Gujarat during last three years; and

(b) the arrears outstanding against these persons and companies and steps taken to recover the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Project in joint sector engaged in production of exportable goods

3969. **SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which projects in joint sector or public sector for production of exportable goods are at present under consideration of STC for participation therein; and

(b) what is the scheme of STC regarding such ventures (items, location, offers from particular firms or invitation to any firm, etc.)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A leather shoe-upper production centre is being set up by the STC at Agra. A

project to undertake research in recycling of chrome leather wastes into leather board, has been taken up with foreign collaboration. Negotiations are being held by the STC to establish projects in the field of leather products, processed fruits and marine products with Indian participation and foreign collaboration.

(b) STC's scheme of promotion joint projects is based on creation of production units for exports and would depend upon the nature of item, the requirements of the foreign buyer(s), the need for induction of technology and export market growth possibility. The details of such projects would, therefore, vary from item to item.

Amount being charged by Banking Service Recruitment Board

3970. **SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount being charged by the Banking Service Recruitment Board from every applicant for a job;

(b) how much charges are involved for taking the examination;

(c) whether there is any concession to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other poor applicants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Banking Service Recruitment Boards charge a fee of Rs. 20 from every applicant for writing competitive examination for a clerical job in nationalised banks. The fee charged by these Boards for examination in respect of an officer's job is Rs. 40. A fee of

Rs. 20 for examination to clerical job and Rs. 40 for examination to officers' job is reasonable considering the costs involved in holding written and oral tests and is broadly in line with the fees charged by other recruitment agencies of the Government for similar jobs.

(c) and (d). Banking Service Recruitment Boards charge a reduced fee of Rs. 5 for examination to a clerical job and Rs. 10 for examination to an officers' job from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In the case of ex-servicemen and dependants of ex-servicemen killed in action or in disturbed areas, no application fee is charged.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Pragati Maidan Complex

3971. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the annual maintenance and administrative expenditure and earning (average) of Pragati Maidan Complex;

(b) whether it is being utilised throughout the year; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its off-season utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is attached

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the Expenditure (Approximate) on Maintenance of Pragati Maidan Complex and Revenue during the Years 1977-78 to 1979-80

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Maintenance expenditure on civil, electrical & horticulture (other than capital expenditure) of Pragati Maidan Complex (including expenditure on organisation of Fairs)	Administrative expenses on maintenance of Pragati Maidan	Expenditure on Fairs held (excluding expenditure on maintenance of Pragati Maidan Administrative expenses)	Total expenditure (Cols 3+4+5)	Revenue (Space rent, sale of tickets and Miscellaneous)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1977-78	64.80	12.70	32.70	110.20	102.31
2.	1978-79	61.22	11.29	21.91	94.42	69.6
3.	1979-80	115.44	12.96	87.86	216.26	230.4

Financial assistance and rebate in excise duty to exporters of deoiled rice bran

3972. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given encouragement by giving financial assistance and rebate in excise duty etc. to the exporters of deoiled rice bran; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the benefits derived from these concessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. A. ANSARI): (a) Government has been giving cash assistance on the export of deoiled rice bran. Products of oil mill and solvent extraction industry falling under residuary Central Excise Tariff item 68 are exempt from excise duty and therefore the question of rebate of excise duty on export of deoiled rice bran does not arise.

(b) Cash assistance has been granted for larger processing of rice bran for production of rice bran oil and increasing export earnings from deoiled rice bran. These objectives have been achieved, to a large extent.

Development of Bhubaneswar Airport

3973. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airport at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) requires Government's attention for development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bhubaneswar aerodrome needs development as Indian Airlines have

plans to operate Boeing 737 aircraft. The runway which has recently been recarpeted is suitable for Boeing 737 operations with limited load. The work on extension/modification of the terminal building has been awarded and is likely to be completed by the end of 1980. It is also proposed to construct a new control tower and technical block and to augment the safety aids like fire fighting facilities, visual and navigational/communication aids.

Expansions of Stockyard Facilities

3974. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has urged Government to review the policy of further expansion of stockyard facilities keeping in view the economic feasibility of stockyard scheme; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of more Banks in Jammu and Kashmir State

3975. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the nationalised banks to open more Banks in the Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, whether still many of the villages in the Jammu and Kashmir State have not been provided bank facilities so far;

(c) how many villages are still without banking facilities;

(d) how many new branches are likely to be set up during the current financial year; and

(e) how many will be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) to (e): The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covers the 3 year period 1979—81. It seeks to ensure that the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks during this period are primarily devoted to the opening of branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in under-banked/deficit districts so as to ensure at least one bank branch per 20,000 rural/semi-urban population. However, in view of the special geographical features of Jammu and Kashmir like hilly terrain and dispersed population in some of the districts etc., the population criteria for identification of deficit districts has not been rigidly applied to the State. Accordingly Reserve Bank of India has authorised the opening of 71 additional bank offices in Jammu and Kashmir on the recommendations of the State Government and/or applications received from the banks. The question of further branch expansion in the State is under consideration of Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the State Government and the banks.

(b) and (c). As at the end of March, 1980, 292 branches of commercial banks were functioning at rural/semi-urban centres in Jammu and Kashmir. These branches are expected to cater to the banking needs of not only the centres, where these are located but also of the villages in the surrounding areas. While the branch network of the banks in rural and semi-urban areas is being further strengthened. Keeping in view the overall considerations of viable operations, it may not be feasible for the banks to provide direct coverage to all the remote villages. To ensure that credit facilities become available to residents of such villages also, emphasis is being laid on organisation of Primary Societies, Farmers' Service Societies and LAMPS etc., and their linkage with the nearby bank branches.

'Diversion of Indian Airlines' boeing flights between Srinagar and Leh

3976. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines decision to divert one of the two boeing flights between Srinagar and Leh has created a flutter in tourism;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the President of the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry has represented the Airlines in this regard;

(c) if so, what were the main points stressed in the representation;

(d) to what extent the point raised by him in his representation have been examined; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government?

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

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

Change of amount of Loan into Shares given by Financial Institutions

3977. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the whole loan amount given by Government financial institutions to 20 top industrial houses into shares; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The conversion of loans given by public financial institutions into equity is in terms of guidelines issued by Government. Following these

guidelines public financial institutions, taking into account several factors including operations of the company, return on investment, intrinsic value of equity share etc., decide on conversion of a certain percentage of loan, normally not exceeding 20 per cent, into equity. No distinction is made between MRTF companies and others in the application of convertibility guidelines. However, as announced in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 18th June, 1980, financial institutions will hereafter exercise the conversion option in such a way that they do not acquire more than 40 per cent of the share capital of an existing concern, except in cases of persistent default in repayment of loan or mismanagement of an assisted company or continuous closure of an industrial unit of a company producing goods and services essential to the community where financial institutions might with the concurrence of Government exercise their conversion option so that their share-holding can go upto 51 per cent or above.

Setting up of Apex Agricultural Bank

3978. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for setting an apex agricultural bank at the national level with a view to accelerating integrated rural development; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India have been requested to work out the details of the proposed bank.

Forming of "Policy Holders" Councils of Life Insurance Corporation

3979. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for forming "Policy holder" Councils in different zones of the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) who are the members of this policy holders Zonal Councils for Western Division of Life Insurance Corporation,

(c) what is the scope and nature of this Council and at what intervals their meetings are held;

(d) what suggestions have been made by the Western Division Councils regarding the improvement of the working of Life Insurance Corporation during a period of last three years; and

(e) what action in implementation has been taken on such suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) The Life Insurance Corporation Act empowers the Life Insurance Corporation to establish Councils representative of policyholders in each area served by a Divisional Office for the purpose of advising the Divisional offices in respect of any matter which may be referred to it.

(b) The term of the previous Divisional Policyholders' Councils expired on 31st May, 1980, and the LIC Board has already taken a decision regarding the new nominees. However, the lists would be finalised after receipt of acceptances from the persons concerned and details would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same are available.

(c) Each Policyholders' Council consists of the Divisional Manager and three members, representative of policyholders resident in the areas served by the Divisional Office, who are nominated by the Corporation. The normal term of office of each member representing policyholders is two years and the Policyholders' Councils are required to meet at least twice every year. The meetings of the 'Policyholders'

Council are presided over by the Divisional Manager. The Councils discuss all matters referred to them by the Divisional Manager, but they cannot discuss matters relating to any individual employee or policyholder.

(d) and (e). Necessary information is being gathered and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Carpet Weaving Training Centres in the States

3980. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handicrafts Board has got under it carpet weaving training centres in Bihar and several other States; if so, details thereabout including the number of staff, trainees etc. State-wise;

(b) whether total number of such centres functioning in several parts of India is 470 and the total number of employees about 26390;

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift these centres to the States with dangers of permanent closures; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) Government's reaction thereon including the fate of the employees, the trainees and the foreign exchange earnings through exports; and

(e) whether it is proposed to continue and develop these centres in their present form, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e). In early 1970, the National Development Council had decided *inter alia* to transfer with effect from 1-4-1979 certain Central/Centrally sponsored schemes to the State

sector and Carpet Weaving Training Scheme was one of them. However, these 463 Carpet Weaving Training Centres mentioned in the enclosed statement, are still being run by the All India Handicrafts Board to complete on-going academic sessions. The question for further extension of these centres in the Central sector is receiving urgent attention of the Government.

Tripura Government request for lifting of Jute Stock

3981. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks of jute and Mesta Bales are made available for sale through Jute Corporation of India and Government of Tripura has made several requests for lifting of the Jute stock there;

(b) whether the Jute Corporation is lifting the stock now; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Jute Corporation of India makes purchases in jute growing States. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, the Corporation procured 76,697 bales in Tripura. It could sell only 800 bales, out of which 7200 bales have been moved out. The Corporation is continuing its efforts to sell all its stocks as soon as possible.

Upgrading of Ranchi

3982. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ranchi has been graded as a "C" Class City ever since the last Census;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the last ten years a vast industrial complex has developed in and

around Ranchi, including some prestigious public sector projects;

(c) if so, whether the growth of this Greater Ranchi complex area justifies it being upgraded now to 'B' Class;

(d) whether numerous representations to that effect have been received by Government; and

(e) action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) It is a fact that Ranchi has developed since then and also it is now a municipal corporation.

(c) to (e). Under the existing policy only cities with a population exceeding 4 lakhs and upto 8 lakhs according to the 1971 census report are eligible for classification as B-2 class. However, according to the 1971 census report Ranchi's population was only 1,75,934 which is far below the minimum population required for the purpose. It may be added that certain cities in whose case the 1971 census population was short of the minimum required by a small margin say 10 per cent have been recently classified/upgraded on the basis of the mid-census estimates of their population furnished by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. Ranchi's case could not be considered on this basis since its 1971 census population falls far short of 4 lakhs. It has not, therefore, been found possible to accept the representations received for upgrading Ranchi as a B Class City.

Decline in Deposits of Banks recently Nationalised

3983. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the banks which were recently nationalised by Government;

(b) whether the level of deposits in these Banks has started declining after the nationalisation; and

(c) what were the considerations that prompted the Government to nationalise these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 the following six banks were nationalised by Government on 15th April, 1980:—

1. The Andhra Bank Ltd., Hyderabad.
2. Corporation Bank Ltd., Mangalore.
3. The New Bank of India Ltd., New Delhi.
4. The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., New Delhi.
5. The Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Vijaya Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

(b) Figures of deposits (excluding dues from banks) of these banks as on 11th April, 1980 (the Friday immediately prior to nationalisation) and as on 6th June, 1980 (latest available date) are given below:

Name of the Bank	(Amounts in crores of Rs.)	
	Week ended 11-4-80 (final figures)	Week ended 6-6-80 (Provisional figures)
1. Andhra Bank	475.10	475.22
2. Corporation Bank-	223.98	222.53
3. New Bank of India	394.75	409.27
4. Oriental Bank of Commerce-	220.69	229.19
5. Punjab & Sind Bank	473.03	401.56
6. Vijaya Bank	371.33	378.00

The above data indicates that except for a slight decline in the deposits of Corporation Bank, the deposits of other five nationalised banks generally show an increasing trend.

(c) As indicated in the preamble to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980, these banks were nationalised by Government in order further to control the heights of economy, to meet progressively and serve better, the needs of the development of the economy and to promote the welfare of the people in conformity with the policy of the State towards securing the principles laid down in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution.

Shortage of one rupee notes

3984. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of one rupee notes (not coins) in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is going to introduce a new series of one rupee notes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The printing of new One-Rupee Notes has been reduced keeping in view the availability of One-Rupee coins and increase in the printing of Two-Rupees Notes. Public is expected to use more of One Rupee coins and Two-Rupee Notes in their daily transactions since the availability of One-Rupee Notes is less than before.

Export of Diamonds and precious stones

3985. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average annual value of export of Diamonds and

precious stones (give separate figures) year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that widespread invoice manipulations are taking place unabated; and

(c) if so, how many cases have been detected during the last five years and what are the details of such detections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Value of export of diamonds, precious stones and semi-precious stones during the last three years was as indicated below:

Year	Diamonds	Precious Semi-precious stones
(Value in 'crores of rupees)		
1977-78 . . .	516.68	25.29
1978-79 . . .	692.94	24.06
1979-80 . . .	540.46	25.28
(Provisional)		

(b) and (c). Government do not have any reports about widespread invoice manipulations in the export of diamonds and precious stones. Certain incentives in the form of replenishment licences etc. are available to exporters of these goods. These incentives would, incidentally, act as a deterrent to any under-invoicing of exports. During the years from 1975 to 1979, only one case of under-invoicing of cut and polished emeralds came to notice and the extent of under-valuation was Rs. 29,502. Penal action was taken against the exporters.

12 hrs.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House.... (Interruptions) I am making some announcement, Mr. Ghosh. I have to make some announcement. Then I will listen to your point of order, if there is any.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two wireless messages dated 9 and 10 July, 1980, from the S.D.J., Meerut, and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Meerut, respectively, on 11 July, 1980:

(i)

"Shri Rasheed Masood, M.P., admitted today in jail U/S 188 IPC PS Baghpat."

(ii)

"Reference case No. 1199/80 U/S 188 IPC PS Baghpat, Shri Rasheed Masood, M.P., has been convicted for the period already undergone in jail in connection with the case."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: According to Rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the intimation regarding the arrest etc. of a member on a criminal charge should indicate the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule of the Rules of Procedure.

State Governments and Administrations have been specifically asked by the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue instructions to all the authorities concerned that telegrams etc., to Speaker about the arrest|detention|release of

members must be completed in all respects and must give full information on all the points as required in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule to the Rules of Procedure. Further, the telegrams should be sent immediately after the arrest|detention|release of the members concerned and should be confirmed by copies sent by post.

Copies of the notices of question of privilege given by Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Ram Singh Shakya, Chandrajit Yadav, Ram Vilas Paswan and R. P. Yadav in the afternoon of 9 July, 1980, regarding incomplete intimation of the arrest of Shri Rasheed Masood were sent to the Minister|Ministry of Home Affairs on 9 July, 1980, for furnishing a factual note on the matter. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also been reminded in the matter and the requisite information is still awaited from them. The Ministry of Home Affairs have informed me today that the factual information is still awaited from the Government of Uttar Pradesh|District Magistrate, Meerut, and would be communicated to us immediately on receipt.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I received a letter from Shri George Fernandes late in the afternoon on 10 July, 1980, enclosing a letter dated 9 July, 1980, from Shri Rasheed Masood regarding the treatment meted out to him while under arrest. Immediately, the matter was referred to the Minister/Ministry of Home Affairs for furnishing a factual note on the matter. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also been reminded to expedite the information. The Ministry of Home Affairs have today informed me that the factual information is still awaited from the Government of Uttar Pradesh|District Magistrate, Meerut, and would be communicated to us immediately on receipt. I hope that the requisite information would be sent to me during the course of the day.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
(Azamgarh): I want to say....

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow that practice. One by one I can allow; I am going to listen to you, but please be patient.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: As you have rightly mentioned that I have given, along with other friends, a notice of the privilege motion, I want to raise an issue of the privilege of the members, the privilege of the House; and as I said in my privilege motion that Meerut District Authorities have decided to make this government helpless. *(Interruptions)* No, Sir, this is a serious matter. You have written to the Home Minister and the Home Minister took note of it. Meerut is only one hour road drive from Delhi. But the Home Ministry and your office should not be helpless in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of this? Mr. Yadav. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am glad that you have taken note of this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already assured this whole House that I shall be concerned for the safety, honour and respect of all the members concerned. I have taken a serious note of it and I have informed the Home Ministry. When it comes, we shall take appropriate steps.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Whether the Home Minister is taking a serious note of that. I know you are taking a serious note of it. Whether the Home Ministry is taking a serious note of it or not. I would like to know from the Home Minister: he should tell the House. The Member was arrested.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffarpur): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the Home Minister to say something.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the Home Minister say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are all speaking, all at one time.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): We are all concerned with the safety of the Members. I would like you to keep this incident and the affairs of treatment, bad treatment or otherwise of Mr. Masood in proper perspective. I would like to remind you of a precedent in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You are all speaking: I know the precedent.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not fair: only one side is going....

MR. SPEAKER: It is to be decided yet; nothing has been said, on one side. What is there on one side? It is the Home Minister who will have to say, not you. You cannot say.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister will say; I have asked the Home Minister to say.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:....**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Without any reason; how can I? Not allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We are going to create a wrong precedent. How can the Home Minister.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not at all. You are creating unnecessary trouble for me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Home Minister reply. He will say something. I cannot allow anything without a factual note. I cannot give any ruling on one sided version. The Home Minister is here. He will give me factual information. Then only I can do. You are not to do it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA....**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission. What opportunity? You are not concerned; the Home Minister is concerned. He will say. Mr. Lakkappa, when there is no debate on it, what is it? It is not a debate on it.

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): I was arrested. There is a precedent in last Parliament....**

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed; not at all. When the time comes for a debate you can do it.

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM: ...**

MR. SPEAKER: When the time comes for a debate, you can do it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . जब तक कोई डिबेट न हो, जब तक कोई मसला न हो, आप पहले कैसे बोलेंगे? अभी तक तो फंक्चुशल नोट मागा गया है, वह फंक्चुशल नोट होम-मिनिस्ट्री दे सकती है, न आप दे सकते हैं और न मैं दे सकता हूँ। जब तक वह यह नहीं कहेंगे कि उन के पास इन्फर्मेशन है या नहीं है या वह कब तक देंगे, उस के बाद पक्ष या विपक्ष के डिबेट की बात होगी। आप पहले से क्या बात कहना चाहते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।
(व्यवधान)....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no debate. No, there is no debate on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not say something?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) . आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, जिस वक्त हम को हात्तिला मिली, मेरे महकमे ने आप के सेक्रेटेरियट को लिखा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछा गया है। जब भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हम का इन्फार्म करेगी, उसी वक्त हम डिटेल्स आप के सामने रख देंगे ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नियम स 229 के अन्तर्गत प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) अगर नहीं आयेगी तो क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात तो नहीं है कि नहीं आयेगी।

It is a very hypothetical question.

इन्फर्मेशन तो आयेगी।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान . नियम 229 के अन्तर्गत मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पूरा पढ़ा है।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिहाई का जो मामला है, उस के सम्बन्ध में न होम मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया है, न आप ने बतलाया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय . बतला तो दिया है। जो मेरे पास आया था, मैंने पढ़ कर सुना दिया है

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : क्या बतलाया गया है यह नहीं बतलाया है। मेम्बरस भी यहा बैठे हुए हैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी बैठे हैं और स्पीकर साहब भी हैं न गिरफ्तारी की पूरी रिपोर्ट आती है, न रिहाई की पूरी रिपोर्ट आती है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय . इसीलिये तो भेजा है (व्यवधान) .. इसी लिए भेजा गया है।

I have taken note of it.

प्रिब्लेज मोशन भी उन को भेजा गया है। मैंने सरकार को सब बतला दिया है . (व्यवधान) ..

I have taken note of it.

उनका भी जवाब आयेगा

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no submission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Kindly listen to my point of order. My point of order is that the Home Ministry wrote to the U.P. Government. (*Interruptions*). You are the custodian of these rules. Under Rule 229, the detaining authority....

MR. SPEAKER: I have read, Mr. George. (*Interruptions*) I have gone through every word of it. I have asked for it. That is why I have taken action.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point is, under Rule 229 the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action. I have already initiated action.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are the custodian of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am doing, Mr. George.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where does he figure? You have received notice. It is not according to the Third Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: I have initiated the matter. I have taken action. Let us see what they do.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it. I have done my job. I know my job and I am doing it:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have received the notice.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have initiated action. I am going according to the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not in accordance with the rules.

Where does the Home Minister figure in this?

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for the facts. I am doing it. Don't worry.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM: There is a precedent in this House. You announced the arrest of the member as soon as you got information from the concerned authorities. In the last Lok Sabha, I was beaten up by the police; I was arrested by the police and I was under detention for three days. That was not at all announced in the House. So, there is a precedent for this. So, the Home Minister need not reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER: You come with a proper motion; not like this. What can I do about that time? I was not in the Chair at that time. I am doing my job according to the rules which are prescribed. I am going to abide by the rules. I cannot be held responsible for what happened two or three years back. (*Interruptions*). You can give any motion you like under the rules. (*Interruptions*) What is this? The whole House is being subjected to something unprecedented I do not know what is happening. If anything happens to any member, if there is any provision in the rules and procedures, please come to me. I will try to help. How can you expect me to go two or three years back? As I have said, according to the rules if any grievance can be put up to me, then bring it to me. I am ready to listen and go through it. I am ready to listen to anything under the rules. Come with anything under the rules. I will listen, I will act and I will be guided by the rules as laid down by you and by this House in this book. I am not going to violate that. Whatever action I have initiated, that is also according to the rules; I am not going outside the rules; I am not showing favour to them or to you.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रशीब मसुब (सहारनपुर). मुझे भी बोलने की इजाजत दीजिए ।

...व्यस्य महीदय . इन की रिपोर्ट आने दीजिए, फिर आप को भी मौका देगे ।

Now, papers to be laid.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRIGENDUM TO AUDIT REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a 'corrigendum' (Hindi and English versions) to the Audit* Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1052/80].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Home Affairs for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1053/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30-6-79 AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AND INCOME

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 384(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum extending upto 31st August, 1980 the Customs Duty concessions to repatriates of Indian origin coming back from certain countries contained in Notification No. 347-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(ii) GSR 394(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against Advance Licences for execution of export orders.

(iii) GSR 701 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 234-Customs dated the 5th December, 1979 extending the Customs duty exemption on waste paper when imported for use in the manufacture of paper board as well. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1054/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 30th June, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1056/80].

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi** version) of the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1056/801].

*The Audit Report of the Coffee Board for 1976-77 was laid on the Table on 21st March, 1980.

**English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 14th November,

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th July, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th July, 1980".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th July, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of powers) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th July, 1980".

12.20 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Before that, with your permission, I want to mention about an important matter, i.e. about foreign agencies which are working...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You can come under rule 377.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded. Mr. Lakkappa, you are a

very senior Member of this House. You have given a 'calling attention notice on this. I can allow it if it is in proper order. Let me decide. If everybody behaves like this in this House, then only God can help.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I would like to know for our future guidance: under rule 377 you are accepting everyday two, three Members what they want to raise. Mr. Lakkappa said that he gave you in writing under Rule 377. We would like to know: why was it rejected? Was it not in proper form? Was it not in time? Because in this House under 377 you have accepted many issues which are much less important than what Mr. Lakkappa has raised. We would also like to give something in writing. So, we want to know for our future guidance: on what ground did you reject it?

प्रश्न महोदय . किस ने रिजेक्ट किया है किस ने आपको बताया है ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is what you should say that you have not rejected it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am telling him all the time.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He did not hear it.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want to hear it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: So, it is still under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a number of calling attention notices on this and they are under my active consideration. I have not rejected any of them. So, how can I say?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, when I gave notice of Call Attention on this subject...

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you say like this? You are a very senior Member of this House. You know, I have not rejected it. Then why don't you cooperate and let this House run?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I am seeking your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not seeking my protection. Mr. Lakkappa, you could have talked to me and I could have explained to you.

12.24 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN DELHI**

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) . मैं अखिलमन्त्रीय लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :

'दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति और इस संदर्भ में 9 जुलाई, 1980 को खारी बावली, दिल्ली में दिन दहाड़े हुई डकैती की घटना तथा इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।'

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** Sir, although there has been noticeable decline in crimes in recent months, it is regrettable that incidents of this type do occur sometimes.

In the incident of dacoity at Khari Baoli, a gang of 6 men armed with knives and country made pistols entered the premises on the first floor,

located in Katra Ishwari Bhavan at 12.40 hours. They blind-folded the eight persons present in the premises and tied their hands and feet. They looted property worth approximately Rs. 10000/- including cash of Rs. 6000/- 7000/-. No violence took place. Only a minor bruise was suffered by one of the victims. The dacoits left the premises at about 14.05 hours. The incident was reported to the police at 14.25 hours and the police reached the site at 14.40 hours. A case under section 395/398 IPC has been registered at P. S. Lahori Gate. Investigation of the case is in progress and all efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits.

After the new government came into power, a number of steps have been taken for improving the law and order situation in the Capital, including creation of new Police Stations, augmenting the staff of the existing police stations, replacement of old vehicles, modernisation of the Control Room and improvement of the communication system, etc.

The Delhi Police has intensified foot and mobile patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles. The Home Guards have also been inducted for night and early morning hour patrolling. Continuous drives by the Special Squad of the districts to detect criminals and other bad characters have been undertaken.

The law and order situation is under constant review at the levels of the Police Commissioner, and the Lt. Governor. Home Minister himself has held reviews with officials.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी के अलोकप्रिय होने का प्रमुख कारण यह था कि उसके शासनकाल में इस देश में विधि व्यवसाय का नामनिशान नहीं रह गया था। चारों ओर भय का वातावरण बना हुआ था। यही कारण था कि जनता पार्टी के स्थान पर देश के लोगो ने सबल हाथो मे इस देश की सत्ता सौपी और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को सत्ता पर बिठाया—(इंटरव्यू) में स्वयं कह रहा हूँ कि आज हमारे दल के ऊपर यह दायित्व आया है और हम कहा तक इस प्रकार की अपराध की घटनाओ और इन विधि और अवस्था को समस्या से निपटते है यह देखना है, कहा तक हम इन पर नियंत्रण करते है, यह देखना है। जब केन्द्र मे हमारी सरकार बनी थी तब निश्चित रूप से इस तरह की घटनाओ पर नियंत्रण सा लगा दिखाई पडता था। इधर कुछ दिनों मे इस तरह की घटनाओ की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है। राजधानी मे इस तरह की घटनाए सरे आम, दिन मे 12 बजे बाजार मे हुई, जहा- हजारो लोग है, वहा एक व्यवसायी के घर में धुनकर एक महिला के दुपटे को फाडकर, 4, 5 आदमिया के हाथ-पैर बाधकर, लगभग 2 घंटे रहकर उसकी मारी सम्पत्ति, यहा स्टेटमेट में बाया गया है कि मात्र 10 हजार रुपये की सम्पत्ति, लेकिन जहा तक मुझे जानकारी मिली है, वहा 50 हजार से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई है। राजधानी मे जो घटनाए इस तरह की होती है, उसमे पूरे देश के लोगो की चिन्ता बढ जाती है। इसीलिए मैने सरकार का ध्यान आकषित किया है कि सरकार कौनसी ऐसी सख्त कार्यवाही करने जा रही है, जिससे इस तरह के अपराध-कर्मों की रोकथाम हो सके ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर कोई विचार कर रहे है कि जो इस देश में इंडियन पीनल कोड है, आई० पी० सी० है, इसको और कठोर बनाया जाये ? आज आई० पी० सी० के अनमार अगर 7 दिनों मे आरोप-पत्र दाखिल नहीं किया जाता है, तो उससे स्वतः अपराधियों की जमानत मजूर हो जाती है। सभी के ऊपर आरोप-पत्र दाखिल नहीं हो पाता है और अपराध-कर्मों 7 दिन के बाद फिर बाहर निकल जाते हैं। उनको इस तरह के अपराध करने की फिर स्वतंत्रता मिल जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय आई० पी० सी० को और कठोर बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 6 महीने से जब से हमारी सरकार बनी है, दिल्ली की राजधानी मे अपराधो की संख्या क्या रही है, उसमें कितनी कमी आई है ? इसका विस्तृत ब्योरा हम चाहेगे ताकि देश के लोगो को आगाह किया जा सके कि हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद हम इतना अपराधों पर नियंत्रण कर सके है और क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
The hon. Member has put three specific questions: (1) regarding the preventive measures that this Government has taken, (2) regarding the improvement in the crime situation during the last six months after the takeover by the new Government, and (3) the steps that we are going to take.

There are many steps we have taken. In my statement also I have said that many things have been done. The other steps which have been taken are:

- (i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed, with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motorcycle patrols has been introduced. Ten companies of additional force from DAP/CRPF have been provided to the Districts for night patrolling and the Government of India has provided an additional CRPF battalion for the purpose. The patrolling is being personally checked and supervised by senior officers.
- (ii) Induction of about 2000 Home Guards for night and early morning hours patrolling along with local police, special attention being paid to parks and vulnerable residential localities.
- (iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of the Cr. P.C. against bad characters and criminals.
- (iv) Checking by surprise of vehicles to detect those involved in the commission of crime.
- (v) Organisation of Thikri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars and co-ordination with police patrols and pickets.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

- (vi) Stepping up of externment proceedings. One hundred and seventy-seven criminals and bad characters have been externed out of Delhi from 1-1-80 to 31-5-80.
- (vii) Setting up of temporary Police Posts pending regular sanction in some vulnerable localities.
- (viii) Detailing of armed pickets at vulnerable points as preventive measures.
- (ix) Continuous drives by the special squads of the districts to detect the dacoits, auto-lifters, robbers, snatchers, pick-pockets, eve-teasers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(x) Meeting with residents of the localities by DCPs/ACPs to explain the measures taken and obtain their suggestions.

(xi) Meetings with the representatives of women's colleges to curb the crime of eve-teasing.

These are the preventive steps that we have taken. The hon. member has made a suggestion regarding the Cr. P. C. I have noted down the suggestion.

So far as the improvement in the crime situation is concerned, I would like to inform the House that during the last six months, the position has improved and it is improving. I would like to give the comparative figures :

	1-1-1980 to 30-6-1980	11-1-80 to 30-6-1980
Dacoity	20	44
Murder	103	81
Attempt to Murder	146	165
Robbery	169	317

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : These are the registered ones. What about the unregistered crimes ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am giving the comparative figures.

	1-1-1980 to 30-6-1980	1-1-1979 to 30-6-1979
Riots	93	155
Snatching	85	163
Hurts	970	1030
Burglary	1328	1510
Thefts	9888	10693
Motor Vehicle thefts	1366	1662
Others	5098	5541
Total IPC Crimes	19965	21363

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
The vehicle of the DIG (Traffic) himself was stolen.

श्री रोलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपराध रोकने के बहुत लक्ष्य-बौड़े उपाय बताये हैं। हत्या, डकैती, चोरी, बंगलरी आदि अपराधों की संख्या कोई बीस हजार के लगभग बताई गई है, जबकि प्रिन्सिपल डिप्टी सी.आई. में यह संख्या 17,851 थी।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : माननीय सदस्य ने गलत सुना है। पहले अपराध 21,363 हुए थे जबकि इस साल 19,965 हुए हैं।

श्री रोलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : 11 जून, 1980 को आपने जो उत्तर दिया था, उसमें 17,851 बताए थे। दिल्ली में अपराध में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उससे दिल्ली के निवासियों में बहुत आतंक फैला हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से वे रात को सो भी नहीं पाते हैं। खारी बाबली में डकैती की घटना दिन-दहाड़े हुई है। जनवरी में बीस-पच्चीस ऐसी घटनाएँ रिकार्ड में आई हैं। लारेंस रोड, लाजपत नगर और मोदी नगर आदि स्थानों में दिन दहाड़े डकैतियाँ हुई हैं, महिलाओं के साथ मारपीट और बलात्कार के केस हुए हैं। ऐसी घटनाओं पर अभी तक काबू नहीं पाया गया है और वे दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़नी जा रही हैं।

खारी बाबली में इतनी भीड़ रहती है कि वहाँ दो आदमी साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं। अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी वहाँ ईश्वरी भवन में डकैती होती है, तो यह एक विचारणीय बात है। यह डकैती वरी पर हुई है, जहाँ लाहोरी गेट में एस. एच. श्री. अमरजीत सिंह और डी.एम.ए. गुरचरण सिंह हैं, जो आपके सुन्दर सिंह डाकू हत्याकांड में एकजुट भी रह चुके हैं।

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कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं है कि जब कि चांदनी चौक में डकैती न होती हो या लूट न होती हो या पाकेटमार न होती हो। एक महीना पहले वहाँ के पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में जंजीर गेट पर और भीतड़ घुस कर डकैती की, उसका आज तक कोई पता नहीं लगा। इसी तरह से बाबा गुरचरण सिंह की हत्या की गई, उनका हत्यारा भी अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा गया है। गीतम जय सिंहानिया जो सेंट लारेंस कॉलेज का विद्यार्थी था, उसके मामले में पुलिस आई, उस ने वादा किया था कि 24 घंटे के अन्दर अपराधी को पकड़ कर ला देंगे लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं पकड़ा गया। कल ही कीर्ति नगर में एक भयंकर घटना घटी है, डकैती हुई है, उस की फोटो यह छपी हुई है। उस का नाम है श्रीमती

बलजीत कोर जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स में काम करती है, उन को मारा, उन की सोने की अंगूठी, चैन और कई जेवरों का डक लूट कर ले गए। उसके बगल में फर्नीचर मंडी में भी डकैती करने का प्रयास किया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जनरल सैक्रेटरी श्री मदन लाल खुराना ने पुलिस को खबर दी ता डी.एस.पी. मिस्टर सिंह उस का खंडम करते हैं, कि नहीं एसों बात नहीं है, साधारण ट्रेस पाभ की घटना है और आपस का झगड़ा है जब कि इनको इतनी मार पड़ी कि वह अस्पताल में पड़ी रही। हिन्दुस्तान के सम्पादक ने जब उसकी फोटो छपी तो उस से इस का पता लगा। इस से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सारी घटनाओं को दबाया जाता है। सारी जगह पुलिस जानबूझ कर जितने असामाजिक तत्व हैं, जितने भी नारी गन्डे हैं सब को प्रोटेक्शन देती है जिस कारण से दिन दहाड़े डकैती बढ़ती चली जाती है।

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि दिल्ली के, जितने भी खाने हैं सब से एक वर्ग विशेष के लोगों की अक्वा-इट किया गया है, श्रीमान् भिंडर साहब के जो आदमी हैं उन्ही लोगों को सब जगह रखा गया है और उन्ही के चलते सारी जगह ये चीजे हो रही हैं। दिल्ली में अगर सुधार हो जाता तो भिंडर साहब रखते या कोई भी नियुक्त करता, अपने आदमी लाता, हमको कोई शिकायत नहीं होती। लेकिन दिल्ली में आज पहले की अपेक्षा कई गुना ये क्राइम बढ़ चुके हैं और ऐसी परिस्थिति में मारा दोष पुलिस आयुक्त के ऊपर आता है। यह पुलिस आयुक्त अभी पेरिभ जाकर एक महीना रह कर आए हैं। फिर वियना चले गए और वहाँ रह गए। अभी मास्को जाने का उनका प्रोग्राम है।

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तो क्या यह दिल्ली नगरवासियों की सुरक्षा और उनकी इज्जत लूटने से बचाने के लिए है? ये अपने कार्यों में या पोलिटिकल कार्यों में ही लगे रहते हैं। इसलिए ऐसे लोग पुलिस अधिकारी नहीं हो सकते। हो सके तो इन्हें तुरन्त मुअ्तल कर दिया जाय। और इनका कहीं टिकट है कर एम पी बना दिया जाय, यह अच्छा होगा। इनकी पत्नी भी आ गई और यह भी आ जायें तो यह वही ज्यादा लाभदायक होंगे। कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी के लिए भी यह अच्छा होगा और इनका भी कल्याण हो जायगा।

12.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To what are you calling the attention of the Minister? Please come to the subject.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ। दिल्ली की ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन इसमें दो हुई है। यह मैं बिलकुल ठीक कह रहा हूँ। सबजेक्ट से बाहर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान)

मैं आप से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि जो दिल्ली की स्थिति आज है उसमें कोई भी आराम से न दिन में न रात में सो सकता है। किसी को गारंटी नहीं है। पुलिस विभाग बिलकुल लापरवाह हो गया है। जितने लोग चोरी करते हैं किसी को पकड़ते नहीं हैं। घटना घट जाती है, उसके बाद पहुंचते हैं। उनको जब खबर दी जाती है तो आते नहीं हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 2 हजार पुलिस की भर्ती और कर रहे हैं और नये थाने भी बना रहे हैं। इस सब के बावजूद भी घटनाएं बढ़ ही रही हैं, लट, डकैती बढ़ ही रही हैं तो आखिर यह क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं? यहां प्रेसीडेंट्स थामन भी बन रहा है, जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी नहीं हैं। चुनाव भी नहीं हुआ है। . . . (व्यवधान)

मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ डायरेक्ट प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

(क) श्री भिण्डर को तुरन्त ट्रान्सफर किया जाए, मोअतल किया जाए।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रदेश को एक राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए ताकि वहां के चुने हुए जनप्रतिनिधि अपनी पुलिस व्यवस्था की सारी व्यवस्था चुस्त-दुरुस्त कर सकें। क्या मंत्री जी यहां पर इसकी घोषणा करेंगे? साथ ही दिल्ली की जो घनी व्यापारिक मंडियां हैं वहां पर सफेद सशस्त्र पुलिस की व्यवस्था की जाए।

(ग) सभी थानों का हर दस रोज में अचानक निरीक्षण किया जाए।

(घ) नागरिकों को हर तरह से सूचना देकर, थाना प्रभारी की लापरवाही, अपराध-मर्मों की सूचना को थाने में दर्ज न करना, नागरिकों को डरा-धमका कर भगा देना—इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए एक विशेष अधिकारी की बहाली की जाए तथा सूचना को दर्ज कराने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

(च) जिस पुलिस अधिकारी के जिले में अधिक घटनाएं घटें उसको कठोर सजा देने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

क्या मंत्री जी इन सुझावों को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Kindly hear me before the Minister answers. Here, the hon. Member has made a charge against another Member. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please sit down. The Minister will reply to those points.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the hon. Member has made a charge against another Member of this House, and that also against a lady Member. Why are you not hearing it, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings of the House, and if the hon. Member has said anything as you point out, we will definitely expunge it from the proceedings. (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member made a charge against a lady Member. He has gone to the extent of saying that Mr. Bhinder exercised influence to get her a ticket and also helped her win the election. That is the charge. According to Rule 352, a Member, while speaking, shall not make a personal charge against a Member. And Rule 353. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: He has made no personal charge. You can go through the record.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He has said that Mr. Bhinder exercised undue influence. That is the charge. Rule 353. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings, and if there is anything, as you have said, against another hon. Member, we will take care of it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): It is very serious for the hon. Member Mr. Varma to say that Mr. Bhinder went to Gurdaspur to help Mrs. Bhinder. It is a charge

because if it is said and is not contradicted, this itself can get aside the election of the lady Member to this House. This is very serious to say that. This is not fair for a Member to say that. It means that Mrs. Bhinder took the help of a government officer. This is the charge. This is wrong. He has said that a Member of this House took the help of a government official. This is wrong. It must be expunged from the proceedings. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand it. Hon. Members, I have followed everything. I know it is a serious matter. Appropriate action will be taken.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the hon. Member has made many wild allegations against the police and that will not help in controlling the situation. Such wild allegations will only demoralise the police on the contrary. I am in no way in agreement with him when charges are made against our police officers (*Interruptions*). They have done their duty. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have every right to speak. Therefore, the Minister has also got the right to reply. Otherwise, how can I conduct the proceedings?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I do not agree with him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I expect complete silence in the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the Police has taken many steps. If you want, I can give you instances on how the police has behaved during these six months from January-February 1980 the gangs of criminals arrested were 5; these are the gangs of dacoits, robbers, responsible for about forty cases in Delhi and other States, and property worth more than a lakh of rupees was recovered from them; in March 1980, as a result of

intensive police vigilance, 10 gangs (*Interruptions*) I am addressing the Chair. As a result of intensive police vigilance 10 gangs of burglars, dacoits, robbers, murderers, thieves were arrested leading to the recovery of property of the value of Rs. 70,000; in April 1980, as a result of intensive police vigilance, 13 gangs of dacoits, robbers and burglars were arrested and property valued at Rs. 15,09,432 were recovered; in May 1980, as a result of intensive police vigilance, 14 gangs of dacoits, robbers, burglars, thieves, snatchers and auto-lifters involving forty persons were arrested and property worth Rs. 1,89,000 was recovered; in June 1980, as a result of intensive police vigilance, 13 gangs of dacoits, robbers, burglars, auto-lifters, shutter-breakers, thieves and snatchers were arrested and property worth Rs. 2,97,785 was recovered. The arrests of these gangs led to the working out of 148 cases. Not only this. There is a substantial decline in the crime situation during these three months.

So far as heinous crimes are concerned, there is a thirty per cent decline. There is a 11% decline in the general crimes. So far as dacoity is concerned, there is a decline of fifty per cent during these six months. So far as robbery is concerned, it has come to 159. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a calling attention. There should be no debate.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as snatching is concerned, there is a 49% decline. These are glaring instances of how our police officers are behaving. It is very undesirable and it is most condemnable to describe the police officers like this and to condemn them in the House and to name them when they are not here to defend themselves. It is most unfortunate that this House is used in criticising the particular officers. I do not agree with the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
rose.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Office, please note. This is a calling attention. No other information, no other speech and no other clarification shall go on record.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Under 197(2)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing the point of order. I am not permitting you. This is a Calling Attention. You cannot raise an issue.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Kindly see Rule 197 (2). It says clearly:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question:"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can ask a question after this is over. The rule says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question:"

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Sir, he can ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. The Minister has replied to that already. I will permit you at the end—not now.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: In calling Attention a Member asks questions (a), (b), (c) etc. The hon. Member must understand it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्रवाना साहब जब बोल रहे थे, तो ऐसा लग रहा था.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should not this House do everything with a smile as Shri Paswan did it now!

श्री रामविलास पासवान : ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे वह पुलिस को सर्टिफिकेट देने का काम कर रहे हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि क्राइम में इतनी कमी हुई है, इतनी कमी हुई है—इसका मतलब है कि वह पुलिस को इनडायरेक्टली कह रहे थे कि जो क्राइम हो रहे हैं, उन को और बढ़ाना चाहिये। जब क्राइम ज्यादा होंगे, तब सीरियसनेस आयेगी..... (व्यवधान).....

आफडे कैसे लिखे जाते हैं—आप को भी मालूम है और हम को भी मालूम है। मेरा सरकार पर यह चार्ज है कि सरकार क्राइम की फिगरस को कम करने के लिये ऐसी इन्स्ट्रक्शन दिये रहती है कि बहुत से मामलो में दर्ज ही न किया जाए..... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: On a point of order....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, Please see me and see the Minister.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप हम को नहीं देखते हैं तो मैं उभर देख लेता हूँ। जब मैं आपको देखता हूँ तो आप भी हम को देखिये।.....

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको कलिंग चाहता हूँ—मेरे प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर उठाने के बावजूद और आप के कलिंग देने के बावजूद भी क्या माननीय सदस्य इस पर डिबेट करवाना चाहते हैं? आप उनको केवल एक प्रश्न पूछने के लिए कहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I told you, you can raise your question in the end. I have said I will allow you in the last, after this is over.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि वे इस तरह के वक्तव्य न दें जिससे क्राइमज घटने के बजाय बढ़ने लग जायें। उनके कहने के अनुसार इस समय कम हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कहने से क्या उनका मतलब है कि घोर बढ़ें। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तरह न ला है और न आर्डर है। जिस कानून और व्यवस्था की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं—आप जरा आम लोगों से जा कर पूछिये। आचार्य भगवान देव जी आज कल आप बहुत बकालत करते हैं। जरा रोड पर और दूसरी जगहों पर जा कर लोगों से पूछिये, तब आप को मारी स्थिति का ज्ञान हो जायगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का न जे: हत्यायें, बलात्कार और डकैतियां होती हैं, यदि उनकी प्रतिदिन की एवरेज निकाली जाय तो एक दिन में 15 हो रहे हैं। आप ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में जब से आप की सरकार आई है, क्राइमज को संख्या में कमी हुई है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है—चाहे निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या का मामला हो, हालांकि उनकी अडिडयोलाजी से हम और आप सहमत नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जो आदमी हमेशा कहता रहा कि उसे डर है, उसकी हत्या होने वाली है, फिर भी आप उस को बचा नहीं सके, उसकी हत्या हो गई। आप ने जाल डलवाये और न जाने क्या-क्या किया, फिर भी हत्यारे का पता नहीं चला। आपके यहां गौतम सिंहानिया की हत्या हुई, उसके हत्यारे को भी आज तक नहीं पकड़ा गया। एम0 पीज के घरों पर डकैती होती है....(व्यवधान)....मैं कहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): The hon. Member is not to regulate the House. You are regulating the House. He is disturbing all the time. He is a new member. He should be told. Please call him to your chamber..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told him that I will allow him. He can put the question in the end.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Sir, he is narrating all the facts. He should simply ask a question.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for you to judge that. It is for me to judge....

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : तो मैं कह रहा था, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि दिल्ली में एम0 पी0 के घर में डकैती हो रही है और पुलिस आयुक्त के घर से वायरलेस सेठ ले कर चोर भाग गया।....(व्यवधान).... चौकीदार की हत्या हुई। महिला की हत्या होती है, महिलाओं के साथ रेप किया जाता है, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक जो है वहां 18 घंटे तक डकैत हथोड़े मार कर तोड़ते रहे और पुलिस को पता नहीं रहा 18 घंटे तक। ऐसी बातें यहां हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put your question.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: The main issue is regarding law and order situation.

आप बीच में बोल कर हमारी प्रवाह को तोड़ देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You pinpoint the law and order situation.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां दिल्ली में जितने भी थाने हैं, उन सब का अलग अलग रेट बंधा हुआ है। थानों की नीलामी होती है। एक एक थाने को दो, राई लाख रुपये ले ले कर दिया जाता है और वहां पर दो ही चोरके के लोग जा सकते हैं। एक तो वह तबका है जिसकी पंच मंत्री जी तक होती है और यह चीज आजकल बहुत चलने लगी है।....(व्यवधान)....हम लोगों ने बन्द कर दी थी। 28 साल तक यह चीज चलती रही और बीच में हम ने बन्द कर दी लेकिन अब फिर चलना शुरू हो गई है। हम को मंत्री जी बताएं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, to day's Calling Attention is regarding the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi, the recent incident being a daylight robbery in 'Khari Baoli' Delhi on 9th July, 1980.... But you have not mentioned about this in your speech.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : दिल्ली की ला एण्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था के बारे में यह है और हम उसी ला एण्ड आर्डर पर बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में थानों की नीलामी होती है और रेट बंधा हुआ है अलग अलग थाने का और यह चीज भी होती है कि कौन एस०एच०ओ० बनेगा और कौन एस०पी० बनेगा। यहाँ पर ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोग बहुत हल्ला कर रहे हैं। इनको शायद जानकारी नहीं होगी कि यहाँ जनवरी के महीने के बाद से जितना अफसरों में डीमोरेलाइजेशन आया है, उतना पहले कभी नहीं आया था। आप लोग परेवी करते हैं और नालायक लोग एच०एस०ओ० बन जाते हैं, आप परेवी करते हैं और नालायक लोग एम०पी बन जाते हैं। लोगों को सुपरसीड कर रहे हैं और अब यह एक नया फारमूला चला है कि सुपरसीड कर के एक आदमी को बैठा दिया। जब इस तरह की बातें होंगी, तो कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं मंत्री जी की बात बहुत गौर में सुन रहा था। आंकड़े देकर गलत स्थिति की जानकारी न दें और बर्गलाने की कोशिश न करें। जो स्थिति है उसको छिपाने की कोशिश न करें। आज हत्याएं हो रही हैं। दो किस्म से आदमी मरता है। एक तो अपनी मौत आदमी मरता है और एक आदमी को मार दिया जाता है, दोनों में अन्तर है। जिस तरह से पिछले 5 महीनों के अन्दर हत्याएं हो रही हैं, बलात्कार हो रहे हैं, और डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, उनसे आम आदमी, जन-मानस असुरक्षित है, एम०पीज असुरक्षित है, तमाम तबके के लोग असुरक्षित है। महिलाएँ जिन के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता था कि घर के बाहर असुरक्षित हैं, आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि हमारी मां-बहनें अपने घरों में भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। दिन-दहाड़े डकैतियों के कांड होते हैं। तो दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज यहाँ पर चार चीजें हैं : एक दिल्ली कारपोरेशन है, एक एन० डी० एम० सी० है, एक लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर है और एक मेट्रो-पोलीटन काउंसिल है, ये चारों जो हैं क्या इनमें कहीं का आर्गैनिजेशन है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन चारों में क्या आप का आर्गैनिजेशन करायेंगे और दिल्ली की ला एण्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए इन चारों की एक समन्वय समिति बनायेंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि आप बहुत सारे अफसरों को सुपरसीड कर रहे हैं और दूसरे अफसरों को ऊँचे-ऊँचे पदों पर बैठा रहे हैं जिससे अफसरों में डीमोरेलाइजेशन हो रहा है और तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह आपकी जानकारी में है कि दिल्ली में हर थाने के आस-पास रेट बंधे हुए हैं ?

वहाँ जो अफसर नियुक्त होते हैं वे थाने की नीलामी करके नियुक्त होते हैं जो ज्यादा नीलामी लगाता है वह नियुक्त होता है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I refute the charge that the hon. has made that crimes are not being registered. It is not a fact, the crimes are registered. I quoted the figures but that does not mean that we are not serious about this matter; that was just to indicate a comparison of the incidents of crimes during the previous Government and the present Government. When the hon. Members are charging that the situation has been deteriorating. I must quote figures to refute that, otherwise I cannot convince them. But as I said, that does not mean that we are not serious about this; we are very serious in this matter. But at the same time, we should understand that to criticise the police in this House day in and day out and make accusation against them will never help. We should also appreciate sometimes the services of the police personnel, where the appreciation is due.

I have already enumerated the measures that we have taken and I do not want to repeat them. The hon. Member has made some suggestions and I have taken note thereof.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : थानों की नीलामी - जो होती है.....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As I said, I have taken note of your suggestions. But as I said, it is not good to criticise the police always; we should appreciate their services sometimes also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But there can be healthy criticism always.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Yes, Sir.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लक्ष्मण रेखा नहीं खींची जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार के लिए लज्जा की बात है कि खारीबावली में ऐसी शर्मनाक और गम्भीर घटना केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे घट जाए। उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब यह सरकार बनी थी तो इन्होंने दावा किया था, और अभी भी दावा कर रहे हैं कि दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन आयेगा। इसके लिए जो भी इनके मन में आ रहा है वे आंकड़े पेश किये जा रहे हैं। यह कहा गया था कि जो वर्तमान पुलिस कमिश्नर हैं वे जब आर्येंगे तब दिल्ली स्वर्ग की सीढ़ी पर पहुँच जाएगी। (व्यवधान) अगर स्वर्ग की सीढ़ी पर नहीं कहा था तो इतना तो जरूर कहा था कि दिल्ली में आमूल परिवर्तन अवश्य आयेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, रोज सवेरे अखबार पढ़िये तो सबसे पहले हमारी आँखों को इस तरह की घटनाएँ पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। कहीं महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, कहीं बदअमनी हो रही है, कहीं हत्याएँ हो रही हैं कहीं चोरियाँ हो रही हैं। तरह तरह के समाज विरोधी काम होते रहने का समाचार पढ़ने को मिलते हैं। ऐसी हालत हम रोज पाते हैं। क्या यही है इस सरकार की और वर्तमान पुलिस कमिश्नर की कामयाबी? मैं तो इसे कामयाबी नहीं मानता बल्कि असफलता मानता हूँ और यही वजह है कि निश्चित रूप से यहां के पुलिस कमिश्नर को हट जाना चाहिए। ऐसे पुलिस कमिश्नर मे ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम हल नहीं होगी। हो सकता है कि आपको राजनीतिक मतलब सिद्ध होता हो जिसके लिए उनको लाया गया है।

इस बयान में कहा गया कि खारीबावली में आदमी जो आठ बिचारे कर्मचारी थे उनके हाथ पाँव बांध दिये गये। उनकी आँखों पर पट्टी बांध दी फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि कोई हिंसक घटना नहीं हुई। गांधी जी का क्या कहना था? उनका कहना था कि कोई कटु बात भी बोले तो वह भी हिंसा है। यहां तो हाथ पाँव बांध दिए गए थे आँखों पर पट्टी बांध दी गई थी। तब आप इसको हिंसक घटना क्यों नहीं मानते हैं? मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप इस घटना को बहुत कम करके आंक रहे हैं। आपने सुन ही लिया है कि दस हजार से कई गुना ज्यादा की डकैती पड़ी है और रोज डकैतियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। अगर आप समझते हैं कि कम हो रही हैं तो मेरी एक बात का जवाब आप जरूर दें। आप कहते हैं कि कम हो रही हैं और हम कहते हैं कि बढ़ रही हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या सरकार दिल्ली में जो अमन कानून की स्थिति है उसको ले कर इन बातों की जाँच करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट के सभी दलों की कोई कमेटी बिठायेंगी? वहां पर दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी अलग ही जाएगा। अगर आपकी बात गलत मालूम हुई तो हम लोगों

की बात साबित हो जाएगी और हमारी बात गलत हुई तो आपकी बात साबित हो जाएगी। अगर आप ईमानदार हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाएँ रुकें तो ऐसा करने में आपको कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह सबसे बड़ा मेरा सवाल है। अगर आप इससे ध्कार करते हैं तो मैं समझूंगा कि आप अमन कानून की व्यवस्था लागू करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

क्या दिल्ली के प्रमुख केन्द्रों में जिन में व्यापारिक केन्द्र और गैर-व्यापारिक केन्द्र भी शामिल है, सरकार पुलिस दस्तों की विशेष व्यवस्था करेगी—

एक माननीय सदस्य : कर रही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं कर रही है। अगर करती तो खारीबावली जैसे प्रमुख केन्द्र में इस तरह की घटना न घटती। सरकार पुलिस भेजती है और विदड़ा कर लेती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका गुप्तचर विभाग क्या कर रहा है? आपको इस घटना की बहुत देर से खबर मिली। आपने इसमें लिखा है कि दो बज कर चालीस मिनट पर पुलिस को खबर मिली। घटना हुई बारह बज कर चालीस मिनट पर। एक घंटा पच्चीस मिनट तक लुटेरे लूटते रहे। खारीबावली शहर का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र है। पुलिस के अलावा गुप्तचर विभाग के लोग भी वहां घूमते रहते होंगे। वे क्या कर रहे थे, क्या मक्खों मार रहे थे या पुलिस कमिश्नर के घर में जा कर उनकी सेवा कर रहे थे? इसका जवाब भी आपको देना चाहिये।

एक और बुनियादी सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ। डकैतों को सरकार पकड़ नहीं सकती, बलात्कारियों को सरकार पकड़ नहीं सकती लेकिन मेरे जैसे आदमी के खिलाफ अगर वारंट निकल जाए तो मिनटों में उसको पकड़ कर ले जाएगी, और मजदूर हड़ताल करेंगे, किसान अपनी लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, नागरिक अपनी मांगों के लिए लड़ेंगे तो पुलिस उन पर डंडे बरसाएगी, उनको जेलखानों में डाल देगी, बागपत जैसे कांड करेगी, गोली चलाएगी। वह ऐसा कर सकती है लेकिन बलात्कारियों को या डकैतों को जो शहर के मुख्य केन्द्र में डेढ़ घंटे तक डकैती डालते रहे हैं उनको वह न पकड़ सके, यह पुलिस के लिए लज्जा की बात है और आपकी सरकार के लिए तो और भी ज्यादा लज्जा की बात है। इसलिए पुलिस का जो दायित्व होना चाहिये या है, क्या उस दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान पुलिस व्यवस्था में आप कोई आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

खारीबावली में जिनका सामान लूटा गया, क्या उन लोगों की मदद करने का कोई इरादा आपका है या नहीं?

समाज विरोधी तत्वों की मदद दूसरे लोग करते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह की घटनाओं में मासक दल के लोग भी समाज-विरोधी तत्वों की परखी करते हैं। इस पर कम्पलीट पाबन्दी आप लगाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

टेलीफोन व्यवस्था--

"Telephones found dead at Police Headquarters."

अगर पुलिस हैडक्वार्टर में फोन ठीक नहीं रहेगा, मेरे घर में डकैनी होती है तो हम कैसे उसकी खबर दे सकते हैं ?

"Most of the telephones at the Police Headquarters in Indraprastha Estate have been dead since last evening—harassed senior officers."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is not on telephone.

श्री रामावनार शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यह है कि वह व्यवस्था ठीक रहनी चाहिये। क्या आप कम्पनिकेशन मिनिसट्री से बात करके तमाम पुलिस शानों के टेलीफोनों को इन-आर्डर रखने के लिये कोई प्रयास करेंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Telephones are not under the charge of the Police.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In my statement I have said that it is regrettable that incidents of this type do occur sometimes. We never encourage these incidents, but, at the same time, without figures I cannot prove it. He has suggested that some remedial measures should be taken. "A scheme for modernisation of the Control Room and improvement in the Communication System of Delhi Police at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned. Sanction for construction of building for Police Stations and Police personnel involving expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs has been issued. A finger print Bureau for Delhi Police at a cost of Rs. 70,000 has been sanctioned. Sanction has also been issued for creation of one post of AGP, Gandhi Nagar. Three posts of Inspectors, Head Sub-Inspector

tors and twelve Sub-Inspectors and Twelve Assistant Sub-Inspectors have been sanctioned for the clerical staff of Delhi Police."

There are many steps which we have taken over and above those preventive steps which I have described previously. We are very careful about it; we are doing many things just to improve the situation. He said that the incident occurred at 12.40 p.m. and the Police took note of that at 2 p.m. It was day. This happened during day time. Many people may be passing that way. It is not only that police in plain clothes go there, any member of the public could have informed the police, but it was not informed, because there was nobody on the spot. Therefore, it took time because all the people in the shop were tied with the ropes; how can they go out?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिमालय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अस्मल में डकैतियाँ और कत्ल वगैरह जुर्म घटे हैं या बढ़े हैं और किसकी सरकार में घटे हैं और किसकी सरकार में घटे हैं, यह मताल नहीं है। वैसे इस विषय पर बहस की जा सकती है। देश में चार बड़े कत्ल हुए हैं : महात्मा गांधी, सनार के सबसे बड़े आदमी, एल० एन० मिश्र, सरकार के सबसे बड़े मंत्री, दीन-दयाल उपाध्याय, राजनैतिक नेता और बाबा गुरुबचन सिंह, धार्मिक आदमी, और ये चारों ही कांग्रेस के राज में कत्ल किये गये हैं। महात्मा गांधी अहिंसा के पुजारी थे, वह दिल्ली में शहीद किये गये। उम बकन पंडित नेहरू थे, जनता जाग्रत थी और मौके पर ही मुल्जिम पकड़ लिये गये। लेकिन बाकी के तीनों कत्लों में अगली मुल्जिम पकड़े गये या नहीं, इस बारे में देश की जनता में संशय बना हुआ है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ आंकड़े देकर यह साबित करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है कि डकैतियाँ कम हो गई हैं। हमें इन घटनाओं के कारण तलाश करने चाहिए। मैं वहाँ मौके पर गया था। वहाँ इतनी ज्यादा गुंजाण आबादी है कि कंधे से कंधा टकराता है। मैं पुलिस की निन्दा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। देश में यह जो रोग है, इसका इलाज करने के बारे में ठीक तरह से सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं जनता सरकार या कांग्रेस सरकार का मुकाबला भी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

पुलिस तो एक हथियार है, जिससे जुर्म खत्म किये जा सकते हैं। और पुलिस का मतलब है सिपाही। आज उन लोगों की तन्त्राह बर्दी और

रहने के मकान बगैरह की क्या हालत है ? जहां तक लाहोरी गेट थाने का संबंध है, वहां पर 83 लोग हैं, जिनके लिए वहां पर खड़े होने की भी जगह नहीं है। चौबीस घंटे उनकी ड्यूटी रहती है। उनके बच्चे उनके पास नहीं हैं। वे अपने परिवार के साथ नहीं रह पाते हैं। राजा हरिश्चन्द्र से लेकर आज तक जो शासन पसे, गुंड और पुलिस के इशारे पर चला, वह जनता की सेवा नहीं कर सका। हमारा तरीका बन गया है कि हुकूम से डरो ज्यादा, जर्म से डरो कम। इस हालत में जर्म कैसे मिटेंगे ?

मैं भिन्डर साहब की निन्दा नहीं करता हूँ। जो लोग पकड़े गये थे मैं उनकी निन्दा नहीं करता हूँ। वह बेचारे जेल में भी रहे हैं। जिस आदमी ने जेल काटी है, उससे मुझे नफरत नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन अच्छा होता कि उस आदमी को कोई और अच्छी जगह दे दी जाती। जिस बड़े अफसर को जेल की सलाखों के पीछे रखा गया, जिसे थानेदार के सामने हथकड़ी लगाई गई, वह पुलिस से अमन-चैन की व्यवस्था नहीं करा सकता है। (व्यवधान)....

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्टसंज) : यदि वह निर्दोष सिद्ध हो गया है, तो उसको सजा देने की बात क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं सजा देने की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं सजा के कतई खिलाफ हूँ। जब आप लोग पिटते थे, तो मैं अपने लोगों से कहता था कि मत पीटो, कल तुम्हें भी पिटना पड़ेगा। आपको भी मैं कहता हूँ कि मत पीटो परसों आपको पिटना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are there these interruptions? It is because you travel away from the subject. If Mr. Bagri sticks to the subject, no interruptions will come and only the Minister will reply. He is himself responsible for this interruption. Now, please put your question, Mr. Bagri.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हमेशा कमजोर आदमी का साथ देता हूँ, शक्ति शाली का नहीं। मैं खुद एक कमजोर आदमी हूँ जब हमारा शासन था, तब भी मैं कमजोर था और इधर तो मेरी कोई ताकत ही नहीं है। माननीय सदस्यों को मेरे जैसे गरीब आदमी पर दया करनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) आपके माध्यम से मैं ज्ञानी जी से अर्थ कहेगा कि देखिए, जहाँ अमन-चैन व्यवस्था की बात है, एक यह कायदा होता है कि जिस बड़े आदमी को

एक दफा बेइज्जत कर दिया जाय और वह सरकार कर्मचारी हो, तो उसको उसी जगह पर न रखा जाय। आखिर यह कायदा होता है कि एक थाने के आदमी को एक दफा मुअत्तल कर दिया तो उसको दोबारा वहाँ नहीं रखते क्योंकि प्रस्टिज नहीं रहती है मैं भिन्डर साहब की निजी तौर पर बुराई करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। आखिर वह इस समाज के एक अंग हैं। लेकिन हम तरीके को बदलना होगा और इस तरीके को भी बदलना होगा कि जो आज पचास या सौ मील के आदमियों को, दिल्ली के आस पास के लोगों को पुलिस फोर्म में नहीं भर्ती किया जा रहा है। इसका एक कारण था कि हमने दिल्ली में पुलिस का एक आन्दोलन चलाया था वहीं के वास्ते, सहायित के वास्ते और आठ घंटे की ड्यूटी के वास्ते कि आदमी आदमी है, कोई घोड़ा या गधा नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीम नगर) : आपने यह बताया कि भिन्डर साहब चूक जेल में गए इसलिए उनको यहाँ पुलिस का अफसर कैसे रखेंगे ? अगर यही प्रिंसिपल रखें तो फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल में जितने भी बड़े नेता थे वे भी जेल गए थे लेकिन वह प्रधान मंत्री बने। जैसे कि हमारी नेता इंदिरा गांधी जी को आपने जेल में रखा। अगर आपका प्रिंसिपल अप्लाई करें तो वह प्रधान मंत्री कैसे बन सकती हैं ? यह कहां का प्रिंसिपल है ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह बान मही है इनकी नेता तभी नेता होते हैं जब जेल काटते हैं। समझ लें जरा बात को, नेता गांधी सबसे बड़े नेता थे, सबसे ज्यादा जेल काटी, खा अब्दुल गफफार खा सबसे बड़े नेता हैं, जो जेल काटते हैं। लेकिन सरकारी नौकर जेल काटने वाला उसी थाने में रखा जायगा तो काम नहीं चलेगा। लेकिन मेरी उनसे कोई नाराजगी नहीं है। मैं भिन्डर साहब को बुरा नहीं कहता हूँ। मैंने एक उसूल की बात कही है कि जो आदमी जहाँ पर होता है, सरकारी कर्मचारी अगर वह है और बाद में फिर वहाँ रखा जाता है तो उसकी प्रस्टिज नहीं रहती है वहाँ पर जहाँ कि उसको बेइज्जत किया जाय। चाहे मैंने ही किया है, चाहे मैंने ही उनको मुअत्तल करवाया, मैंने ही उनको जेल भिजवाया, चाहे दोष मेरा ही क्यों न हो, लेकिन जिस आदमी को इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ला एंड आर्डर को कायम रखना हो उसको चाहे दूसरी इससे अच्छी जगह पर भिजिए, मैं नहीं कहता कि बुरी जगह पर भिजिए, लेकिन एसी जगह भिजिए जहाँ वह ठीक तरह से काम कर सकें।

अब मैं सवाल कहेगा, ज्ञानी जी से। दिल्ली तमाम दुनिया की आंख है, सब लोग यहाँ पर आते हैं। यह कनाट प्लेस है, यहाँ पर लड़कियाँ अकेली जाया करती थीं, औरतें फिरती थीं लेकिन आज कोई आदमी, मेरे क्याल में बड़े से बड़ा अफसर और

बड़े से बड़ा आदमी जो है उसको यह पता लग जाय कि उसकी अपनी लड़की वहाँ बाजार गई है तो पीछे पीछे जायगा कि कहीं कोई न कोई बारदात उसके साथ न हो जाय। मैं एक दो खूशी की बात भी कहता हूँ कि वहाँ जिन आदमियों को लूटा गया है उनमें एक महिला भी थी। मैं सच्ची बात कहने से गुरेज नहीं करूँगा। वह डकैत भी शायद उन सरकारी नौकरों से ज्यादा शरीफ थे, उन्होंने उस लड़की की घड़ी नहीं छीनी, उसकी जंजीर नहीं छीनी, उसको कुछ कहा नहीं। शायद इस सरकार के अफसर और नौकर अगर इस तरीके के होते तो वहाँ बलात्कार न होता। मौके पर जाके जांच कर के आते। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार उस मशीन को जिस मशीन के द्वारा अमन चैन व्यवस्था वह रखना चाहती है उसको ठीक करेगी और जो दिल्ली के आस पास के सौ मील के रकबे के लोग इस इलाके से बाकिफ हैं, जिनकी पुलिस में भर्ती बन्द है, उन पर से पाबन्दी हटाएगी? उन लोगों को पुलिस में भर्ती करेगी? ये थाने आपके चिड़ियाघर बने हुए है, आपकी एक एक बैरक में पचास पचास आदमी रहते हैं। तीन तीन साल तक मिपाही हवलदार और सब-इंसपेक्टर अपने परिवार के बच्चों का मुह नहीं देख सकते। .. (व्यवधान) ...

मैं शानी जी से चाहूँगा किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को अपने हित के लिए निशाने पर आप मत लगाओ, मैं इस बात को अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ। इस सदन का कोई सदस्य किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी का भाई, पति या पत्नी है तो यह कोई दोष नहीं है लेकिन भिण्डर साहब को आप कहीं अच्छी जगह पर लगाइये और यहाँ पर किसी अच्छे आदमी को रखिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि भिण्डर साहब में कोई दोष है, दोष तो हालात ने पैदा किए है। इस घटना की जांच के लिए एक भी ड्यूटी पर नहीं था, डाका पड़ने के बाद में खुद गया हूँ लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई पुलिस नहीं थी। जब सिर्फ 83 आदमी होंगे तो आप उनको कहां कहा लगायेंगे? इसलिए आंकड़ों के दलदल में न फसकर आप इस पुलिस संगठन को सुधारने की कोशिश कीजिए। बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में भी अब चर्चा चल पड़ी है वरना उनकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान ही नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि शानी जी जवाब दें और इस पर सोचें। सोचना यही है कि उनकी तनखवाहों में बढ़ोतरी की जाए और सौ मील के रकबे के अन्दर के लोगों की भर्ती की जाए तथा पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ एजिटेशन के दिनों के मोअतलो और बरखास्तगी के जो हुकुम हैं उनको वापिस लिया जाए।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
I agree with the hon. member when he says that some more facilities should be given to the police. . .

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आज शानी जी मारी तुड़ा गए। दिल्ली के बारे में मकवाना जी को क्या पता है, शानी जी आप उठिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For you alone if the hon. Home Minister gets up and replies, the other members who have raised the calling attention motion will mistake it. That is why the Minister is not getting up.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह क्या बात हुई? शानी जी ने सारा किस्सा सुना है इसलिए शानी जी को जवाब देना चाहिए। दिल्ली में इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी है और घर मंत्री सदन में हैं, अगर वे जवाब नहीं देते हैं तो अपनी तरफ से कोताही करेंगे। उठिये शानी जी।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : सभापति जी, इस कालिग अटेंशन मीशन को हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी डील कर रहे थे, वही सुन रहे थे और नोट कर रहे थे मैं, भी इत्फाक से यहाँ मौजूद हूँ। मुझे बोलने में कोई दिक्कत भी नहीं है, हम अपने मुंह में जवान भी रखते हैं और बागड़ी साहब की बातों को सुनकर अच्छा लुत्फ भी आता है लेकिन बागड़ी साहब कभी कभी बोलने से पहले सोचते हैं और जब बोलते हैं तब सोचते नहीं हैं। वे कुछ बातें ऐसी कहते हैं जो बिल्कुल रेलीवेन्ट नहीं है रेप्लाय तो मकवाना साहब ही करेंगे। चूंकि मैं बागड़ी साहब का बहुत अदब करता हूँ, वे हमारे दोस्त हैं, बेशक हमको बुरा भला कहे मैं तो बुरा भला नहीं करूँगा। हमारे आनरेबल मੈम्बर ने कहा था कि कड़ुवा शब्द कहना भी हिसा है इसलिए हम तो कड़ुआ शब्द कहते नहीं। अगर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अगर आनरेबल मੈम्बर यह फैसला करना शुरू कर दें कि फला अफसर की बदली कर दो फला अफिसर को वहाँ रहने दो, तो फिर सरकार की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है। इसलिए वह बिल्कुल अपने अधिकारों और ख्यालों से आगे बढ़ गए हैं, अब मैं उनको क्या जवाब दूँ। मेरा इतना ही जवाब है कि बागड़ी साहब, मैंने आप की बातें सुनी, आप बड़ा अच्छा बोलते हैं। कुछ बातें हैं, जिन पर हम गौर करेअगे और कुछ बातें हैं जो इररलेवेन्ट हैं।

13.35 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

TOBACCO BOARD

THE MINISTER OF, STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4(b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Tobacco Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, vice Shri P. Venkata Reddy resigned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4(b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Tobacco Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, vice Shri P. Venkata Reddy resigned."

The motion was adopted.

13.36 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) EQUALISATION OF PRICES OF STEEL, COAL, COTTON, ETC. THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Long back late T. T. Krishnamachari, as Finance Minister equalised the prices of steel throughout India. Prices of coal have also been more or less equalised by arranging the rail-

way freight structure in such a way that freight gradually tapers off on long distance haulage proportionately. Nowhere else in the world is there equalisation of the prices of steel and near equalisation of the prices of coal and not even in countries of continental proportions like USA, USSR and China. Again, years back, upon the persistent demand from some of us on the floor of the Parliament, late L. N. Mishra, promised on behalf of the Union Government the equalisation of the prices of cotton throughout India and it was being actively considered by the Union Government. But nothing has been heard since then. Equalisation of the prices of steel and near equalisation of prices of coal were effected on the plea that all the States would get equal opportunities in the matter of industrial development. But nothing like that has happened. Backward States like Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, UP etc. and North-Eastern region have remained abysmally backward. But, on the other hand, States enjoying the advantage of steel and coal have lost their locational advantage and smarting under neglect. Small and medium industrialists have also repeatedly demanded the equalisation of the prices of cotton. The measure would benefit countless handloom weavers. Recent happenings should be an eye opener to the Government. I demand that prices of all basic industrial raw materials, including cotton as a first measure be immediately effected so that really equal opportunities are provided for all the States of India and thus eliminated a potent cause of legitimate public discontent.

(ii) REPORTED INCREASE IN PRICES OF SUGAR AND EDIBLE OILS

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): The prices of two important essential commodities like edible oils and sugar, have gone high in the last two days which has created a great concern among the consumers specially poor, lower income and middle income groups. The timely start of the

monsoon almost all over the country did not have any effect on the price rise. The trend of this high price rise cannot be curbed even before coming Diwali. The wholesale price of sugar has gone to Rs. 735/- per quintal only in this week and Rs. 150/- has been increased within last one month. Similar is the case with the edible oils like mustard, groundnut and coconut oils which are raised to a new high level within a span of only one month.

The Union Government may please come forward to check these sorts of high price rises of these essential commodities.

(iii) INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO MAHARASHTRA BY THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make the following statement under Rule 377:

The Government of Maharashtra lift wheat and rice stocks from Food Corporation of India's depots in the State for supply to the consumers through fair price shops. The stock position of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in Maharashtra has been far from satisfactory for the past several months and they do not have adequate stocks of foodgrains in all their depots in the State. Due to Food Corporation of India's inability to supply the foodgrains by rail from their nearest depots, it has of late, been necessary for the Government of Maharashtra to lift the food grains from their distant depots and move them by road at heavy cost to ensure that the regular supplies to the public distribution system are maintained. The Government of Maharashtra have moved Government of India that since the State Government is being required to incur this additional expenditure due to FCI's inability to supply the foodgrains from their normal depots, it should be reimbursed in full by the Food Corporation of India. The Maharashtra Government

have moved the Government of India that when the Food Corporation of India is reimbursing road expenditure incurred on road transport even by the Roller Flour Mills, there is no reason why similar expenditure which is being incurred by State Government should not be reimbursed. The Government of Maharashtra have already incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs on road transportation of foodgrains from distant depots in view of the FCI's inability to supply to us these foodgrains from their nearest depots.

I urge, therefore, upon the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture to make reimbursement of Rs. 50 lakhs to Maharashtra Government immediately and see that the foodgrains are made available in their near Depots.

(iv) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (FOR THE FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE OF KERALA.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Kerala is in the grip of a devastating flood. In almost all the districts of the State, large-scale destruction of life and property has taken place. In the districts of Cannanore, Calicut, Malapuram and Palghat, as many as ten thousand families have lost their homes. Besides, extensive damage to standing crops has also been caused. Many rivers in North as well as South Kerala are in spate and all the low lying areas are under water.

Sea erosion has further worsened the situation. It has devastated hundreds of acres of coastal land in different parts of Kerala. Thousands of coconut trees have been uprooted and hundreds of huts, particularly of fishermen, have been washed away. Rail and Road communication has been totally disrupted in different parts of Kerala.

Although the State Government has taken quick measures to evacuate people from the flood-affected areas,

[Shri K. Kunhambu]

and provides relief to the affected people, the problem is so serious that the State Government alone is not able to meet the situation fully. There are cholera and epidemic in that area. The financial capacity of the State is limited. Therefore, the Central Government should come forward and provide liberal financial assistance to the State Government for providing immediate relief to the people and rehabilitating them later on.

(V) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE STEPS TO SAVE ADIVASIS OF TALIKAKKULLU IN PALGHAT (KERALA) FROM STARVATION

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): I wish to bring to the notice of the House a very sad and heartening report about the death of Adivasis living in Talikakkullu, on Tenmala hills in the Palghat district of Kerala.

These adivasis are living deep in the dense forest which is inaccessible. They have not got anything to eat ever since the rains have started in Kerala. About 30 of them including women and children are living in small huts. They have over the years acquired the habit of eating rice, tapioca, fish etc. but now they do not get any of these things. Due to rain, even the jungle fruits and roots of plants are not available.

Ever since rains have started all these adivasi people are virtually starving. Some of them have died as they caught fever. About a few weeks ago, a 20 year old a man died of fever. In another case, a 4 year old child died because of starvation. Three deaths have occurred because neither food nor medicines are available to them.

Unfortunately the Govt. has no record about these Adivasis. Their names are not there in the census document or voters list. As a result of this, they are not getting any benefit

from the Govt. They are not to be found even in the list of tribals, They belong to the Malaya Tribe of Adivasis.

Since the Centre too has a responsibility to protect the Adivasis, I earnestly request the Govt. to take immediate steps to protect the Adivasis in Talikakkattu from starvation and death.

(vi) NEED FOR CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE DROUGHT SITUATION

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): The State of Orissa has experienced perhaps the worse ever drought last year which has rendered a crippling blow to the agriculturists of the entire State of Orissa. Not only that, the farmers have lost all that they had sown on their fields, and they have been involved in huge debts. They had taken loans from co-operative societies and also takkavi loans from Government, but because of the scourge of drought, they have lost everything. So pitiable is their condition that these farmers having already sold their household belongings, find themselves in huge debts. Unless they pay them off, they will not get fresh loans either from the co-operative society or from the Government, and without such financial assistance, they have nothing but to starve and die.

The Government of Orissa had submitted a note on Drought Management in Orissa (1979-80) to the Prime Minister during her visit to Orissa on 3rd May, 1980. The State Government had requested the Central Government to give Rs. 16.62 crores to pay off the loans that were taken by the cultivators from the co-operative societies and also to pay off the takkavi loans, so that the farmers during the current rainy season once again are able to plugne in full swing in their agricultural activities. The Central Government fully realising the gravity of the

situation, sent a Central team to make an on the spot study of the situation and to determine the quantum of assistance that was necessary for drought relief.

I would submit that, as has been suggested by the Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the Central Government may kindly consider and direct the Reserve Bank of India not to call for the repayment of that part of the loan from the Government of Orissa which the farmers have taken from the co-operative societies and the entire amount may be taken, as assistance from the Centre to the State. This assumes urgency because, unless this is done, the cultivators will not get adequate loans by way of renewal and this is likely to affect agriculture. I hope and trust that the Central Government will show this kind gesture. I thank the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture for sanctioning expeditiously to the Government of Orissa a short term loan of Rs. 5 crores for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during 1980-81.

(vii) NEED FOR ACTION AGAINST MISCREANTS HARRASSING THE GENERAL SECRETARY, MIDNAPUR DISTRICT BRANCH OF WEST BENGAL PRIMARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister of States in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present in the House, when I am making this statement. I hope he will come forward with a statement after mine. Since August 1979, certain miscreants have been continuously harassing and torturing Shri Ajit Kumar Khanra, General Secretary of the West Bengal Primary Teachers' Association, Midnapur District, Branch and his family members. Even an attempt was made to assassinate him in his school premises during school hours on 28th May 1980. He suffered

injuries due to merciless beating by the miscreants. In spite of several representations made by the All India West Bengal Primary Teachers' Association Midnapur District Branch to the District Administration Authorities, no action has yet been taken against the culprits. On the contrary Shri Khanra has been detached from his school and village for days together. His salary and other allowances have been withheld for months by the President, Midnapur District School Board, causing him a great financial hardship and his family members are facing starvation.

This is important and I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this. A joint petition signed by about 16000 primary teachers, guardians and persons having interest in education has been submitted to the Union Home Minister with request for probe into the matter and for remedial measures against the miscreants..

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): How can it be 'miscreants'? It must be a political party.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:.. and if no action is taken they may start mass movement in the interest of safety of primary teachers. I request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement and inform the House as to the action he contemplates in this regard. They have mentioned in the memorandum that if no action is taken, by you by 30th July, they will organise mass agitation in West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): We will enquire into it.

13.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL (MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL)—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Coal.

For the information of the hon. Members, I may inform that we have got a balance of only an hour and 42 minutes. The Minister has got to reply at the end, and he will take about 40 minutes. So, the discussion must be over in an hour.

Now, Mr. Motilal Singh to continue his speech.

श्री मोतीलाल सिंह (सीधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल बोल रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो सिंगरोली कोलियरी है उस का हैडक्वार्टर रांची में है। उस को रांची से हटा कर सिंगरोली में कर दिया जाए। इस से इस क्षेत्र का विकास अच्छे ढंग से हो सकता है। उस क्षेत्र में मजदूरों को वहां रांची जाना पड़ता है। इस से उन्हें वहां नहीं जाना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ सिंगरोली में कोयले का विशाल भण्डार है। अनुमान के अनुसार 9 सौ करोड़ टन से भी अधिक वहां कोयले का भण्डार है। यह दो सौ वर्ग किलोमीटर खनिज क्षेत्र में है। इसके लिए एक मास्टर प्लान योजना है जिसकी क्रियान्विति अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ साथ मध्य प्रदेश में चचाई में जो थर्मल प्लांट है जो कि कोयले से चलाया जाता है। उस प्लांट को जो कोयला भेजा जाता है उसमें पत्थर की मात्रा बहुत पायी जाती है। कोलियरी से जो कोयला थर्मल प्लांट को जाता है उसमें पत्थर मिलाकर वहां भेजा जाता है। सुनने में आया है कि तीन वेगन पत्थर के पकड़े गये। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस विषय में कार्यवाही करें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षित एवं अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को जिनको नौकरी के लिए इन कोलियरीज में बुलाया जाता है उनको आपको कम से कम दो बार तो जरूर ही बुलाना चाहिये अर्थात्

उन्हें इन्टरव्यू का दो बार मौका मिलना चाहिये। आप एक ही मौका देते हैं। अगर उस मौके पर कोई उपस्थित नहीं हो पाता है तो उसको दुबारा मौका नहीं मिलता है और वह नौकरी से वंचित रह जाता है। इसलिये मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि उनको आपको कम से कम दो अवसर अवश्य देने चाहिये।

जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में टाइम रेटिड भरती खदानों में बन्द कर दी गई थी एवं केवल पीस रेटिड के बदली लीडरो की ही भरती होती थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में परिवर्तन हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि टाइम रेटिड भरती को पुनः चालू किया जाए। यह बहन जरूरी है।

जो मजदूर हैं उनको और भी ज्यादा सुविधायें देने का आपको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। अस्पताल की सुविधायें उनके लिये बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। उनके बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल की सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये जो उनको आज नहीं मिल पाती हैं। उन बच्चों के लिए और ज्यादा स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिये और बसों का भी उनके लिए प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। आज उनको समुचित ढंग से शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के मकानों में बिजली की भी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Minister, after assuming charge, has started, in right earnest, improving the power supply in this country and I congratulate him for this good work. Unfortunately, though he is a strong man and is doing good work, the Opposition Parties, especially the CPM and CPI, go on attacking him day in and day out. But he is a very powerful man and does not bother about it; he is doing his duty.

I want to give three or four suggestions regarding the establishment of power stations in the country. As I have already said on several occasions, we should not recognise any boundaries of States; we should have, firstly, regional grids and then a national grid so that all parts of the country may get power equally.

In our own State, Srisailem project is under construction for the last several years but has not been com-

pleted. It is renewable energy because whatever water is used can be diverted to the Srisaillam tank and it can be used again. So I would request the Minister to complete this power station speedily. If required, the Centre may take it over and the Centre may use the electricity for any State which the Centre thinks fit.

Again, Nagarjunasagar project and the Bhadrachalam Hydro-thermal station are on the cards. Bhadrachalam is situated on the west bank of Godavari. From this place, water and coal can be transported even by car. Such facilities are available. So I would request the Minister to take up this project early.

Now, Ramagundem has a pit-head and a thermal station which must be expanded so that it is fully utilised. The transport of coal has become very difficult in these days and that is why I would request the Minister to make some alternative arrangements. Now, 50 per cent coal and 50 per cent water can be mixed and transported through pipes to any other place and, for this, all the States concerned must cooperate with each other.

Like carrying coal to Newcastle, coal is being carried away to distant places instead of establishing a thermal station at the pit-head. All the facilities are available in Andhra Pradesh. I am not saying this because Andhra Pradesh is my State. But electricity can be generated here and can be distributed equally to all the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Coal belongs to the whole of India.

14 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Electricity Boards have become top-heavy. The Minister should see that the Electricity Boards are pruned properly. Only efficient and the minimum number of people should be kept.

The Rural Electrification Corporation is functioning properly. Some of the cluster schemes were granted to Andhra Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh has utilised the funds properly and we have supplied electricity to all the villages. They have all become remunerative and the Government is getting the money back. I request that such States where the funds are used properly must be encouraged in a big way, so that the people may be benefited and the national exchequer also gets its money back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya. You will take only seven minutes.

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, निश्चित रूप से ऊर्जा का विभाग बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बिना ऊर्जा के जिस प्रकार मनुष्य जीवन नहीं चल सकता, हम सारे देश को अगर आगे बढ़ाना है, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विकास में प्रगति करनी है तो हमें ऊर्जा स्रोत के बारे में विचार करना होगा।

14.2 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

देश में जो ऊर्जा के स्रोत उपलब्ध हैं, उनमें प्रमुखतया जल का स्रोत, कोयले से ऊर्जा के स्रोत हैं। बाकी अन्य स्रोत दूसरे अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत हैं।

कोयले का हमारे देश में सीमित भंडार है, उसके अरोसे हम असीमित समय तक बिजली उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते। मैं चाहूंगा कि जल विद्युत उत्पादन के बारे में ज्यादा प्रयत्न करने चाहिये, क्योंकि हर साल वर्षा होती है। जिस साल वर्षा न हो, उस समय कोयले के स्रोत का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी बहती है, नर्मदा ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला मंजूर कर लिया गया है और उसके आधार पर नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को शीघ्रता-शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये। नर्मदा सागर योजना के कार्यान्वयन से मध्यप्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात लाभान्वित होंगे और इससे आगे आने वाले सालों में जो बिजली की कमी होगी, उसको पूरा किया जा सकेगा। नर्मदा सागर प्रोजेक्ट जल्द से जल्द कारगर किया जाये, इसकी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

[श्री सत्यनारायण भाटिया]

जहां तक बिजली का मामला है, हमारे पास परमाणु ऊर्जा के अपने कोई स्रोत नहीं हैं। परमाणु ऊर्जा को प्राप्त करने के लिये जो तत्व लगता है—यूरेनियम, उसके लिये हम विदेशों पर निर्भर करते हैं जिसके कारण अपने उत्पादन केन्द्र में हम निश्चित क्षमता का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं समझना हूँ कि सारे देश की ग्रिड बनाई जाये, विद्युत वितरण प्रणाली है, उसपर नियंत्रण किया जाये। इस प्रणाली को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिये कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

बिजली कर्मचारियों के लिये समान रूप से सभी प्रदेशों में उनके वेतन-मान और जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिये कार्य किया जाना चाहिये। आज अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में उनके वेतन-मान अलग-अलग हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कोयले में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी का न्यूनतम वेतन 512 रुपये है, जब कि बिजली के कर्मचारी को विभिन्न प्रदेशों में उससे कम वेतन मिलता है। मध्य प्रदेश में तृतीय वेतन-मंडल नियुक्त किया गया, पिछले वेतन मंडल में न्यूनतम वेतन कम दिया गया था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उसको भी कम-से-कम 512 रुपये न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जायेगा।

बिजली कर्मचारी जिन मुश्किलों में काम करता है, वह हमें पता है। वह विद्युत लाइनों पर दिन-रात काम करता है, उन पर चढ़ता है, उसका जीवन कभी भी खतरे में पड़ सकता है। उसके इस खतरे में पड़ने वाले जीवन के लिये उसको उसके जीवन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों के प्रति भी हमें उनको अधिक बेहतर काम करने की सुविधाएँ देनी होंगी।

आज बिजली के क्षेत्र में हम बिल्कुल अनिश्चित हैं, कभी भी हमारे पावर-हाउसों में काम करते-करते बन्द हों जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में सारनी पावर प्लांट बना हुआ है, मगर वह पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम नहीं कर रहा है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि बी एच ई एल ने टर्बाइन्स और जेनरेटर्स सप्लाई किये हैं, वे ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। बी एच ई एल जो मशीनरी बनाता है और इरेक्ट करता है, उसमें बहुत सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, ताकि जिस यूनिट को जिस अपेक्षा और जिन योजना के साथ लगाया गया है, वह उसके अनुसार बिजली का उत्पादन कर सके।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोरवा में एक नया थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जा रहा है। उसका काम तेजी से किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ पर कोयले का विपुल भंडार है। इसलिए वहाँ एन.टी.पी.सी. द्वारा बड़ी क्षमता वाला थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट काफ़ी लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा।

यदि पावर स्टेशन से अधिक वोल्टेज की विद्युत ट्रांसमिट की जाये, तो ट्रांसमिशन लास कम होगा। इसलिए हाई वोल्टेज ट्रांसमिशन पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के उत्पादन के सारे स्रोतों का ठीक तरह से दोहन किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ इसके लिए काफी अवसर हैं। हाइड्रल पावर जेनरेट करने के लिए जल-प्रपातों झरनों, का भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है। वर्षा के दिनों में हम उनसे बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं, चाहे विद्युत उत्पादन की मात्रा कम हो। जब गर्मियों में नदियाँ सूख जाती हैं, उस समय हम इमर्जेंसी के तौर पर थर्मल पावर का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। अक्टूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में पीक डिमांड होती है। उन दिनों में नदियों में पर्याप्त पानी रहता है। उस अवधि में यदि हम अधिक हाइड्रल पावर का लक्ष्य रखें, तो हम अधिक बिजली पैदा कर सकेंगे और कृषकों की मांग को पूरा कर सकेंगे। इससे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और आज-कल की काफी परेशानियाँ भी दूर हो सकेंगी। समय पर पर्याप्त पानी न मिलने के कारण गन्ना और अन्य जिनसों की पैदावार कम हुई, जो कि महंगाई का बड़ा कारण है। मेरा आग्रह है कि जल-विद्युत के स्रोतों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

सभी राज्यों के बिजली कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों में समानता लाई जाये और कर्मचारियों के जीवन के लिए खतरा होने पर उन्हें उचित मुआवजा दिया जाये। ऊर्जा विभाग, जिसपर देश की प्रगति और समृद्धि निर्भर है, अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफल हो सकेगा।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Minister who has taken over the Department of Energy at this difficult time and yet he has made strong, powerful and bold statements. But the results are not that spectacular due to the apathy of nature, due to the inefficiency and large scale corruption in the different State Electricity Boards in generation, at lower level and much corruption in distribution of even what is generated. I hope he would take action and ask his colleagues in the States to improve upon the situation lest people might take control in their own hands to deal with this properly.

Mr. Chairman, in this connection, I appreciate and welcome the two

statements which he had made at Patna on 17th April and 14th May regarding the setting up of a thermal station at Kahalgaon.

It is unfortunate that the blind, mischievous, incompetent and inefficient Janata Government could not see reason that here is a place Kahalgaon which has got coal at the pithead, and water in the Ganges, flowing by the side, the State Government has promised land, and everything being there. Just 15 k.m. away coalpits are there in Raj Mahal Hills but they did not see reason to have a thermal station at Kahalgaon. I have no grudge that Farakka might have a 1,000 MW station. But, let me tell you frankly and you will please convey to the State Government and hon. the Prime Minister that people shall not permit coal being moved Raj Mahal Hills to any other part of the country till they get a station at Kahalgaon. You know what I mean. I don't give threat. I am only saying why I am using this strong language. This CPM, this CPI, this Lok Dal and Congress (Urs) and my friend D. P. Yadav sitting here, they have all made united effort in my constituency; they wanted to defeat me. They could never do that excepting once when they utilised their bogus theory in 1977. I have won six out of seven times. I will win again. But that depends upon the goodwill of the people and the work in the constituency. I have promised them that 1,000 m.w. will come to Kahalgaon. Mr. Minister, you have given the statement. Our fear now is this. This Planning Commission, this white elephant, whom I call useless Commission always, has written a letter to Mr. D. P. Yadav saying that the 'desirability of having a power station at Kahalgaon would depend upon the growth need.' What do they know about growth need? There are economists who should be put in museum rather than put in the Planning Com-

mission. I know economics, first-class first. I know what people's economics is, in addition to theory also. They have said: We will think about the second phase at Kahalgaon, *vis-a-vis* Farakka. Mr. Minister, my doubt is there, whether you are the Minister belonging to the country or you are the Minister belonging to your constituency. I want to have answer to this specific question. For all purposes, please have 1,000 m.w. station in Farakka but the second thousand must come to Kahalgaon and everything must be cleared, including clearance from the Planning Commission, the white elephant. Otherwise I will have to join hands with these friends and say this. The country's first basic principle is to have a thermal station at the pit head. It is the first requirement. Therefore compared to Farakka, what the Government reports say? I will only quote a few lines. It says:

"The proposed super-thermal power station at Colgong is very close to coal pit-head and source of water and is at the rail-head. The plant site is adequately above high flood level and therefore does not require earth filling."

Sir, the Prime Minister was advised by some of the officers that a large quantity of earth filling (costing a big amount) is required because she had written to Bihar Government about this I want to categorically deny and say that this is not a fact; this is all wrong; no earth filling is required. Then the report says:

"For the above reasons this project is economically fully justified than Farakka."

This is not my report. It is the Government's own report. But in spite of that what has happened? The coal is being carried to Newcastle. I have got a reply to one of the questions and they said 80 K.M. of line will have to be laid by the National Thermal Cor-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

poration. That line will be laid by them, well, but will there be also a factory for wagons? I want to know that also. You have got only 15 K.M. from Kahalgaon. We have got all the facilities there. Why not you have a thermal station there, rather than, carry the coal to Newcastle, for a distance of 80 K.M.? The line has to be laid, then wagon factory should come, and Mr. Kamlapathi Tripathi should be accused in the House every day and he will have to say, I don't get the wagon, this thermal station should close. Therefore I want to say this very clearly. In the election manifestos, all the parties have demanded this, that this thermal station must come to Kahalgaon. Sir, I have promised them three things: Double line from Kiul to Bhagalpur; already agreed to by Mr. Kamlapathi Tripathi. A bridge at Bhagalpur; That will come; Mr. A. P. Sharma will have to give it. And the third and the most important thing is this. I would put it, of the foremost importance: This is, the thermal station at Kahalgaon. I am thankful to you Mr. Minister that you have agreed to this. But there is the Planning Commission. Secondly, I have to say this, Mr. Minister. I have got a press cutting, that you proposed—might be wrong also—or rather you have got it done already under the Indira Government Cabinet, regarding proposal for sanctioning of another 1,000 m.w. at Farakka. Will that third 1,000 come to Kahalgaon or will the second 1,000 come to Kahalgaon? Kindly tell me that because this is what you have said in that press cutting. I have got a brilliant and beautiful photo of yours there and it says that you have given a 'go-ahead' signal to the Bihar Government for Kahalgaon. Thank you very much, but, please have no tricks with us. I have been by chance a Minister for four years on that side of the bench. I know the tricks of government and files but much more I know the tricks of an independent member

on this side. My supporter is people; your supporters are files. Now you can very well decide who will win,—the files or the people. Therefore please don't play tricks. Please give us the thermal station, let it be cleared by the Planning Commission.

You sent a team to Washington recently led by Mr. Kapoor, your chairman, to negotiate a loan for Farakka.

I would like to know whether you authorised the Indian Team to do the initial groundwork for getting loan from the World Bank for the establishment of Thermal power station at Colgong. Therefore, on this specific point, I hope I have made myself clear in unequivocal terms that now the basic law of the land and the principle for the whole country are one. But just like a friend in Madhya Pradesh should have the right to the resources I have got in Bihar State. But the point is: can you deprive the pit-head of a thermal station? It will be cheaper, convenient and you need not have a wagon factory nearby for carrying coal to the thermal station. You need not have a separate railway line. Therefore, I would say and make it known to the House that we will go to any extent if the trick is played upon us. We must have a thousand megawatt Thermal Station at Colgong, at the pit-head. The resources are there, the Government is giving the land and everything is all right. Work must start at Farakka and Colgong simultaneously. I will invite the Minister to inaugurate the Thermal Power Station at Colgong in the forenoon and at Farakka in the afternoon. It is not far off. You can manage with a helicopter and it is possible. That is the real test of the pudding. Therefore, I would request you kindly to give specific answer to my question. If you do not do that, Mr. D. P. Yadav will hold a meeting in my constituency and tell the people that I have not succeeded in this.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): I will not pull his leg. I will convey to the people of his constituency that

Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has pleaded very well for the establishment of a thermal power station at Colgong. I join him in this issue.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am happy that he will go and tell the people like that, but along with that he will also add that in spite of his best efforts and brilliant advocacy "did he get a plant?". This trick he would play.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has promised in the House that he will not play the trick and I hope he will not.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I hope he will not create a mischief through his workers. But they are capable of doing a mischief through their workers. My friend is telling that the C.P.I., C.P.M; and others have small units in my constituency and they are like twinkling little stars. They can work against me and they can create mischief. You cannot challenge their bona fides for creating troubles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister for Planning has also come. You have already said something about the Planning Commission.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have said before that the Planning Commission was a white elephant and now it will not continue to be a white elephant.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): For your information, the Planning Commission has already agreed to this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am thankful to you Mr. Chaudhuri and to the Planning Minister also that you have now agreed to the establishment of a thermal power station at Colgong. For the thermal power station at Colgong I will now give 50 per cent thanks and I will reserve another 50 per cent thanks for giving

the same after the thermal station at Bhagalpur is completed.

*श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल (बलसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए विद्युत को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देना आवश्यक है। खास करके आजकल जब डीजल आईल और पेट्रोल का देश में अभाव है, ऐसे समय में विद्युत को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देना आवश्यक है।

अध्यक्ष जी, विद्युत उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आजकल जापान आदि देशों का जो सहयोग लिया जा रहा है, वह स्वागत योग्य है।

तारापुर के विद्युत उरमाणु केन्द्र की क्षतियों को दूर करके उसे अधिक कार्यक्षम बनाने के प्रयास करने होंगे। यदि अमरीका से ईंधन प्राप्त करने में और अधिक विलम्ब होने की संभावना है, तो हमें इसके लिए और वैकल्पिक उपाय खोजना चाहिए।

सूर्य ऊर्जा का प्रयोग बढ़ाना होगा। हमारे देश में जल-संपदा भी काफी है। उसका प्रयोग भी बढ़ाना होगा। यथासंभव नये विद्युत परमाणु केन्द्रों का निर्माण भी करना होगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। फिर भी गांवों में किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। किसी कवि ने कहा है —

“खरे खेड़ून जगत नो तात गणातों,
ते ज आ जे दुःखियारो रे,

दाता हवो पण दातण बेची,
पेट भरवानों वारो रे।”

(अर्थात् वाकई किसान जगत का पिता है किन्तु वह काफी परेशान है, दुःखी है। वह दाता था किन्तु आज उसको दातून बचकर गुजारा करना पड़ता है।)

यह हालत भारत के निर्माण के लिए चिन्ता-जनक है।

आज उद्योगों को जो बिजली दी जाती है, उसमें से बहुत कम हिस्सा कृषि को दिया जाता है। उसकी नीति भी काशी के हजाम जैसी है। कहा जाता है कि काशी का हजाम सबके थोड़े थोड़े बाल काटकर अपने ग्राहकों की संख्या बढ़ा लेता है। उसी तरह एक गांव में दस पांच कुंभों या घरों को बिजली देकर सारे गांव को बिजली दे दी, ऐसा बताते हैं। इस वजिह् वृत्ति को दूर करना होगा।

[श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल]

जब किसानों को अपनी फसलों को पानी देना आवश्यक होता है ठीक उसी समय बिजली में कमी की जाती है। आम तौर पर सप्ताह में दो दिन बिजली मिलती ही नहीं है। दिन के बजाय रात को ही बिजली दी जाती है। गन्ना या अन्य फसलों को रात को पानी कैसे दिया जा सकता है? इसके कारण तो किसानों को कई बार हिस्त्र प्राणियों का शिकार बनना पड़ता है।

बिजली के लिए किसानों को मिनिमम चार्ज (न्यूनतम भदायगी) देना पड़ता है। उस पर पुनर्विचार करना आवश्यक है।

बिजली बोर्ड आमतौर पर प्रायः निष्क्रिय हैं उसकी कार्य प्रणाली में भी काफी अनियमितता तथा रिश्वतखोरी की भरमार है। इसको दूर करने के लिए कार्यप्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा।

इस पर मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। वे राज्यों के बिजली मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलायें तथा उसमें इन प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए उपाय ढूँढ़ें और विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच वर्तमान असमानता को दूर किया जाये।

आज तक जिन जिन गांवों में बिजली दी गई है, वहां यह बिजली पहुंच वाले तथा धनी लोगों को ही मिली है। हरिजन तथा आदिवासी उससे वंचित हैं।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को निःशुल्क बिजली दी जाय और सरकार के खर्च से ही यह बिजली दी जाय।

सभी राज्यों में बिजली तंत्र समान तथा सुचारू ढंग से चलाने के लिए तथा किसानों को अपनी परेशानी से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए एक हाई पावर (उच्चस्तरीय) कमीशन का गठन करने की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ।

एक अन्य मामले की ओर भी मैं मंत्री जी का तथा सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

नेशनल एग्रीकलचर कमीशन की 76वीं रपट के अनुसार केवल गुजरात के लिए ही ई० स० 2000 में 65 लाख 20 हजार मीट्री टन लकड़ी के ईंधन की आवश्यकता होगी। इस समय 48 लाख मीट्री टन लकड़ी की आवश्यकता है, जबकि जंगल से केवल 3 लाख मीट्री टन लकड़ी ही उपलब्ध होती है। यह ध्यान देने योग्य मामला है। इस गंभीर समस्या को हल करने के लिए शीघ्रतापूर्वक कदम उठाने जरूरी हैं। इस पर मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा।

(1) गोबर गैस प्लांट का कार्यक्रम व्यापक बनाया जाय।

(2) गुजरात में, उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में प्राकृतिक गैस जलाई जाती है। उसको संग्रह करके, उसको काम में लाया जाना चाहिए।

इन परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि विद्युत शक्ति को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए तथा इसमें आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की निगरानी में विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया जाय।

आखिर में मैं ऊर्जा विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बन्डवत (बम्बई-उत्तर-मध्य) :
सभापति महोदय, एनर्जी और ऊर्जा के बारे में मैं अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। आज सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं है, सारी दुनिया में ऊर्जा की क्राइसिस है, सब जगह नये-नये अल्टरनेटिव की खोज चल रही है। मैं यह विवेक करना चाहती हूँ कि जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह ऐसे समय में पेश किया गया है कि अगर हम अल्टरनेटिव सोर्स आफ एनर्जी की खोज में नहीं लगेंगे तो हमारे मांगने भव्य में गहना बड़ा ऊर्जा संकट आने वाला है। आज हम नये थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं ऐसा अनुभव करती हूँ कि इस से भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा। हम को थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने के साथ-साथ अल्टरनेटिव फ्यूल के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए, वरना हमारा सारा प्लानिंग खनने में पड़ने वाला है।

हमारा अनुमान है कि सन् 2000 तक हमें 92 मिलियन टन तेल की जरूरत होगी, जिस में 69 मिलियन टन तो डिजायरेबल है ही, जब की हमारे देश में होने वाले तेल का उत्पादन 24 मिलियन टन होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में 68 मिलियन टन तेल हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा जिन पर 15470 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आयेगा या 45 मिलियन टन डिजायरेबिल मान कर चलें, तो भी 10,400 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। उस समय हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज का अनुमान 20,823 करोड़ रुपया होगा, जिस में से हम 68 मिलियन टन या डिजायरेबिल 45 मिलियन टन मंगा सकेंगे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस तरह से हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज का बहुत बड़ा भाग तेल के आयात पर खर्च हो जायेगा। जिस पर हमें अभी से गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए।

इस समय हमारी ग्रोथ रेट 6 प्रतिशत है, जो विकसित राष्ट्रों के कबले बहुत कम है। आज हमें 4 गुना ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करनी चाहिए तथा

कम से कम 400 मिलियन टन सालाना कायला पैदा करना चाहिए—यदि हम अभी से ऐसी व्यवस्था पैदा कर सकें तो भविष्य में आने वाले क्राइसिस का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं—आज तक की जो हमारी परफार्मेंस है—कोल इन्डस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद उस पर 800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया लेकिन हम केवल 20 मिलियन टन कोयला ज्यादा पैदा कर सके, जब कि हमारी आवश्यकता 400 मिलियन टन सालाना की है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम अपने लक्ष्य को कैसे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं—इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ हमें आल्टरनेटिव सोर्स आफ अनर्जी को भी देखना चाहिए। कोयले के बारे में भर कुछ सुझाव हैं—हमें अपने कोल माइन्स में एफिशियेंट मैनेजमेंट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, अपनी माइन्स को मॉडर्न-माइन्स बनाना चाहिए। जिस तरह से एकसीडेन्ट्स पिछले दिनों में माइन्स में हुए हैं, उन को रोकना चाहिए। वर्क्स और मनेजमेंट का रिलेशनशिप अच्छा होना चाहिए। वर्क्स की सर्विस कण्डीशन्स अच्छी होनी चाहिए। ट्रांसपोर्ट और डम्पिंग की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए। ग्राहकों का ऐसा अनुभव रहा है—चौहे वे कार्मिशियल कन्स्यूमर हों या डोमैस्टिक कन्स्यूमर हों, उन को कोयला नहीं मिलता है, जिस से उन को ज्यादा दाम देकर खरीदना पड़ता है। इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारी यातायात की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, हम समय से कोयले को पहुंचा नहीं पाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री कोल-माइन्स से, पिट हेड्स से नीअरेस्ट रेलवे स्टेशन तक अपनी रेल लाइन डाले और उसकी पूरी जिम्मेवारी इसी मिनिस्ट्री की होनी चाहिए, रेल मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेवारी नहीं होनी चाहिए। उस के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को स्टेशन के नजदीक कोयले के डम्पिंग फील्ड बनाना चाहिए, जहां ये वेगन्स कोयला डाल कर चली जायें और उनको हकना न पड़े तथा वेगन्स की कमी पैदा न हो। डम्पिंग फील्ड से राज्य सरकारें यातायात के अन्य साधनों से उस कोयले को थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स पर या दूसरी जगहों पर पहुंचायें।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जहां पर कोयला उपलब्ध है, कोल माइन्स हैं, हमें वहां पर अपने थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स लगाने चाहिए। दूर के स्थानों पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स लगाने से कोयला वहां से उठा कर ले जाना पड़ेगा, जिस से खर्चा भी बढ़ता है और साथ ही यातायात की दिक्कत भी पैदा होती है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आप के पास कुछ सुझाव भेजे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है—महाराष्ट्र सरकार के जो मंजूर हुए प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, यदि वे पूरे हो जाते हैं तो 1983-84 तक उन की 6481 मेगावाट बिजली की कैपसिटी हो जायेगी जो इण्डस्ट्रीज की जरूरत को देखते हुए कम होगी। उन की यह मांग है कि 500 मेगावाट के दो सेट बनाने चाहिए जोकि लाजनी में हों और 210 मेगावाट का एक सेट परली में होना चाहिए। इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि चन्द्रपुर में 2 हजार मिलियन टन कोयला मिल सकता है, ऐसा डाइरेक्टर कोल इंडिया ने बताया है। उन की यह मांग है कि 500 मेगावाट के और चार सेट बनाने चाहिए। इस को भी मान्यता देनी चाहिए।

दूसरा सोर्स हाइड्रल पावर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश और अरुणाचल प्रदेश सब जगह आप सर्वे करा रहे हैं, इन्वैस्टिगेशन करा रहे हैं। यह चीज होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इस में पोटेंशियल ज्यादा है और हम हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। रत्नगिरी जिले में बहुत बारिश होती है और वहां का वह पानी वैसे ही समुद्र में चला जाता है। वह पहाड़ी इलाका है उस के लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहां का भी सर्वे कराइए। वहां का इन्वैस्टिगेशन हो और हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर बनाई जाये, इस के बारे में भी स्पेशल एफर्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं। विंड पावर का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। ऐसा करके हम धीरे धीरे हम बिजली के इस्तेमाल कम कर सकते हैं। जो सोलर एनर्जी है, उस में ज्यादा रिसर्च करनी पड़ेगी। श्री विश्वनाथन जो एक एक्सपर्ट हैं, व इस बारे में कहा है और सी-वेव स भी कुछ ऊर्जा बना सकते हैं। इस के बारे में बजट में रिसर्च के बारे में ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए था।

इस के अलावा यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जैसे स्टील और रेलवेज हैं, उन में कंस्ट्रिक्ट पावर प्लान्ट बनाना चाहिए। उसके बारे में पहले भी पार्लियामेंट में कहा जा चुका है कि कंस्ट्रिक्ट पावर प्लान्ट बनाने चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि इस काम के लिए खास तौर पर सक्सीडी देनी चाहिए और इस को इन्क्रीज करना चाहिए ताकि इस दिशा में काम हो।

गोबर प्लान्ट के बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मुझे पता चला है कि गोबर प्लान्ट का इस्तेमाल हमारे देश में काफी हो सकता है। हमारे देश में 250 मिलियन जानवर हैं अगर हम उन के 75 प्रतिशत गोबर का भी इस्तेमाल करें और उस को इकट्ठा करें, तब हमारे देश में 195 मिलियन मा.व ट पत्थर इनर्जी सालाना मिल सकती है। बम्बई जैसे शहरों में इमन एक्सप्लेट

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दन्डवते]

से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गैस और खाद बन सकती है। इस पर रिसर्च होनी चाहिए और गोबर गैस के रिसर्च पर भी आप को ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये ताकि इस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल हो सके और देहातों में भी हम इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

एक बात में यह और कहना चाहती हूँ कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए 1979-80 में हम ने 72 करोड़ रुपये रखा था। अब इस को 29 करोड़ रुपये किया है। इस से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो इलेक्ट्रीसिटी की व्यवस्था आप करना चाहते हैं, वह कम होगी। वैसे तो आप कहते हैं कि हम ग्रामीण विकास करना चाहते हैं, और बीसेन्दुलाइजेशन के जरिये इस काम को करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए आप ने ज्यादा रुपये की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। उस के लिए आप को ज्यादा पैसा रखना चाहिए था।

बिजली के कन्जम्पशन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का माइनेराइजेशन होना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से बिजली का कन्जम्पशन 20 से 50 फीसदी कम हो सकता है। पावर में इतनी एकोनामी कर सकते हैं। अपने देश में कुछ एकोनामिक ड्राइव हम कर रहे हैं और एक ऐसा वातावरण आप बनाना चाहते हैं। इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट में 34 परसेंट एनर्जी जो हम लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसे कम करके लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि छोटी कारों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप को पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट को ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए, जिससे ज्यादा लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाए जा सकें। प्लाइंग क्लब्स आप बन्द कीजिए। प्लाइंग क्लब में पेट्रोल ज्यादा खर्च होता है। हमारे देश में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे बिजली के कन्जम्पशन में कमी हो। मैरिज में जो बिजली का ज्यादा कन्जम्पशन हो ता है, उसमें आप कमी कर सकते हैं।

इतना कहकर मैं समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): We are discussing the grants for this ministry, especially in the background of the crisis which has also been felt by this House. The Government is always quite aware of this. A major part of this goes to the infrastructure and the economy is in a crisis. While discussing the demands for grants, this ministry has got its own importance and validity in the particular situation we are facing.

We should think of long term and short term strategy to face the crisis. As a short term strategy the government is thinking in terms of streamlining the thermal plants, to attempt regular maintenance, fight bottlenecks in the transport system, to make available coal with less ash content and so on. At a conference of the state ministers concerned recently the hon. Minister referred to the transport bottlenecks and he also explained how the availability of coal is tackled.

While we are talking about short term strategy, one important point is about transmission lines. Compared to international standards this is high. What is the transmission losses we are incurring every year? In 1965-66 the transmission loss was 14.3 per cent and in 1976-77 it came to 19.7 per cent. If there is one per cent reduction in transmission losses there is a saving of about Rs. 20 crores. We can imagine how an average 20 per cent transmission loss is affecting the whole structure of power industry, and is detrimental to the interest of the country's economy. Before going to other aspects, I should like to mention another aspect. Unfortunately in our planning, we did not have the foresight to have thermal plants at coal pit-heads. Now the government have proclaimed that super power stations will be installed at the pit-heads. It is a good thing. It will be able to mop up our resources and also see that power plants are run to proper capacity.

The long term strategy which we have to adopt is a controversial question. I have gone through various study groups' and panel reports. For long term strategy of power generation, can we bank on thermal plants? Can we bank, especially in the oil crisis, on oil-based plants? My firm opinion is that our country should think in terms of a long-term strategy based on hydro-power. The hydro-electric potential of this country is 41,000 MWs. The potential exploited is only 60 per cent which is equivalent to 40 per cent of the installed capacity. The hydro-power has got

definite advantage: there is simplicity in design, not complicated maintenance and absence of pollution and zero fuelling costs. Various surveys have been conducted by the electrical authorities, especially the Central authority in the north-eastern and eastern region. I think we have to evolve a longterm strategy in the matter of power generation based on hydel power in the best interest of the country. The hon. Minister is at the problem; he wants to see that things are streamlined. He should think in terms of a strategy which will give relief to the country in the power sector by having more hydel power generation and utilising various resources which are at our command.

Over and above all these things I would like to mention one or two points regarding imbalance in generation, transmission and distribution. The percentage of transmission and distribution investment that has been allotted under the various Plans was as under—

In the First Plan the transmission-distribution allotment of the total investment was only 46 per cent. If we go to the Third Plan, it came to 39 per cent. In the Fourth Plan it went to 55 per cent and in the Fifth Plan it went to 45 per cent. If you take the average international standard, total power generation viz-a-viz transmission and distribution, you can very well find that 60 per cent is the average international position in so far as allotment of the total investment is concerned. In U.S.A. while you invest \$ 100 in the total power sector, 70 per cent is being allotted for transmission and distribution. This imbalance is creating the problem. Though we generate power, we cannot transmit and distribute according to the actual necessity of this country. So, this imbalance in the transmission and distribution allotment in the overall power generation investments should also be taken into consideration. That is my second request.

My last point is about the industrial relations. This industry is a major industry. If I am correct it employs 6.25 lakhs of workers. Most of the workers are under the public sector undertakings or the State Electricity Boards. This industry which is vital in strategy is manned by efficient engineers, technicians and hundreds of workers. Industrial relation in this particular sector are bad and thus creating havoc especially when we are facing power crisis. Government should think in terms of having good industrial relations and also see that some sort of standardisation is maintained.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) विद्युत इस्पात और कोयला मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं विद्युत मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महकमे में आने के बाद विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता को कोयला खनन की क्षमता को और स्टील के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। इस काम के लिए उनको बहुत ही कम समय मिला है, केवल ढाई या तीन महीने का ही 31 मार्च तक समय उनको मिला है फिर भी विद्युत की खराब हालत को जिस तरह से उन्होंने सम्भाला है उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। विद्युत विभाग को लेने के बाद सर्वप्रथम बात तो उन्होंने यह की है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि पूरे देश में एक नेशनल ग्रिड कायम हो उसको उन्होंने कार्यक्रम में परिणित किया है। यह मांग पूरे देश में बहुत जोर से चली आ रही थी। उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्रियों या विद्युत मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलाई जिस में इस बात का फैसला किया कि एक नेशनल ग्रिड बने।

जहाँ नेशनल ग्रिड की बात की जाती है वहाँ कुछ मुख्य मुद्दे भी इस सदन में उठाए गए हैं। उनमें एक रिजनल इम्बैलेंस का है। इसी तरह से और भी मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं। जब हम विद्युत उत्पादन की बात करते हैं तो कहाँ कोयला निकलता है, कहाँ पानी के स्रोत हैं, कहाँ विद्युत पैदा होती है, इन सब बातों को हम को खत्म करना होगा। जब हम नेशनल ग्रिड को बात करते हैं तो पाना के तरीके से या कोयला के तरीके से या कहाँ हम अपने सुपर थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगाते हैं या कहाँ हम हाइड्रल प्लांट लगाते हैं ये सब बातें गौण हो जाती है, इनकी कोई महत्त्व नहीं रह जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विद्युत मंत्री जी जिस एप्रोच को ले कर चल रहे हैं, वह एप्रोच सारे देश के हित में है।

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

जहाँ मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ वहाँ एक खेदजनक बात की ओर उनका ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। मैंने इनके द्वारा दिए गए विवरण को, प्रतिवेदन को पढ़ा है। उससे मुझे यह मालूम पड़ा है कि देश में जितनी विद्युत का उत्पादन होता है उसमें से केवल 15.4 प्रतिशत विद्युत ही गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए रखी है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व के किसी भी मुल्क में, चाहे डैवलपिंग कंट्री हो या डैवलप्ड कंट्री हो, उसकी पर-कैपिटा कंजम्प्शन ऑफ इलैक्ट्रिसिटी को देखिये, वह किसी भी मुल्क में प्रति व्यक्ति 1200 वाट से कम नहीं आती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आपने इसे 133 वाट रखा है। आपको मालूम है कि यूरोपियन कंट्रीज में पर कैपिटा कंजम्प्शन प्रति व्यक्ति इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का 2000 से 3000 तक है।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि बिजली की क्षमता उत्पादन जो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने रखा है या जो आपकी दूसरी योजनाओं के तहत आ रहा है वह बहुत कम है और गांव के लिये व किसान के लिये जो बिजली दे रहे हैं, यह बहुत कम है।

आपने इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये 60.6 रखा है, कमर्शियल परपोजेज के लिए 6.6 रखा है लेकिन आपने खेती के लिये जिम पर 80 फीसदी आदमी डिपेंड करता है, उसके लिये 15.4 रखा है। इसलिये आप इस नेशनल प्लानिंग पर प्राथमिक विचार कीजिये और इसलिये भी विचार कीजिये कि 1979-80 का वर्ष आपके लिये दुर्नीत का वर्ष है आई-ओपनर है। इसलिये आपका एग्री-कल्चरल ग्रास प्राइम इस देश में 10 प्रतिशत गिरा है। इस 10 प्रतिशत गिरावट के लिये आप केवल मानसून फेक्टर मन मानिये, केवल ड्राउट को मत मानिये। इसमें मुख्य कारण बिजली है और एनर्जी भी है।

आपको यह देखना होगा कि यदि इस देश में पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आज भी सारे देश की कुल आमदनी का 50 प्रतिशत खेती के उत्पादन से, कृषि उत्पादन से है। इसलिये आपको इस मुद्दे को खास तौर से देखना होगा और यह करना होगा कि जहाँ आप उद्योग के लिये बिजली देते हैं, उसी के मुकाबले आपको गांव और खेती के लिये बिजली देनी होगी।

1979-80 के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान में जितने भी आपके प्वाइंट्स थे, चम्बल में पानी कम हो गया, रावत-भाटा 50 पी० पी० फेस हो गया, छुपर सुपर थर्मल प्लांट्स की पुरानी स्टेटस के थे, उनमें कौयला नहीं पहुँचा। इससे किसानों के खेत में पानी न पहुँचाने के कारण उसका जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसका देनदार कौन

होगा? आपने किसान के खेत के लिये बिजली नहीं दी, उसके ट्यूबवैल के लिये बिजली नहीं दी, लेकिन फिर भी आपने मिनिमम बिजली चार्ज उनसे बसूल किया है, जो कि राजस्थान का स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चार्ज करता है। आपकी कौन सा नैतिक हक है कि जब आप बिजली नहीं देते तो भी उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज करें?

आपका एटोमिक पावर प्लांट बन्द है, चम्बल में उतनी क्षमता में बिजली पैदा नहीं हुई, खेती के लिये एक महीने तक बिजली आपने नहीं दी, फिर भी आपने मिनिमम चार्ज बसूल किया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर सेंट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी प्रयोरिटी को विचार करना चाहिये और सभी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को निर्देश देना चाहिये कि यदि आप किसानों को विद्युत नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज बसूल करने का उनको कोई हक नहीं है। राजस्थान के स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को आप निर्देश दीजिये कि 'राजस्थान में खेती की पैदावार में जितनी गिरावट इस वर्ष आई है, उसमें एक कारण आप का है कि किसान को बिजली नहीं मिल पाई। हम लोग राजस्थान में ग्राउंड वाटर पर डिपेंड करते हैं, इसलिये कुछ इलाकों में बिजली पर डिपेंड करना होता है। अगर डीजल पर डिपेंड करते हैं तब भी उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती। ऐसी सूरत में आप उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज नहीं ले सकते, बल्कि आपको और कंट्रीज अमेरिका, कनाडा के मुताबिक सब्सिडी देनी चाहिये जा कि अपने यहाँ किसानों को कम्पेंसट करते हैं। आपको भी ऐसा करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पालिसी का चेज कर क इन प्रश्न पर विचार करें।

SURI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur.): There is a great power crisis throughout the country. The power crisis is very acute in my State, Uttar Pradesh. That is why, not only in the State but in the country, the industrial and agricultural production is being hampered.

The power generating stations which have been established, are not generating power to the extent of their installed capacity. There are many reasons for this. The main reason is that so far as thermal power stations are concerned, they are not getting continuous supply of coal. This continuous supply of coal must be given to them. Otherwise, there will be great difficulty in generating power.

Self-sufficiency in power is very essential for industrial, agricultural and overall development of the nation. Unless atomic power plants are put up,

the power crisis cannot be removed. In Uttar Pradesh, the Government has been trying to set up the Narora Atomic Power Plant for the last seven years but it has not yet been commissioned. I would like to request the Government to look into this matter and try to establish it as soon as possible.

In our country, farmers are not getting electricity according to their needs. They must be given electricity at least for 8 hours in a day. Unless electricity is provided to them for 8 hours, agricultural production cannot improve.

Farmers should be given electric power at cheaper rates. I must emphasise one point that the farmers who are using the electric power and irrigating their lands by tubewells, are being forced to give certain amount of money. Whether they are using the electricity or not, whether they are getting their lands irrigated or not, they must have to pay that amount. I would request the Government to look into this matter. Unless they use the water of the tubewell, they should not be forced to give that particular amount which they are giving at the moment.

Electrification of rural areas is the most essential requirement. Specially in UP there is a great crisis. Most of the Harijan and other villages are being neglected and they are not being electrified. Unless electric power is generated properly, this problem cannot be solved.

About big industrialists and capitalists, I would like to say that arrears of dues are not being recovered from them. If it is a small man, action is immediately taken against him. But so far as big people are concerned, no action is being taken against them. I would like the Minister to see that action must be taken against big people whose arrears of dues are more and are trying to avoid payment.

Idduki Power Plant is in the second stage of its expansion. It is of 400 MW. And the parties involved are the Government of Kerala and the Ministry of Energy, Government of India. They need three generating sets, each of 130 MW and they are telling that since the first stage was completed with Canadian assistance, therefore, the second stage should also be completed by them. The Ministry of Heavy Industry and BHEL are saying that they can manufacture these generating sets. But they say that these generating sets should be imported. I would request the Minister that if indigenous capability is already available with the BHEL, please ask them to manufacture these generating sets and these should not be imported.

About coal, in Eastern Coalfields, there is complete lawlessness. Workers and officers are being harassed. They are not being provided with security. Unless they are provided with security, it will be very difficult to improve the production of coal.

About coal, there was a discussion on a calling attention two days back. It was very unfortunate that charges of corruption were levelled on that day. The matter is being looked into. But one thing is there that the Government has failed to lift the coal from the coalfields. This problem remains. The railways are telling that they have got sufficient wagons but coal is not available in the coalfields. The Ministry says that there is a sufficient stock of coal in the coalfields but they are not getting wagons to lift that coal. Once Engineers India Limited suggested that for transportation of coal, there should be a pipeline. And through pipelines this can be easily transported. If this suggestion is feasible, this must be worked out and transportation of coal should be through these pipelines.

About the theft of coal there has been a lot of discussion in this House. We have been listening all the time that there is theft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker, Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, power politics is bad, but politics of power, politics with power, is even worse. I have been listening to the debate here and I find here that a wrong impression is being created as if the cause of today's power crisis lies entirely with the Janata Government. I have nothing to do with the Janata Government. But I must say that this wrong impression should not be propagated in the House.

Sir, as you sow, so you reap. But in power plants and in coal industry between sowing and reaping there is a time gap. You take four years for a mine to be developed, five years for a thermal power plant to be commissioned and seven years for a hydel power plant to work. So, what the Congress Party sowed, the Janata Party reaped and what the Janata Party sowed, the Congress Party today will reap. It is a continuous process. So, I would like to request the hon. Members not to play politics with power. A national consensus is required to develop a power plant, to develop a mine, which is a time-consuming process.

Sir, there had been a power shortage even in the Congress days. There is a power shortage today. Today it is 17 per cent. Previously it was 10 per cent and due to the regional imbalance it was 20 to 30 per cent in the eastern sector.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister regarding one thing. You have a super thermal power plant at Tenu Ghat. We are now hearing that it is shifted to Kahalgam and then to Farakka. We do not know now where it will be shifted. Sir, I would like to know what is the position in the country today. There is regional imbalance in the capacity generation. In the western sector, you will find that

there is more than 50 per cent capacity utilisation, in the eastern sector it is nearly 30—35 per cent. That is one point.

The second point is, if you see even the capacity generation, you will find that the imbalance is very evident. For example, you see the country is divided into 5 zones in respect of power generation and distribution—northern, southern, western, eastern and north-eastern. In the northern sector you will find 7,888 MW are generated, in the southern sector 7206.9 MW are generated, in the western sector 7338 MW are generated, in the eastern sector 4495 MW are generated. So, there is no power here. In the north-eastern sector you will find only 289.7 MW of power being generated. They have created this imbalance instead of correcting the previous imbalance; thereby they have intensified it. For example, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan Northern sector has been allotted 4,800 MW. In the southern sector it is 4200 MW, in the western sector 5000 MW and in the eastern sector only 300 MW. In order to correct the present regional imbalance, Government may consider having super thermal plants at Tenu Ghat, Kahalgam and Farakka.

15 hrs.

Secondly, they have been saying that the power plants in the eastern region are not working well. There can be three reasons for that—organisational, mechanical and raw materials. Raw material and organisation are in their hands. The same Minister is handling both coal and power. So, they can easily regulate the raw material. It is for the experts to say what percentage ash content coal is required. Each boiler is designed for a particular ash content, and so they can regulate it.

I propose that the Central Electricity Authority should form a special team, a Central Reserve Power Force, CRPF, with experts from the electricity department. This force should go and

and Deptt. of Coal

isolate the defective units, correct them and hand them back. The Central Electricity Authority cannot just remain a presiding authority, merely criticising others, but must be an active authority. Let it actively help all the ailing and failing units.

Regarding coal production, what is most important now is OMS.—outturn per man shift. In the underground mines, the OMS should be 2 to 2.5 and in the open cast mines it should be 9 to 10. But actually the OMS is only 0.7 and 0.56 respectively. So, don't go in for mechanisation, because you will be in difficulties. But restructure your manpower, and change the proportion between direct and indirect. All those who are superfluous should be diverted to gainful employment.

Last but not the least, there are some installations in the coal fields, for example the Nirsha unit and the Barakar engineering unit. At the time of nationalisation it was taken over, but again it has gone to the private management. This Ministry, in collusion with the private party, is delaying court litigation. Similarly there is the Kumardhubi Engineering Works. One unit is situated in the colliery belt, and another is adjacent. The Energy Minister should take over these units.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From 3-30 there is Private Members' Business. The hon. Minister says he will take about 40 minutes. In that case the House must agree that the Private Members' Business be started from 3.45.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I am not going to call any hon. Member. I am asking the Minister to reply.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): My party has not been given any time. How can the Minister reply now? He can give the reply on Monday. (Interruptions)

1323 LS—11

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajan has spoken from your party. Now I am calling the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate for the live interest they have shown and for the suggestions they have made in respect of the demand for grants for my Ministry. It is indeed a challenging Ministry which has under its charge the two basic requisites of a healthy economy, power and coal, together. It accounts for over 24 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the country and therefore, the attention that is being given to it is not the least unwarranted. Many hon. Members have spoken.

15.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

They have made a number of common points in their speeches and so, first, I will reply to all the common points together, rather than replying to each of them individually. After that, if anything is left out, I will try to reply them also.

The greatest threat of today is the energy crisis. I think everybody will agree on this. The countries which are fortunate, have got oil and they are taking full advantage of the present situation. Today, the energy crisis is threatening the very industrial basis, the very industrial infrastructure and the very foundation of the human society. So, our present task is to ensure that the energy requirements of our country are met by electrical power to the maximum extent possible. But unfortunately, as things stand today, of the total commercial energy consumption, the share of electrical energy is only 28

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]
 factor. I quite agree with the hon. Members and particularly one of the members, who was telling that after sometime we will have to spend a staggering amount on the import of oil. Well, even today, we are spending a staggering amount. There is another picture. If we take the per capita consumption of power, which is the yardstick of a country's progress, the figures will tell us, how far behind we are from the rest of the world. But there is no need to be panicky on this because the other countries are more advanced than ourselves and they had started building up their industrial infrastructure years ago, much earlier before us. In this context one can see that in countries like Canada, the per capita consumption of power is 11,000 kw, in Sweden it is 9,000 kw, in USSR—4,000 kw, in Spain—2,000 kw, whereas in India, it is only 120 kw. I would like to believe that the per capita consumption is the yardstick of a modern prosperous country and acts as an index of the standard of living of the people. I would like to say that this prosperity index must move up in India.

In replying to the debate, I would like to mention that there is no doubt that shortage of power exists and there is a gap between demand and supply. It is also a fact that the rate of growth of generation—this is a very important factor—is much lower than the rate of growth of demand. Recently, in the Power Ministers' Conference—we had a Power Ministers' Conference and this Conference was very successful from every point of view—the Prime Minister also suggested that our planning should be done in such a fashion that a ten per cent reserve should always be there, which will enable us not only to meet the demand but to avoid load-shedding which is a normal phenomenon in our country. The power shortage has given a serious blow to the recovery of our national

economy, and the job of revitalising the national economy should be achieved in the quickest possible period of time. Otherwise, we do not find any other alternatives.

Taking India as a whole, the requirement of power today is 27000 MW but the availability is 15000 MW. The total installed capacity today is 30000 MW. Out of this 30000 MW, 11000 MW is hydro and the balance is thermal. To some extent, the shortfall in power during recent years is due to shortfall in capacity utilisation. The Minister of State has dealt with this point of capacity utilisation and I shall not take up the time of the House on this point. Whenever we have talked about this point, many of our friends have become angry, saying 'Why are you raising this point?' Everywhere there is shortage'. But something has to be done to meet the shortage. Currently it is around 12000 MW.

Now I am coming to, how the cost has gone up. That is another factor we must take into account. About Rs. 12000/- is required per kilowatt of power generation and distribution as against Rs. 90000/- two years ago. The presumption of experts is that during the next decade, the increase in power will be more than 10 per cent. In this context, in the next five years, we are thinking of having about 20000 MW new capacity, out of which hydro will be 5000 MW. Some Members have expressed concern as to whether we can do it. Well, only the future can prove that, future events can prove that. But we can only say that we will do our best. We will have to take various steps so that progress may be made, and the scheduled time is maintained. We have adopted the monitoring system. We are trying to help all the Boards telling them, "We will try to meet your needs; you let us know". We are trying to tell, BHEL. "You should maintain your scheduled time of delivery; if you do not maintain your scheduled time of delivery, we

will impose a new penalty clause; we will not hesitate to do that; Although we want to support the indigenous sets that does not necessarily mean that BHEL will not stick to the scheduled time."

Another thing that is causing us concern is this. Of course, some of the State Boards are doing good job, excellent job, like Maharashtra and Gujarat; they are doing their job very well when you compare with other regions. I have said here more than once that, when you talk of imbalances, you should realise what we cannot do away with these imbalances in one day or one year or two years or three years. It takes some time to do away with these imbalances. Why should West Bengal suffer? Why should Bihar suffer? In order to do away with the imbalances, we are advocating that India should be taken as one unit and, for that, we want to build up a 400 KV transmission line as quickly as possible. Whatever is in distress, whatever region wants power, we want to transmit power to that region, so that development does not suffer. In the recent Power Ministers' Conference, the idea has received wide support from the Chief Ministers and the Power Ministers.

When we say that the State Electricity Boards must improve their management, we have no intention to underestimate their authority; we do not say that we want to take away their authority. But what do we say? We say that they must function efficiently and they must maximise generation; the capacity utilisation must go up.

Some of the Members have criticised me and asked 'What about the DVC?' There is nothing to rejoice about DVC. I am talking about all sectors, whether it is State sector or Central sector. If anything does not function effectively and efficiently, something has to be done about it. I cannot, as Power Minister of the Government of India, just be an onlooker of this inefficiency. I do not know why some friends from West Bengal rejoice over the low or

bad management of the DVC. What is there to rejoice? There is nothing to rejoice. What was DVC's generation in 1976-77? What was its generation in 1978-79? What was its generation in 1979-80? Kindly think of that. In order to improve generation, what I have done for DVC, I will give a bit of history. I had sent experts there. One from the British team and one from our team and both have given the report.

We are going to rectify the defects they have pointed out. In this way we have decided that we will send our experts, if situation demands, foreign experts too, to all the State Electricity Boards so that they can do away with their deficiencies and if any other help they want, we are prepared to give them.

Somebody is comparing the Central electricity sector with the State electricity sector. What is in the Central electricity sector? Only 2000 megawatts. And all the rest is with the State Electricity Boards. In practice, the State Electricity Boards become very important to us. We have expressed our concern. I think most of the members would agree with me that there is adequate reason to believe that the major problems in most of the State Electricity Boards to a lack of an efficient and commercially-oriented management. What do we want from these State Electricity Boards? We want that inefficient management should go. We do not want to interfere. We are just trying to persuade them. We are trying to tell them to read the writings on the wall. We are asking all the Chief Ministers....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:....
including West Bengal.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI...to look into this aspect of the problem. Nowadays the power problem is such—I can tell this with all seriousness—that it can never be solved unless the State Boards function efficiently and effectively. Projects have to be completed by them on

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

Chairman of many State Electricity Boards, the Power Ministers and the Chief Ministers to kindly give more attention to on-going projects and not to fritter away the opportunities and the resources which are limited. There is a limitation of resources.

When I say this, I do not mean that only you give attention to on-going projects. There has been grievance by very many States that the projects have not been cleared by the Energy Department to whom they have been sent for approval and they lie there for a long time. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have decided, the present government has decided specially in the Energy Department that the techno-economic side of every thermal project will be cleared within less than three months. Nothing will be kept pending. But, obviously, the question of resources of which every State has a limitation has to be looked into more carefully. Here also, I say with all seriousness to all States' representatives who are sitting here today that from my department I will render all help and attention so that it does not get stuck up in the Finance Department or in the Planning Department.

Sir, the supply of coal, quality coal, is a problem which has been highlighted by many Members. The Centre has full responsibility on this and there is no doubt that there have been difficulties and I do not deny or dispute it. There are difficulties but I will not shift the responsibility to the States. It is our responsibility and we are determined to fulfil that responsibility.

With regard to the quality coal, we have paid attention to it and I hope that with the setting up of new washeries which we plan to execute early, the quality of coal will improve further and complaints will disappear. The Minister of Railways have helped us no doubt but they have not been able to help us to the extent we wanted.

So, transportation of coal is a serious bottleneck and there has been a lot of thinking over the methods of transportation of coal; may be through slurry pipeline or transport by sea has to be thought of and stepped up so that coal reaches. We have also requested them for the expansion of railways. It was our Prime Minister who had proposed a super-thermal power station near coal fields in the quickest possible time.

15.27 hrs.

RE. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. At 3.30 p.m. the Private Members' Business is to be taken up by the House and at 6 p.m. Half-an-Hour Discussion is to be taken up. Government is anxious that demand have to be passed today. In that case we may have to go beyond 3.30 p.m. which can only be done by consensus of the House. The Private Members' Bill and Half-an-Hour Discussion, the timing of both the items, will be postponed accordingly.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): No compromise on the Private Member's Business. The Private Member's time cannot be impinged upon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are only postponing the time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This will be a very bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Last time it was done.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It was wrong. It should not have been done.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We should know how much time the Minister will take. The time may be extended towards the end. (Interruptions) The members from that side have given their opinion. We want

to sit and hear the Minister, and finish with the demands. Let us take the consensus of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will you need?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I will take hardly 20 to 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue. I think the House agrees to postpone the time. We will start the Private Member's Bill at 4 p.m. instead of at 4.30 p.m.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. Consensus should not be of one party but of all parties.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is the consensus of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are other parties also. So, the Private Member's bills' time should not be impinged upon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does the Parliamentary Affairs Minister say? Let him appeal to Shri George.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No impingement on the Private Members' timing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will go up to 4 p.m.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You can take this up after 6-30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making an appeal to Shri George Fernandes:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As far as we are concerned, the Private Member's business is sacrosanct. I do not think you can impinge on this.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केशरी) ने मेरा निवेदन है कि इस को आप खत्म कर लें और इसके बाद प्राइवेट मम्बरों बिजनेस की लें और उसको पूरा डाई घंटे

का समय दे दें। थोड़ा सा इसके लिए हाउस को बढ़ा दें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : प्राधा घंटे की चर्चा के बाद आप इसको लें।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You can take the Private Member's business at 4 O'clock. Let it be at 4 p.m. I suggest this to the House and the business may go upto 6-30 p.m. We do not touch a minute of the Private Member's time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am very sorry. There should be no infringement on the Private Members' time. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is not the first time that we are doing. In the last 25 years this has been done very often with the consensus of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. Sir, Consensus is not one-party view. Then you say by majority. (Interruptions) Consensus does not mean majority. We are all opposed—Marxists, Janata and Lok Dal.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): Sir, may I make a submission? I quote Rule 26:

"That last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business:"

Last means, when the business of the Government is finished then the Private Members' Bills will be taken up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): On the Order Paper in this case it has been specifically mentioned that the Private Members' business will start at 3.30 p.m. If it was only to start after the government business concluded, then no time

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

would have been specified in the Order Paper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are not relying on the Rules. Mr. Varma during his tenure as Minister for Parliamentary Affairs might have many a time moved for extension when it was extended up to 4 O' clock.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No. No. I might have asked for extension of time but never asked for infringement of the time reserved for Private Members' Business.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In this House during the last 25 years many a time it has been extended to 4 O'clock. So, I am not saying anything unusual.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस: आप साढ़े 6 बजे के बाद बैठिये, आप हमारी बात क्यों नहीं मान लेते ?

श्री सीताराम केसरी: यह तो 15 मिनट में ही खत्म हो जायेगा। और अब तक तो यह खत्म हो भी जाता। इसमें क्या बात है ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Sir, I would like to point out that Half-an-Hour discussion is very very important.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let the House sit after 6.30 p.m.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There will be no quorum in the House and you will not get it. If opposition does not co-operate with us, we shall not be there during the half-an-hour discussion. You will have no discussion, mind you! (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Kindly listen. I don't want to say majority or minority in this. I want the co-operation of the entire House. We will now take up Private Members' Bills. It is not a victory or a defeat to anybody. Let us proceed...

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: If you take up Private Members' business now, I would like to ask you one thing. Will you take up this discussion after Private Members' business?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members to consider whether we can postpone the half-an-hour discussion for tomorrow. We can have it tomorrow...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, Sir. It can't be done. It has been postponed once. This is, the second time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, after 6, after the Private Members' Business, time, the Minister will reply. We will take up half-an-hour discussion at 7 O' clock. This is my decision...

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD: All right let us proceed. What do you want? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After all, we must have a compromise. I have agreed to your point. Now you must agree to my point. I am very sorry. This is my decision. Now the House will take up Private Members' Bills

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am protesting against this. I am not a party to your decision. I am agreeable to have this discussion after half-an-hour discussion is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Let us proceed. Now, Mr. Baitha.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We are not a party to this. They want to scuttle this discussion. They want to scuttle the half-an-hour discussion. We protest against this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your protest. It is all right. You please sit down.

Now we take up Private Members' Business. Shri Baitha.

15.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th July, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th July, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Harish Chandra Singh Rawat. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Ramavatar Shastri speaks now will not go on record. Order please. I have called Mr. Harish Chandra Singh Rawat.—he is absent. Then, Shri R. L. P. Verma—he is also absent. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

15.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 356, etc.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now again, Prof. Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I introduce the Bill.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) REPEAL BILL*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted, to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India dated 11-7-70.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next, Shri V. N. Gadgil—absent. Shri Parulekar—absent. Prof. Madhu Dandavate—he is not well

Now, Shri Ram Vilas Pasawn.

STARVATION DEATHS (PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES) BILL

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भूख से मृत्यु न होने देने के लिए और इस संबंध में उत्तरदायित्व के लिये ग्राम एवं जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पूर्वावधानी उपायों की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for precautionary measures by village and district authorities to avoid starvation deaths and for responsibilities therefor.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of Article 341).

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

* *The motion was adopted.*

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) (UTTAR PRADESH) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL*.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill

15.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.
(Amendment of Articles 19 and 326)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on 27th June, 1980, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

We have got only 44 minutes for discussion of this motion. So I would request Shri Daga, who was on his legs last time, to take only 4 minutes.

श्री मूलचन्द्र बागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इस बिल में जनमत जानने के लिए संशोधन पेश किया गया है उसका मैं मजबूती से समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि संविधान में संशोधन करना कितना आसान है। जितने यहाँ बिल पेश किए जाते हैं उनमें संविधान का संशोधन करने के बिल ज्यादा आते हैं और उसके आधार पर ज्यादातर विधेयक पेश किए जाते हैं। जब मैंने यह बिल देखा तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि आप चाहते हैं कि 18 साल की आयु के लोगों को वयस्क मताधिकार, यानी वोट देने का अधिकार दे दिया जाए। बहुत अच्छा सुभावना नारा है और इस नारे के आधार पर आप आस्था खड़ी करना चाहते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में सब लोग चाहते हैं और उधर बैठने वाले युवक यह चाहेंगे कि 18 वर्ष के लोगों को यह अधिकार दे दिया जाय। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर थोड़ा गहराई से विचार किया जाए। थोड़ा सा और समय दिया जाए और इस पर सोचा जाए कि क्या आज हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर हम 18 साल के लोगों को मत देने का अधिकार दे दें? क्या संविधान में यह अधिकार देना उचित है या नहीं? इस के ऊपर कई दृष्टिकोणों से हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में रहता है। एजुकेशन की जो पिगस मैंने देखी हैं उससे मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज 29 प्रतिशत लोग ही शिक्षित हैं। गांवों के अंदर देखे तो गांवों में केवल 18 प्रतिशत लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं। और कुछ राज्यों में, जैसे मैं अपने राजस्थान की बात कहना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ 11 प्रतिशत लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं। कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहाँ इससे से भी कम लोग गांवों के अंदर पढ़े लिखे हैं। तो हमारी 80 प्रतिशत जनता जो गांवों में रहती है वह शिक्षित नहीं है। आज हम चाहते हैं कि हम जवानों को यह उम्मीद बधाएं कि हम तुम को वोट देने का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गिरावट आई है, कही यह न हो जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान में बैठ बजाने वाले और कैम्प लगाने वाले जो हैं उन की संख्या बढ़ जाए और बहुत कम तादाद में ऐसे लोग रहे जो अपना ध्यान इस तरफ दे सकें। आज ऐसा दिखाई पड़ता है कि युवकों में वह शालीनता नहीं आई है जिसकी हम उनसे उम्मीद करना चाहते हैं। 18 साल के युवकों में उमंग हो सकती है, उनमें बड़ा जोश हो सकता है लेकिन वह सौम्यता और शालीनता अभी तक नहीं बढ़ी है। मैंने देखा है कि वोटर लिस्ट में 16-16 साल के युवक भी अपनी उम्र 21 साल लिखा देते हैं ताकि उनको वोटिंग राइट मिल जाए। (व्यवधान) एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि 9 साल वाले भी 21 साल की उम्र लिखा देते हैं। कोई लड़का अगर मोटा-ताजा होगा तो थूह कह देगा कि मेरी उम्र 21 साल की है। आप अगर 21 साल की उम्र को घटाकर 18 साल कर देंगे तो 14-15 साल

की उम्र के युवक अपनी उम्र 18 साल बता देंगे। इस तरह से आप मतदाताओं का नम्बर और बढ़ा देंगे। आज हमारे विद्यार्थियों का काम शिक्षा प्राप्त करना है। हमारे नेताओं ने कहा था कि शिक्षा जगत में विद्यार्थियों को ज्यादा राजनीति के क्षेत्र में न डाला जाए। उनको शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का पूरा अवसर मिलना चाहिए। मैंने इस देश के सारे प्रांतों में इल्लिट्रेसी की जो स्थिति है वह पहले ही बताई है। आज वोट देने के अधिकार को जहां तक बात है, सभी जवान लोग कहेंगे कि यह अधिकार हमें दे देना चाहिए लेकिन मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि फ्रायड की जो "सेक्स साइकोलोजी" किताब है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि 18 साल की उम्र में युवक एडल्ट होता है और 21 साल में मानसिक शक्तियों का विकास होता है।

दूसरी बात हमें यह भी सोचनी है कि हमारे देश में वोटिंग परसेंटेज क्या है। अभी विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में तो वोटिंग परसेंटेज और भी कम हो गया। यह वोट देने वालों की संख्या क्यों कम हो रही है? मैंने देखा एक पोलिंग बूथ पर केवल 35 परसेंट वोट ही डाले गए। इस तरह से 65 परसेंट लोग वोट देना पसन्द ही नहीं करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में 18 साल के लड़के जोकि हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडियट की शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे होते हैं उनका ध्यान आप वोट की तरफ आकृष्ट मत कीजिए।

लोग तो कहेंगे कि ऐसा होना चाहिए क्योंकि जवानों में उमंग होगी और युवक खुश होंगे कि उन्हें वोट का अधिकार मिल गया लेकिन मंत्री जी को इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि ऐसा करने से इस देश में करोड़ों वोटर्स बढ़ जायेंगे, आपको पोलिंग बूथ बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे और इस तरह से आपका एक्सपेंडिचर बहुत बढ़ जायेगा।

यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो चुनाव होते हैं उनका माहौल भी मैंने देखा है। लड़कों की जो वहाँ हालत होती है और जो खर्चा होता है उन सभी बातों को हमें सोचना चाहिए। केवल सुभावने नारे में हमको नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। दण्डवते साहब यहाँ पर नहीं हैं, शायद मेहरबानी करके वे इसकी वापिस ले लेते। अगर नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, तो फिर एक बार हिन्दुस्तान की 62 करोड़ जनता से पूछ लीजिए, प्रचारित कर लीजिए और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की राय ले लीजिए। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि 21 साल से कम उम्र के लोगों को मत देने का अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are about 9 hon. Members yet to speak. The time available is very limited.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Please extend the time by an hour.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): There are other Bills in the Private Members' Business. What happens to them?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Other business can also be taken up to-day. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this item, by an hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I should have the opportunity to reply, Sir. The mover is not here. I have moved an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Baraset): I rise to support the Bill. I hope the House will be grateful to the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate for bringing in such a timely Bill. (Interruptions) I don't propose to take much time, because the mover of the Bill has covered a wide ground while moving it.

I have listened to the arguments of Mr. Mool Chand Daga. It is not Mr. Daga alone; other people are also opposing the idea of the Bill, primarily on 3 grounds. The grounds are: (a) the election expenses will go up if the voting age is lowered from 21 to 18; (b) the level of education and of literacy being what they are to-day, an 18-year-old cannot be considered sufficiently responsible to exercise the franchise; and (c) there is still gross indiscipline among the youth. Therefore, they should not be entrusted with the right of franchise. (Interruptions) I know that if the voting age is lowered from 21 to 18, according to the latest information made available by the Government of India, the electors' number will get increased by 3,81,34,800. This is according to the reply given by the hon. Minister of Law & Justice very recently, i.e. on

17th March this year, in Rajya Sabha. So, the operational cost of the elections will go up.

Sir, you would agree that democracy is expensive; for that reason, the nation should not grudge if the cost of its operation is increased to some extent. But the main point is whether we want to recognize youth power in our country, whether we want to associate them in our participative democracy and whether the youth power of our country will be made a partner in the decision-making processes. I think the entire nation and the House should realize that unless the youth of our nation is associated with the decision-making processes of our country, the responsible attitude which you want of them, cannot be expected of them. If we place this responsibility on them, I am confident, I am sure that they will be as responsible members, as responsible electors, as other section of the people of our society are. Therefore, it is in the nation's interest to harness the youth power of the country to get them involved in our democracy, to allow them to feel that they are also part and parcel of democracy. I think the question of lowering the voting age should be considered with due sympathy. It is not a new idea of Prof. Dandavate.

The Petitions Committee of this House, several years ago, considered this subject as to whether the voting age should be lowered. For the benefit of the House, I would like to quote from the Report of the Committee on Petitions of this House. It says:

"Although there are strong arguments against this proposal, such as immaturity of youth at that age, and financial implications involved in handling a vastly increased electorate, it strongly feels that there are no valid reasons for denying the right of vote to the persons above the age of 18, particularly when, for all other purposes of law they are treated as majors and deemed competent to handle their affairs."

Therefore, no further reply is required. The Committee on Petitions came to the conclusion and gave this recommendation in 1970. It was not only the Committee on Petitions which went into the matter, a committee headed by Dr. Karan Singh also went into this matter and gave its opinion in favour of lowering the voting age.

On March 19, 1976, there was a motion in the other House demanding a similar thing, seeking to reduce the voting age, by Shri Bhupesh Gupta. In the course of reply, the Government said that they did not disapprove of the idea of lowering the voting age. I think you will agree with me...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I will stand by that even now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Government's plea was that since the entire question of electoral reforms was being considered by a Joint Committee of Parliament, the entire matter should be left to them including this particular subject of lowering the voting age.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was one of the participants in that discussion. I support it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Very recently, Mr. Shanti Bhushan, the former Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, in the course of his reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on February 27, 1978, observed, "Government was sympathetically considering the demand for lowering the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years." The Congress Government did not oppose the idea.

16 hrs.

The Janata government also did not disapprove of the idea; rather they said they were considering sympathetically the proposal for lowering the voting age. Reference has been made by me and others also to the recommendation of

the Joint Committee of Parliament on electoral reform. That Committee also gave its opinion in favour of lowering the voting age. I would also refer to the Committee appointed by Mr. Jayaprakash Narain to go into electoral reforms. That Committee also recommended that there should be lowering of voting age. Therefore, it is evident that an overwhelming majority of the recommendations of various committees are for lowering of the voting age. The Government of Kerala in a non-official resolution passed unanimously by the Kerala Legislative Assembly on 26 March 1971 have requested the Central Government to make necessary amendments to the Constitution so as to confer franchise on all Indian citizens who have completed 18 years of age.

According to available information, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala have reduced the minimum voting age for elections to panchayats, municipalities, corporations from 21 to 18 years. The Governments of Bihar Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh have reduced the minimum voting age for election to panchayats from 21 to 18. The Government of Rajasthan and West Bengal have reduced voting age for election to municipal corporation and municipalities from 21 years to 18 years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was done without consulting Modlchand Daga.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Government of Tamil Nadu which you have the privilege to represent has decided to bring forward legislation lowering age of electors from 21 to 18 for election to local bodies. Therefore my question to Mr. Daga is: if the government of his state and of other states can agree to confer voting rights on the youth of 18 years for municipal, corporation, panchayat and local bodies elections, in what way are the elections to Lok Sabha and Assemblies different? The same responsibility is there. If they have proved sufficiently responsible to exercise their franchise in local body elections, no argument can be consi-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

dered tenable to prevent them from voting to the Assemblies and Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Local bodies representatives are also elected to the legislative Assemblies in each state. Therefore, 18 has already come.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I think the Chair is expressing its own views.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving him matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the House would be completely in agreement that in the interest of ensuring the participation of the youth in the affairs of the country, it is of the highest importance that the Bill should be passed. I do not like to name the countries outside India who have already accepted the voting age of 18. If you are interested I may read out the long list—

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Brazil
4. Bulgaria
5. Canada
6. Costa Rica
7. Czechoslovakia
8. Finland
9. France
10. German Democratic Republic
11. German (Federal Republic of)
12. Hungary
13. Dail Eireann (Ireland)
14. Israel
15. Pakistan
16. Poland
17. Romania
18. South Africa
19. Sri Lanka
20. Sweden

21. Britain
22. USA
23. Italy
24. Portugal
25. Bangladesh

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In Italy the voting age is 21.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No. I have got information with me. Reference Section of the Library has given me this information. But I am subject to correction.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is not entirely correct. In Italy the voting age is 21.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am subject to correction. The other countries are—

26. Netherland
27. Vietnam
28. Syrian Arab Republic
29. USSR
30. Yugoslavia
31. Zaire
32. Zambia.

It is not a question whether a particular country has adopted.

I stand corrected so far as Italy is concerned. It is immaterial whether Italy has 21 or 18 years of age for voting. But it is quite clear that quite a large number of countries belonging to the Socialist or the Capitalist group have accepted in principle 18 years as the minimum age for voting.

I would once again appeal to the Members of this House that this should not be made a party issue. It is necessary that our youth force should be made a partner in our decision making process in order that the Parliamentary democracy of our country can be enriched, in order that the youth may feel that they are part and parcel of the nation's economy and the decision-making process. It

is necessary that this legislation should be passed and I hope the House will concur with me.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु दंडवते ने जो कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल (1980) नं० 67 प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। कांग्रेस की सरकार को यह निर्णय पहले ही ले लेना चाहिए था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को भी अवसर मिला था। मधु दंडवते जी गवर्नमेंट में मंत्री थे। वे और जनता पार्टी निर्णय ले सकते थे। पर मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि उन्होंने यह क्यों नहीं किया। अब हमारे जो मंत्री महोदय हैं वे भी यही कहेंगे कि हम इस पर सिम्पेटिक क्लो विचार करेंगे। इस भाषा से अब काम नहीं चलेगा और विद्यार्थियों को इससे संतोष नहीं होने वाला है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कल को विद्यार्थियों ने संघर्ष किया तो सरकार को झुक कर यह निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। इसलिए कल को संघर्ष की कोई स्थिति पैदा हो जाए, उससे पहले ही, समय रहते हमारी सरकार को इस संबंध में कदम उठा लेना चाहिए। अगर केन्द्रीय इस बात से डरती है कि 18 वर्ष के जो नवयुवक हैं वे अधिकतर आर० एस० एस० में हैं तो हमारा और भी कर्तव्य हो जाता है और हमारे ऊपर और भी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि हम उन नवयुवकों को जो ऐसी संस्थाओं में पार्टिसिपेट करते हैं उनको राष्ट्र की धारा में, नेशनल स्ट्रीम की ओर मोड़ें। जब वे मतदाता हो जाएंगे तो वे भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करेंगे और हम पर भी जिम्मेदारी आ जाएगी कि हम उनका मत प्राप्त करें। हमका प्रयास भी करें। हमारी जिम्मेदारी और भी बढ़ जाती है। अठारह वर्ष के नवयुवक जो साम्प्रदायिक विचारधारा में बह रहे हैं—शहरों में ये हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह स्थिति नहीं है—उत्तर भारत की स्थिति मैं बता रहा हूँ दक्षिण भारत की स्थिति के बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है—उनको हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वोट का अधिकार दे करके नेशनल स्ट्रीम में लाने की कोशिश करें। यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। उनको हम सही दिशा देने की कोशिश करें, यह कर्तव्य हमारा हो जाता है। आर्टिकल 326 मैंने पढ़ा है और कोट भी किया है। उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है एडल्ट सफरेज। एडल्ट सफरेज का मतलब है वयस्क मताधिकार। मैंने कानूनों का भी अध्ययन किया है। जितने भी कानून बने हुए हैं सबमें वयस्क अठारह वर्ष के युवक को माना गया है। वह मानेदारी ट्रांजेक्शन कर सकता है, एग्जीमेंट्स कर सकता है, रेवेन्यू ट्रांजेक्शन कर सकता है, कांटेक्ट्स, एग्जीमेंट्स किसी भी प्रकार के कर सकता है, संपत्ति को ट्रांसफर कर सकता है चाहे वह

साखों रुपये की क्यों न हो, पार्टिशन में उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होता है, जिनके पास करोड़ों की संपत्ति होती है उनके अंदर भी वह बराबर का भागीदार होता है। अब उसको वोटिंग का अधिकार देने में आपको क्यों संकोच होता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

जहां तक डागा जो का संबंध है, वह कैजर्वेटिव माइंड के है। हमेशा मैंने देखा है कि कोई भी प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया जाए, वह उसका विरोध करते हैं, कोई भी बढ़िया कार्य हो, वह स्काबट डालते हैं। यह उनका काम है। इस प्रकार के जो प्रगतिशील कानून हैं, डाको हम को बनाना चाहिये। हमको खतरों को मोल लेना है, उनका मुकाबला करना है।

यह कहा जाता है कि अनपढ़ लोगों को इस तरह के अधिकार देना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कौन विद्यार्थी है जो अनपढ़ है? कहां उसका दुरुपयोग होने की गुंजाइश है? जो विद्यार्थी हैं उनकी एज स्कूल रिकार्ड्स में मौजूद है। यही लोग हैं, यही नवयुवक हैं जो वोट नहीं दे पाते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तो अठारह वर्ष के जो है वे वोट देते ही हैं। उनका रिकार्ड पंचायतों में मौजूद नहीं है। वे 21 वर्ष की उम्र लिखाते हैं और वोट दे देते हैं। आप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण करवा लें, जांच करवा लें आपको पता चल जाएगा कि उत्तर भारत में अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग अठारह वर्ष के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वोट देते हैं। इसको सब जानते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कानून नहीं बदलता है इसके बारे में आप स्ट्रिक्टनेस बरतें। अगर कोई सोलह वर्ष का या सतरह वर्ष का है तो उसका नाम आप वोटर्स लिस्ट में न रखें.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कैसे पता लगाया जाए ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : ग्राम पंचायतों में भी एज का रिकार्ड रखना आप कम्पलसरी कर दें। आप नगरपालिकाओं में रखते हैं तो क्यों नहीं नियम बना देते हैं कि ग्राम पंचायतों को भी रखना पड़ेगा। राजस्थान में इसके बारे में कानून बना हुआ है, नियम बने हुए हैं। नियमों का आपको पालन करना पड़ेगा। हम कांस्टीट्यूशनल वर्ल्ड में रह रहे हैं, वैधानिक दुनिया में रह रहे हैं, और नियमों का हमको पालन करना पड़ेगा। अठारह वर्ष जिस की एज है कानून के मुताबिक वह बालिग हो जाता है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के अंदर 21 वर्ष का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि अठारह वर्ष का नवयुवक कालेज का विद्यार्थी होता है। वह बहुत समझदार होता है। अनपढ़ लोगों तक ने वोट दे कर हमारे इस प्रजातंत्र में बहुत ही इंपॉर्टेंट रोल प्ले किया है। सन् 1977 और 1980 के इलेक्शन में जो पड़े-लिखे जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं, वह यह अन्दाजा लगाते थे कि

[श्री वृषि चन्द्र जैन]

किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार केन्द्र में नहीं आयेगी। आप अंग्रेजी के अखबार देखिए, परन्तु अल्पकों ने जो मतदान किया, वह सही निर्णय किया। आप यह मत समझियें कि लोग अल्पक हैं, वह ठीक निर्णय नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह अल्पक जरूर हैं, लेकिन समझदार हैं अनुभवी हैं।

अल्पकें बहुत योग्य होते हैं और सही निर्णय लेते हैं। 1977 के इलेक्शन में भी उन्होंने सही निर्णय लिया था जब कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट चली गई थी। अब उन्होंने 1980 में भी सही निर्णय लिया है। इस प्रकार जो यह समझते हैं कि अल्पक सही तरीके से अपना वोट एक्सप्रेस नहीं कर पाते, यह ठीक नहीं है, वह सही ढंग से अपने वोट का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसलिए इस मामले में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

बहुत सारे कंट्रीज़ ने रूस, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन सब ने इस चीज़ को मान लिया है। वह कहते हैं मैच्योर नहीं है, क्यों मैच्योर नहीं है। वह लोग बहुत बढ़िया सलाह देते हैं, 18 वर्ष के कालेज के विद्यार्थी बहुत अच्छी सलाह देते हैं, बहुत योग्य होते हैं, उन पर विश्वास न करना उचित नहीं होगा। यदि वह गलत डायरेक्शन में जाते हैं तो आप उनको ठीक कीजिए, उनकी दिशा ठीक करने की कोशिश कीजिए। इनको वोट-राइट न होना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह खुद गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बिल प्रस्तुत कर के इस सेशन में ही पास करायें क्योंकि जितनी देरी करेंगे, उतना ही हमारी पार्टी को लाभ होगा और देश को लाभ होगा।

*SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, permit me to speak in Telugu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member has the right to speak in his mother tongue.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rather surprised to find that Shri Madhu Dandavate has come forward with an amendment to the Constitution seeking reduction of voting age to 18 years. Before coming to power, Shri Madhu Dandavate and other Janata leaders had promised the people many things. One of those many promises was the right of franchise to the youth of 18. They promised

that the youth of the country would be given their rightful place in our democracy. They promised that the youth would be given the right to run the administration of the country. The moment they would come to power, they promised, the first thing they would do, would be to reduce the voting age to 18 years. That was the story before they came to power. Sir, I want to ask them now whether they have forgotten all their promises the moment they came to the power. Did they forget the youth of this country in their hour of triumph? Or is it that they did not get enough time to think of those millions of youth? Is it that their glory stood in their way of solving problems? What have they done for the youth in three years of their rule? How is it that they woke up all of a sudden from their deep slumbers and began to think of the youth and their problems?

Today, they are remembering youth. They are doing so only when they saw millions of youth of this country lining up behind our beloved leader, late Sanjay Gandhi. Under his guidance, we had a new direction and a purpose. Sir, I will also feel happy if the youth of this country get their place of pride. If there is any party which can reduce the voting age, it is only the party led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If there is any leader who can command the respect of the youth, it is only Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She is the only leader who can mobilise youth; she is the only leader who can lead them, understand them and utilise them in building a new India. No other leader is capable of doing it. If so many young people have got elected to this august House to guide the destiny of the nation, it is only due to the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. At no other time, since our independence, we have seen so many

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

youngsters in this House. Sir, she has not done all these things to come into power. It is not today that She just started thinking about youth, as some of the opposition leaders are doing; but it has always been her wish to see that the young men and women are given their place of pride. She is devoted to this cause. Let no one have any doubt about it. When the entire country was under Janata rule, only my State i.e. Andhra Pradesh, was under the Congress-I rule. I am proud to say that we are the first State in the country to bring legislation for providing voting right to all those who are 18. All those who are 18 have been given their due place in Panchayats, Samitis and Zila Parishads. Today they are going to participate in administration of all the local bodies. This entire credit must go to our beloved leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is enough to show that we had interest in the youth in the past even when we were not in power at the Centre.

Sir, this Amendment Bill of Shri Madhu Dandavate is aimed at only attracting the youth and diverting the energies of this vast youth force to other than developmental activities. Our Government also is very seriously thinking about this issue. We too are committed in this regard. This Government is thinking very seriously as to how this issue has to be solved. We are second to none in wishing the welfare of the youth. For the first time since independence the youth of this country have rallied behind Shrimati Indira Gandhi, lending all their support. We have so many policies and programmes specially for the youth. Even the 5-point programme during Emergency was mainly a programme for the youth.

The country is engaged in its reconstruction. We are facing so many problems. I am happy to say that the youth of the country are preparing to face all the challenges of the

future. I am not thinking about youth just because Shri Madhu Dandavate has brought this amendment. This Government knows very well that when a young man of 18 can join the Government service, when he can be fit enough as a mature man to think about various things, then why should he be denied this voting right. The Government knows about their problems. Let us leave this matter to the Government. Government would do all justice to the youth. I have no doubt that this Government would consider this matter with sympathy and understanding. It is not the proper time to bring this kind of Bill. Our Government is thinking about this matter. Shrimati Indira Gandhi is thinking about this problem. We have already provided the youth their rightful place to guide the destiny of this nation. This Government alone can do justice to the youth. Please do leave this issue to the Government. I have no hesitation in saying that this Government would take suitable decision at an appropriate time.

Sir, I do not wish to take any more time of the House, and I thank you for providing me this opportunity to speak on this issue.

16.22 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

*SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Constitution Amendment Bill brought before the House by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. While moving the Bill Prof. Dandavate made an appeal to this House that the age limit for voting in the election should be brought down from 21 to 18 years. In this context I would like to quote a Sloka from Kautilya's Arthashastra which means that one's children must be fondled upto the age of 5; they must be reprimanded at the age of 10; but once they attain the age of 16, they must be treated as friends and not as one's children.

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

If we analyse the above Sloka we get a clear picture of the society of Kautilya age. At the age of 16 the children were credited with maturity in politics. They were expected to solve the problems around them in the society. Their mental faculties had fully developed at that young age itself. It was perhaps quite possible in the age of Kautilya. Nowadays, 19 years is called teen age whereas Prof. Dandavate has suggested to reduce the voting age limit to 18 from 21. Of course, most of my friends have appreciated the role of youth. I am in agreement with those points. But I shall never agree with those who exploit the youth force at different times for their own aggrandisement. They utilise the young men as political weapons. In the elections the youth plays vital role. But it is a matter of great regret that sometimes the political leaders of different parties even incite the youth force against the police. They encourage them to engage in unlawful strike. It is the duty of the senior political leaders to guide the youth force in a correct direction and be their mentors. I am sorry to say that they are sometimes missing in discharging their responsibility towards the society. The young men are innocent. They are often tempted to relax. They feel it better to carry out the orders of the senior leaders.

Let us discuss whether reducing the voting age limit will have any impact on the electorate of our country? I am sure that even though the impact at present may not be noticeable, yet it will gather momentum in future. Sir, in our federal system of democratic set up, we have the Central Government, the State Government and the local self-government. The voting age limit for the voters to elect their representatives for local bodies has been brought down to 18 in some States. Now it is our duty to assess whether this has brought any political change in the States in which this amendment has been made.

Sir, you are aware of the conflict and controversy in Assam about the electoral rolls and the demand for their revision. In these circumstances, is it wise to reduce the voting age limit of the youth from 21 to 18? If this is conceded, then a fresh list of electoral rolls will have to be prepared. Is it the proper time to make such an amendment as this? We have to first ponder over these questions before giving serious thought to this important issue of reducing the voting age of 21 to 18.

Sir, we are discussing about the lowering of the voting age. There are three ages. One is the real age of a man, another is the certificate age, and the third is electoral age.

Now, I would like to give my viewpoint about the electoral age. What is the difference between young man and old man? Young man will tell you about the future, while old man will tell you about the past. But without political and mental power, how can youth become leaders? Simply saying that the youth should become leaders, that the youth force will give some concrete gains to society will not do.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I can understand giving them political power, but how do you propose to give them mental power?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Mental power in the sense that mentality should change. When you do not give them moral education, how can their mental power change?

At this juncture, what is the role of the youth? That is the question before us. Age is not the consideration for leadership. Leadership requires *pancha maha sakti*, consisting of tolerance, thinking power, timing, technique and tackling capacity. These are essential for leadership. Merely

naming a person a leader will not make him a leader. Leaders should not go back, they should go forward. This is the quality of leadership.

Now with a few observations, I will conclude my speech. Everybody is saying that the youth power should come forward. Is there anybody to push us to go forward? It is all mere talk and nothing is seen in action. When we are trying to go forward step by step, they are pulling us from our back. Just as we have water pollution, air pollution, Indian politics has also become polluted and the time has come we should purify Indian politics and in that the youth have to play quite significant role.

There are three persons who are polluting Indian politics—defectors, who keep on changing from one party to another, factors, who have got following and spectators, who are mere observers. It is for the youth to come forward and check this pollution in Indian politics. By this alone, our politics can be purified. All of us know what is political science, but political science without conscience has no meaning. The youth of the country should know what is right and what is wrong in politics and they have to act accordingly. The youth should come forward to purify our democratic polity.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Prof. Dandavate has brought forward this Bill to reduce the age of voting from 21 to 18. While moving his motion for consideration of the Bill, he has sought to make two amendments, one to Article 19 and the other to Article 326. Apart from the main question as to whether the age limit should be reduced from 21 to 18, the other question that still remains is, how this can be brought about, if at all it is agreed to. Now the question before us is : Can the voting right be made a fundamental right? It may be, at the most, a constitutional right. Some of the hon. members, who are there in the last Lok Sabha, may be aware of the fact that while bringing about the 44th Constitution Amend-

ment with a view to changing the effect of 42nd Amendment and also bringing about certain other changes, they tried to remove the right to property from fundamental rights. But very cleverly—I am not using the word, shrewdly or cunningly, because that has been done by the hon. House and no such thing can be said about the members or the House—they introduced Article 300A wherein they have provided that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. Articles 31 and 19(1)(f) had been deleted and instead thereof Article 300A had been introduced to provide for the same thing. What was the reason for this, for shifting that right from fundamental right, to an ordinary constitutional right? The reason is that the fundamental right has a special significance about it and without the assistance of anything else, that can be enforced through the process of judicial action. If this becomes a fundamental right, the result will be, that whether a person's name is there or not in the list of voters, if election is held to any institution, he has the right to challenge that election at any time and there will be a constant chaos in respect of our elections. Therefore, it is not sufficient to say that the right to vote should be granted to a particular person: it is further important to say how that right can be granted. Therefore, so far as the first aspect of this Bill is concerned, namely the amendment to Art. 19, bringing in the right to vote as a Fundamental Right, it needs rethinking and revision.

So far as the right to vote, below the age of 21 and over the age of 18 is concerned, two arguments have been given in this Statement of Objects and Reasons. The first is 'equality before law' because it is the intention of the mover of the Bill that everywhere the age of 18 is taken to be the age of majority and, therefore, why should that age of majority not be taken in conferring upon him, the right to vote?

Now, if we see the historical background of the age of majority we find that so far as the personal laws here are concerned, they did not bother

[Shri A. T. Patil]

much about majority or minority or a need of a specific law for the age of majority. But, with the advent of the British Rule, they started thinking and talking about setting a specific age of majority. In 1865, the Indian Succession Act, 1865 made a provision for the age of 18 as the age of majority for certain sections of society. Later on the Indian Majority Act, 1875 was passed, wherein they said, for the first time, that the age of 18 will ordinarily be taken as the age of majority but where a guardian is appointed, before the attainment of the age of 18, to a person for protection of his person or property by a court of justice, then the age of majority will be extended from 18 to 21 and, till then, he will not be treated as a person who has attained majority. While introducing this Bill—that is, the Bill for Indian Majority Act—the Maharaja of Visakhapatnam made certain remarks. He said that 'a great majority of the intelligentsia of the country is in favour of raising the age from 18 to 21 but, still, I am not going to bring about the change, for all purposes, from 18 to 21, but I am making this change only for a particular purpose: where a person is below the age of majority—that is, below 18—and a guardian is appointed for him by a court of justice, for him alone I shall raise it from 18 to 21'. A number of Members who spoke on that occasion, at the time of the Indian Majority Bill, took the view that a great majority of the people of this country desire that, in order to bring about protection of the person concerned, it is necessary that he should not be allowed to dispose of his property or deal with his property before the age of 21 and, therefore, the age of majority should be raised to 21.

But I am not on that point. I have just given the historical background. (Interruptions).

Now, the question here is not the question of just the protection of personal property of an individual. Here the question is of protection of the interests of the nation and of society.

You cannot bring in the same principle to operate when you think about the interests of society or of the nation. So far as personal interests are concerned, you can allow a person to exercise his right at any age you like because you may say 'Ultimately, if by any decision anything is to happen, I am to be the loser, not the society'. But here it is a different matter altogether, and, therefore, there should be a re-thinking. I agree with Mr. Mool Chand Daga that there should be re-thinking on this problem, and the matter should be left to the people of this country to judge as to whether there should be a reduction in the age of a person to entitle him to vote, at the election to the Parliament and State Assembly from 21 years to 18 years. It is not sufficient merely to say that there should be an opportunity for participation by the youth force in our decisions determining the destiny of the nation. It is not like that. From and above the age of 21, the youths are participating. The question is only of those who are between 18 to 21 years. Now, the question will be: why 18? And why not 17? Why not 16? It may be a matter of individual judgement.

So far as the law of crimes is concerned, you know what is the age of majority. In that case, you may still demand that the age should be reduced to 16 years.

Therefore, the question will be to what extent they will be able to understand their duty and responsibility rationally rather than emotionally at a particular age?

There is another thinking of which the Members of the Opposition are well aware, namely, that some countries have not given the right to vote to each and every person who has attained majority whether at 18 years, 21 years or any other age. They ask, "Do you understand the philosophy, do you understand the programme?" and then say, "If you understand it and if you act upon it, then we will confer

upon you the right to vote". That those who believe in this philosophy or in this thinking should now come forward and say that each and everybody, above the age of 18 years, should be permitted to vote and decide the destiny of the nation, is really a strange phenomenon.

Still, I simply say that I support the amendment moved by Mr. Daga to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। नौजवानों की भूमिका की बात बहुत कही गई और हमारे कांग्रेस के नेता रोज इस भूमिका की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन जब उन को अधिकार देने की बात आ रही है, तब कहते हैं कि बुद्धि परिपक्व नहीं है, ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो जायेगा

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा) : शास्त्री जी मुझे एक बात का जवाब दें। जो इस बिल के मूबर हैं—श्री दण्डवते साहब, उन्होंने अपने तीन साल के उमाने में इसे क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : इसका जवाब तो मैं नहीं दूंगा, मैं उन के साथ नहीं था।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : आज सोते-सोते कैसे जाग गये।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप को अगर अपनी मुश्किल दूर करनी है, तो इधर मुंह कर के बोलिए, तब आप पांच मिनट में खत्म कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, नौजवानों की बात जरूर कही जाती है और सही बात कही जाती है कि जो लोग नौजवान हैं उन को प्राप्ति बढ़ाना चाहिये, उनको अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिये, लेकिन जब इस को व्यवहार में उतारने की बात आती है तब हमारे शासक दल के लोग तरह तरह के तर्क लेकर उस को खण्डित करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जो कहते हैं, उसको स्वयं काटते हैं—मैं समझता हूँ यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

सभापति जी, नौजवानों की भूमिका स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दिनों में क्या थी—जरा इस पर गौर कीजिए। हमारे बहुत पुराने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं, कुछ अन्य लोग भी हैं, इस सभा में 100 के लगभग

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संसद् सदस्य के रूप में हैं। वे जानते हैं—उनकी भूमिका को। स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई में 10, 12, 14, 16 और 18 साल के नौजवान लड़कों ने अंग्रेजों के छक्के छुड़ा दिये थे, उन के दांत खट्टे कर दिए थे। लेकिन जब ० राजाजी आई और उन को अधिकार देने की बात आई, तो हम और आप तरह-तरह के तर्क दे कर उसका बिरोध करते हैं—मैं समझता हूँ यह नामुनासिब है। आप उन की भूमिका का समझिये।

आप समाजवाद की बात भी खूब करते हैं। बहुत सारे समाजवादी मुल्कों के साथ हमारी दोस्ती है। लेकिन ये समाजवादी मुल्क क्या करते हैं ? तमाम समाजवादी मुल्कों के अन्दर वोट देने का अधिकार 18 वर्ष के नौजवानों को है और क्यूबा में तो 16 वर्ष के नौजवानों को वोट देने का अधिकार है। स्वयं हमारे देश में, बिहार के लोग जानते होंगे—बिहार में पंचायतों के चुनाव में 18 वर्ष के नौजवान वोट डालते हैं। जब वे वहां वोट डाल सकते हैं तो असेम्बली के चुनाव में या पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव में क्यों वोट नहीं डाल सकते ? डागा साहब दोनों में तफरक क्यों करते हैं ? सरकार क्या चाहती है। हम तो बिहार में ऐसा कर रहे हैं और वे सारे के सारे बोटर, उम्र भले ही न बढ़ाए, वे सब असेम्बली में वोट डालते हैं। हम सब जानते हैं कि 10, 12 वर्ष के ऐसे ऐसे वोटर हैं जो वोट डालते हैं और उन को कोई रोक नहीं पाता है। . . (अवधान) . . रिगिंग करने वाले तो और ज्यादा करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि 18 वर्ष की उम्र में तो बुद्धि बहुत परिपक्व हो जाती है, 18 वर्ष वाले को भी वोट डालने की इजाजत दीजिए। खर्च की बात मत कीजिए। हम संसद् में प्राप्ति घण्टे की मीटिंग में हजारों रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं। अगर खर्च का तर्क देंगे तो यह एक लघु बात होगी। उन्हें शासन सूत्र चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दीजिए। इस में ट्रेनिंग होती है। यहां पर हर दल के नौजवान लोग आए हैं। वे यहां पर आ कर कुछ सीखेंगे और आने वाले दिनों में शासन की बागडोर उन के हाथों में जाएगी। जितने भी युवा संगठन हैं, आल इण्डिया स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन है, स्टूडेंट फेडरेशन, आल इण्डिया है, यूथ कांग्रेस है, आल इण्डिया यूथ फेडरेशन है और जितने भी दूसरे संगठन नौजवानों के हैं, सब पागल तो हैं नहीं, कि मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमें यह अधिकार दो। सब बुद्धि वाले लोग हैं, पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, आप के ग्रान्दोलन में आप का साथ देते हैं और आप उन का इस्तेमाल भी करते हैं चुनाव में तथा दूसरे ग्रान्दोलनों में, पर कहते हैं कि उन को बोटिंग राइट नहीं मिलना चाहिए। तो यह तर्क उचित नहीं जंचता है। इसलिए सब बुद्धियों से आप नौजवानों को अधिकार दीजिए। अगर नहीं दीजिएगा तो मैं आप को धकिया एंगे, धक्का मार कर बाहर निकाल दूंगा। अपना अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान सेना जानता है। जिस तरीके से नौजवानों ने अंग्रेजों को सात समुद्र पार भनाया, उसी तरीके से मैं अपना अधिकार आप से लेना

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जानते हैं। इस वक़्त तो वे सिर्फ़ आप को जानना चाहते हैं कि नई जो सरकार बनी है, इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में, यह कुछ करना चाहती है या नहीं। थोड़ा सत्र के क्षण आप की तरफ़ आँखें लगाए हुए हैं। अगर आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो बहुत बड़ा बबडर उठाने वाले हैं। 18 वर्ष के नौजवानों को आप वोट का अधिकार दीजिए। राइटिंग ध्यान दि वाल को देख लीजिए। यूथ उबलता है, इस को रोकिये मत, सही रास्ते पर जाने दीजिए, ताकि यह देश में सही माइने में समाजवाद को मजबूत करे, जनतन्त्र को मजबूत करे, धर्मनिरपेक्षता को नीति को मजबूत करे और डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करे। केवल आप से ही यह नहीं होने वाला है। यूथ के हाथों में शक्ति दीजिए और पहली शक्ति 18 वर्ष के नौजवानों को वोट डालने के रूप में दीजिए। यह अधिकार आप उन को दीजिए। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस का विरोध करने वाले प्रतिगामी हैं, दाकयानूसी हैं। व देश को आगे बढ़ने देना नहीं चाहते हैं।

बस इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): As far as I am concerned, I am in full agreement with the spirit of the Bill.

I feel that there is no danger or apprehension to be entertained as to the consequences of vesting the voting right on the youth. The youth of the country had displayed an enormous sense of responsibility in whatever field they have been operating.

Sir, I come from the State of Kerala where the voting age has already been reduced to 18 in respect of local bodies like the Panchayats and Municipalities. What we could see was that there was an effervescence of energy among the youth in taking part in the elections and getting elected.

My only criticism about Mr. Dandavate's Bill was that he had an opportunity when in power to get through this Bill so easily and so simply.

Of course, they had, in their election manifesto, promised to reduce the voting age to 18. They had given so many promises. I think Prof. Dandavate was responsible for the 1974 strike. The railway employees were promised bonus. He failed in that. The Janata Government promised to eradicate unemployment from the country in a period of ten years. They failed in

it. In fact they had failed in so many promises. They had apprehended that there might be something serious. That was why no serious effort was made by them in regard to reduction of voting age to 18. I can assure you that if at all the voting age is to be reduced to 18, it will only be done by the Congress Party and it is they who will be implementing it. The country attained freedom in 1947. There was a lot of criticism when Pandit Ji and Gandhi Ji said that there would be no danger if the country adopted adult franchise. They proved that. Now the election is based on the adult franchise. The youth of the country have displayed a sense of maturity and wisdom in any activity which they have taken up.

It was they who campaigned for the election of the candidates in most of the areas. They had displayed all the time an enormous sense of responsibility and maturity.

Sir, in my opinion, the spirit of the Bill is going to be accepted by the Congress Party to-day or to-morrow without much delay. At any time, the age is going to be reduced to 18 if not soon atleast at a very early date. I can assure you that it will be the Congress Party with the support of all of you which will be implementing this Bill. The confidence of the Congress is now vested in the youth. Let me invite the people on the other side to see that each one of the youth Members who are represented in this Parliament itself should have got adequate representation. More representation has been given to the youth by the Congress Party in Parliament. They have been showing an enormous sense of responsibility. They are discharging their responsibility to the satisfaction of this party.

So, Sir, I fully support the spirit of the Bill but, at the same time, I want one point to be clarified. That is, while going through the process of election reforms we feel that our democratic process should be main-

tained. I hope and trust that the country will march forward and the future of this country will be very bright.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rameshwar Nikhra. I have a number of Members in the list. So, you will please restrict your speech to two or three minutes so that all of them can be accommodated.

Shri Nikhra.

श्री रामेश्वर निखरा (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति जी, हमारे मधु संघवते महोदय द्वारा रखे गये इस बिल की भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ पर उनकी और शंका की दृष्टि से देखता हूँ कि क्योंकि मधु संघवते जी उन लोगों में हैं जिन्होंने 1977 में जनता पार्टी का घोषणापत्र बनाया था और उस घोषणापत्र में उन्होंने नौजवानों से वायदा किया था कि यदि उनकी सरकार बन जाती है तो वे मतदाता की आयु 21 वर्ष से घटा कर 18 वर्ष कर देंगे। अपने तीन साल के शासन काल में जब वे बड़े बड़े बंगलों में रहते थे, झंडेवाली गाड़ियों में घूमते थे उस समय उनको नौजवानों की याद नहीं आई। आज जब वे फिर से विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हैं तो उन्हें फिर से नौजवानों की याद आई है। अब उन्होंने यह बिल रखा है। इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उनकी भावनार्ये ठीक नहीं हैं ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ : हमारी हिन्दी में एक छोटा सा दोहा है : -

4 बरस लडयाइये

दस में ताड़ विशेत!

जब सोलह के सुत भये

आप सम्भाल घर लेत।

यह बात बहुत ही प्राचीन महाकवि की कही हुई है। इसकी भावना का अर्थ समझ कर सरकार को यह बात स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिए। डागा जी ने कहा कि नौजवानों में मानसिक शक्ति नहीं होती है, जिम्मेदारी की भावना नहीं होती है, नौजवान सही बात को नहीं समझते हैं। लेकिन संविधान निर्माताओं ने जब संविधान बनाया था उस समय उनके सामने देश का जो नक्शा था, नागरिकों का जो नक्शा था, उस समय, जैसी स्थिति थी वह उनके सामने था। देश में शिक्षा बहुत अधिक थी, अपरिपक्वता बहुत अधिक थी, दबा कुचला हुआ समाज था। इस कारण से उन्होंने 21 वर्ष की आयु को रखा था। आज स्थिति बिल्कुल बदल गई है। शिक्षा का प्रसार बहुत तेजी से हुआ है भले ही परसेंटेज के लिहाज से वह कम ही। अस्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस जमाने के युवा वर्ग और आज के युवा वर्ग का मुकाबला किया जाए तो आपकी पता चलेगा कि आज का युवा वर्ग, आज का नौजवान बहुत

आगे बढ़ चुका है, तब के नौजवान जिन बातों की चर्चा नहीं करते थे, जिन बातों को नहीं समझते थे, उनकी चर्चा आज के नौजवान करते हैं, उन बातों को आज के नौजवान समझते हैं। आज का नौजवान खेत खलिहान में, कारखानों में, घर में, कालेज में, पूरे देश की चर्चा करता है, देश की समस्याओं में रुचि लेता है देश में क्या हो रहा है उसकी चर्चा करता है बहस करता है तमाम बातों को समझता है। ऐसी अवस्था में उनकी यह वोटिंग अधिकार क्यों न दिया जाए, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। समाज उनको सोलह सतरह वर्ष की आयु में शादी कर लेने की अनुमति देता है। शारदा एक्ट के तहत अठारह साल का नौजवान शादी के योग्य समझा जाता है। लेकिन वस्तु स्थिति यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में सोलह वर्ष का नौजवान बाल बच्चे वाला हो जाता है। कानूनी रूप से अठारह वर्ष की आयु में उसको सम्पत्ति के हस्तांतरण का अधिकार मिल जाता है उस के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स अग्रर लगना होता है तो लग जाता है। और वह चुकाने लग जाता है। ये तमाम कानूनी और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियाँ जब आपने उस पर सौंपी हैं तो इस राजनीतिक जिम्मेदारी को क्यों न सौंपा जाए यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।...

श्री मूल चन्ध डागा : मैरेज की एज अब अठारह साल नहीं है, 21 हो गई है।

श्री रामेश्वर निखरा : अभी बनी है। कांग्रेस की सरकार के समय अठारह वर्ष थी।

श्री मूल चन्ध डागा : हमने कर दी थी, कांग्रेस ने कर दी थी।

श्री रामेश्वर निखरा : डागा जी दकियानूसी विचारों के हैं जो अपने लड़के को जिन्दगी भर नालायक समझेंगे। उनको चिन्ता रहती है कि उनका बेटा पूरी जिम्मेदारी से बात नहीं कर पाएगा, ऐसा करेगा, वैसा करेगा। पर उनको अपनी इस भावना को बदलना चाहिये। आज युग परिवर्तन हो रहा है। हम भी देख रहे हैं पांच साल पहले साठ साल की उम्र से कम उम्र वाला कोई व्यक्ति संसद् का सदस्य बनने की बात सोच भी नहीं सकता था लेकिन आज 25, 30 वर्ष के नौजवान भी संसद् में बैठे हैं।

17 hrs.

आज विधान-सभाओं में हम देखें तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में, शायद 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक नौजवान असेम्बलीज में बैठे हैं। जब इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी जिम्मेदारी देश और प्रदेश की नौजवान संभाल रहे हैं तो कैसे वोट देने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं संभाल पायेंगे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

यह तर्क कि उन्से करोड़ मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी, असेम्बलीज और लोक-सभा में स्थान बढ़ जायेंगे, यह तर्क स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता

[श्री रामेश्वर मिश्रा]

है। ऐसे तो बहुत से तर्क हैं, हमें इन तर्कों में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। यदि इससे कुछ ज्यादा खर्च भी होता है तो उसको हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि चूंकि श्री मधु दंडवते जी की भावना इस बिल के पीछे केवल हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों की सहानुभूति लेने का है, वास्तव में वह नहीं चाहते कि 18 साल के नौजवानों को इसका अधिकार मिले। अगर वह चाहते होते तो अपने 3 बरस के शासन में इस बिल को संसद में लाकर स्वीकार करा सकते थे। मैं उनकी इस भावना को सपोर्ट नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन जो बिल में बात कही गई है, उसको, सपोर्ट करना हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हर क्रांतिकारी निर्णय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने लिया है उसी भावना को सामने रख कर इस निर्णय के लिए प्रागे बढ़ कर एक और क्रांतिकारिता का निर्णय लें और हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों को 18 वर्ष की आयु में मत देने का अधिकार दें। यह कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, श्री मधु दंडवते जी के बिल का मैं जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और हमारे नौजवान दोस्त जो उस साइड में बैठे हैं, उनका भी दिल कहता है कि यह बिल सही है। उन्होंने उसका विरोध नहीं किया है किन्तु राजनीतिक बातें कहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपने धर्म और कर्तव्य को निभाया है। इस बात को भुला कर आप यह समझिये कि इस बिल में नाम जनवादी और नौजवानों की भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति है। आप सहमत होंगे, नौजवान चाहते हैं और आपको सही बात को मानना चाहिए।

इसलिए इस सदन में देखा जाये तो केवल पुराने लोग सहमत नहीं हैं। जो पुराने विचारों के लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में प्रगति न हो, वही इस बिल का विरोध करेंगे। मैं तो आश्चर्य तब करूँगा जब मंत्री जी इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए उठेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसका विरोध नहीं करेंगे। उनका भी दिल गवारा नहीं करता है कि इस बिल में सन्निहित भावनाएं गलत हैं। आज चूंकि यह बिल यहां श्री दंडवते जी ने रखा है, इसलिए उनकी नियत खराब है। आज कुछ व्यक्ति यह कहें कि क्योंकि जनता पार्टी पहले इसे अपने मनिफेस्टों में लाई और उसने खुद इस को पास नहीं किया, इसलिए हम इसको नहीं करेंगे, इस तर्क में कोई जान नहीं है।

दूसरी बात डागा साहब ने कही है, बड़ी परिवर्तता की बात कही। डागा साहब भूल गये कि हमारे देश में एक परम नीतिज्ञ चाणक्य हुए थे। उन्होंने कहा था—

प्राप्ते पौड्ये वर्षे, मित्त्रत्त्वं समाचरेत्

18 वर्ष का बेटा हो जाये तो उसकी भी मित्त मानो। उस जमाने में इसकी शिक्षा नहीं थी, आज के जमाने में शिक्षा के विकास, विज्ञान के विकास से जो दूसरे परिवर्तन प्राये हैं, उससे आज का नौजवान भी चाणक्य के जमाने के नौजवान से प्रागे बढ़ा हुआ है। आप उनको दायित्व दीजिए। यह कहना कि इससे खर्चा बढ़ जायेगा, ठीक नहीं।

पुराने जमाने में अंग्रेजी राज्य में यह था कि जो लोग कुछ निश्चित टैक्स पे करते थे, वही वोट दे सकते थे, उन्हीं को वोट का अधिकार था परन्तु जनता की भावाज और देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में उस दकियानूसी कानून को तोड़ दिया और उस बात को खत्म कर दिया। आजादी के बाद लोगों ने बालिक मताधिकार के सिद्धान्त को माना है। इसलिए वोट देने के अधिकार की आयु सीमा को घटाया जाये।

इसलिए जनतंत्र के विकास के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की भावनाओं का आदर करने के लिए, साथ ही साथ विश्व का व्यापक जनमत भी, जो कि समाजवादी मूल्क है, उनमें भी इस बात के गारण्टीगुदा अधिकार दिये गये हैं कि 18 बरस की उम्रवालों को वोट देने का अधिकार है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कहना कि चूंकि यह विरोधी दल के लोग बिल लाये हैं, इसलिए हम इसे नहीं मानेंगे, इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। संसद भवन की दीवारों पर लिखा है कि हम सब मिल कर राय करेंगे, सब मिलकर चलेंगे और सब मिल कर मंत्रणा करेंगे। यदि प्रो० मधु दंडवते ने सही बात कही है, तो उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिए और इस बिल को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
Sir, there is a general consensus in favour of this principle of extending adult franchise to the youths by lowering the age from 21 to 18. Mr. Chitta Basu has already given the history of the development of this idea. So far as the two Houses are concerned, during the last 10 years, in both the Houses, there were consensus. It is no good thinking in terms of parties and then accusing each other because the Petitions Committee which has made the unanimous recommendation could not have made that recommendation in the Congress had not supported it. The Congress was then in as much majority as it is enjoying now. It cuts across all the political parties. We are all unanimous. I am glad that Mr. Daga has given an opportunity for several of our friends to

hang their arguments on this particular peg. As usual Mr. Ramavtar Sastri must hold forth against every other party and if there is no other party to fight with, he will fight with his own party. But one thing is clear that this age has got to be lowered. But there is a bit of history behind it. It was in 1925 that the first call was raised in favour of adult franchise. One of the purposes for which it was pleaded at that time was that if you give votes to these Harijans, the then untouchables, then untouchability would begin to go down and other people would begin to touch and embrace and kiss their children also in order to win their votes. That political lever and weapon we wanted to create, we wanted to place in the hands of these Harijans. Then, no less a person than Mrs. Anni Basant had some doubts, just like Mr. Daga. Therefore, it is no good accusing Mr. Daga of conservatism. Genuine doubts there can always be. She wondered whether these illiterate mass of people would be able to handle this instrument wisely. Mahatma Gandhi said 'No'. Then Pandit Motilal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, all those stalwarts supported him. Therefore, the idea of adult franchise came to be a practical proposition in Indian politics.

In 1927-28, Motilal Nehru Committee, of which Mr. Jinnah was also a member, incorporated adult franchise in the Draft constitution that they had formulated. And no wonder when we framed the Constitution Bill; we incorporated it as one of our very first Articles of faith, and we gave this vote through adult franchise to all men and women of 21 years of age. It is high time that we reduced it to 18. There is very good reason also. At that time there was not very much education as there is now. There is illiteracy even now, much less among younger people than among older people in our country. Therefore, younger people can be trusted

to shoulder this responsibility. True, the earlier Government thought it was going to introduce the Bill. It was not able to get it passed. I hope the present Government would not make a similar mistake. Let us hope that even if the Government is not prepared to accept the Bill as it is now, they would be willing to come forward with a Bill, a more comprehensive Bill, possibly including this also at an early date and see that it comes to be passed.

There is one important constitutional reform that we are all keen about, the introduction of proportional representation. That may give a better chance for the minorities in our country to get themselves properly represented in Parliament and also other legislatures. To use that instrument one needs a little more knowledge of literacy than is the case today. Even when we were introducing adult franchise, we were taking a big risk because eighty per cent of our population then was illiterate. How were we to help them to vote? We have discovered the system of symbols; other countries are copying from the. He have made that a success and had enough experience in that. Let us make another experiment with the extension of franchise to the young people of eighteen years of age and also introduction of proportional representation.

I support the general principle underlying this Bill.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत. (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, गलत दिशा में सोचने वाले लोगों के द्वारा एक अच्छी दिशा का बोध कराने वाला विधेयक यहां पर लाया गया है। मैं उसी का समर्थन करने के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्रतिपक्ष के मेरे मित्रों ने अभी इस बात को दिखावे की कोशिश की है कि सत्ताबद्ध दल के लोग युवकों के विरोधी हैं या युवकों को मतदान का और प्रजातंत्र का अधिकार देने के विरोधी हैं। मैं तो उनको केवल एक साधारण दृष्टि से इस हाउस का देना चाहता हूँ। बह देवें, इनो तरफ तुलनात्मक तरीके से कितने नौजवानों को कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार प्रजातंत्र के इस सर्वोच्च मंच पर, इस सर्वोच्च प्रवालत में चुनवा कर लाई है। उन की तरफ दृष्टि डालें तो

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

एक दो नौजवान उनकी तरफ दिखाई देंगे जो बिल से उन के साथ नहीं हैं जैसे राम बिलास पासवान बैठे हैं। और हमारी तरफ एक के बाद एक नौजवानों की एक अच्छी खासी संख्या आपको दिखाई देती है। आज जब हम यह सोचते हैं कि नौजवानों को इस देश के विकास के लिए, इस देश के उत्थान के लिए कुछ ठोस काम करने चाहिए, कुछ दिशा-बोधक काम करने चाहिए तो हमें इस बात को भी महसूस करना चाहिए कि हम उनको कुछ ऐसी कानूनी और व्यावहारिक जिम्मेदारी भी सौंपें। माननीय डागा जी ने कहा कि यदि 18 वर्ष के नौजवानों को वोट का अधिकार दे दिया जायगा तो उस का खर्चा बढ़ जायगा, उन की संख्या बढ़ जायगी। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम प्रजातंत्र को और प्रजातंत्र के आधार-स्तम्भ को मजबूत करने के लिए, करोड़ों कंधे और खड़े होते हैं और उममें कुछ और खर्च होता है तो क्या है? यह तो और भी स्वागत करने योग्य बात है। देश ही नहीं यदि हम विश्व की बात को लें तो इतिहास की धारा को मोड़ने का काम सभी जगह नौजवानों ने ही किया है। अपने देश के अन्दर शान्ति लाने वाले लेनिन भी नौजवान थे। दुनिया के और भी मुल्कों का उदाहरण ले तो नौजवान ही उन देशों के अन्दर परिवर्तन लाए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के स्वतन्त्रता-संग्राम में भी महात्मा गांधी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सुभाष-चन्द्र बोस ये सब लोग नौजवान ही थे और इन्होंने ही इतिहास की धारा को बदला है। तो आज भी नौजवानों को वही जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जानी चाहिए। हमें विश्वास करना चाहिए नौजवानों की नौजवानी पर। आज इस देश की राजनीति में एक जेन-रेसन का गैप पैदा हो गया था, उस को पाटने का काम एक नौजवान, स्वर्गीय श्री संजय गांधी ने किया।

मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि आज जब हम इस बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो यह बिल तकनिकल रूप में किसी तरीके से भी मजबूत नहीं है। सरकार को शीघ्र ऐसा बिल लाना चाहिए जो तकनीकी दृष्टि से मजबूत हो। 1951 का जो जन प्रतिनिधित्व कानून बना है उसमें कई प्रकार की त्रुटियां हैं और उसके सन्दर्भ में कई प्रकार की शक्याएँ उठाई गई हैं। इसलिए आप एक व्यापक संशोधन बिल इस सदन में लायें और उसमें इस बात का प्रावधान करें कि 18 साल के नौजवानों को इस देश में वोट का अधिकार होगा। आप नौजवानों को ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी दें ताकि वे इस देश के प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत बना सकें। निर्मल चन्द्र शास्त्री जी ने भी कहा है कि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी, जो पीढ़ी चली गई है उससे ज्यादा बुद्धिमान होगी। जितना बुद्धिमान हमारी 28-30 साल की उम्र का नौजवान है, आगे आने वाले समय में सौ पचास साल के बाद 12-15 साल का नौजवान उतना बुद्धिमान होगा। और आगे आने वाले समय को देखकर हमें नौजवानों अधिक से अधिक जिम्मेदारी देने का प्रयत्न करना

चाहिए। हमारे विधि मंत्री जी जो बिल विभाग से नौजवान हैं, नौजवानों की भावनाओं को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, वे शीघ्र इस सदन के सामने एक व्यापक विधेयक लायेंगे जिसके अन्तर्गत 18 साल की आयु वाले नौजवानों को मतदान का अधिकार दिया जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री दण्डवते जी के बिल का तकनीकी आधार पर विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री तारिक अमबर (कटिहार) : मा.यवर अभी जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने कहा, किसी भी देश में कोई भी परिवर्तन आता है तो उसमें युवा शक्ति, नौजवान आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लेते हैं। हम अपने देश का इतिहास भी देखेंगे तो चाहे वह आजादी की लड़ाई का रहा हो, चाहे किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन का मवाल हो उममें नौजवान आगे आये हैं और उसमें एक अहम रोल भूदा किया है। आज हमें यह फैसला करना है कि नौजवानों पर जिम्मेदारी डाली जाय या नहीं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नौजवान अपने भविष्य के बारे में अपने मुस्तकबिल के बारे में जितना ठीक ठग से सोच सकते हैं उतना जुर्ग नहीं सोच सकते हैं। कारण यह है कि नौजवान इस बात को महसूस करता है कि उसका सारा भविष्य अभी बाकी है और जब वह कोई फैसला करेगा तो बत सोच समझकर करेगा। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि चाहे राजनीतिक फैसला हो, चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का फैसला हो, नौजवान कभी भी गलत निर्णय नहीं ले सकता है। इतिहास इस बात को बताता है कि उमने हमेशा सही निर्णय लिया है।

इस बात की भी यहां पर चर्चा हुई कि आज विश्व के अधिकतर देशों में 18 वर्ष के नौजवानों को वोट देने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है और भारत जो कि विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है, जो विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश कहलाता है, वहां पर एक बड़ी संख्या में जो नौजवान हैं उनको अगर वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा तो यह उनके साथ अन्याय है और यह कोई सही निर्णय नहीं होगा।

मैं अपने साथियों से इस बात में भी पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि दण्डवते जी की ओर से जो बिल यहां पर लाया गया है इसके पीछे उनकी नीयत साफ नहीं है, वे केवल यह दिखलाना चाहते हैं, यह जताना चाहते हैं कि उनको इस देश के नौजवानों से हमदर्दी है। लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में इस देश के नौजवानों और छात्रों ने देख लिया, जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में, कि उनको कितनी हमदर्दी है नौजवानों से और कितनी हमदर्दी है छात्रों से।

में आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि अब इस बात का समय आ चुका है और ठीक समय पर हमको निर्णय लेना है। आज बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज हमारी सरकार है और इस देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। उन्होंने हमेशा सही निर्णय लिया है और आज फिर एक बार उनको निर्णय लेने का मौका मिला है। वे जो भी निर्णय लेंगी, सही निर्णय लेगी। नौजवानों के हित में निर्णय लेंगी—ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। मुझे अपनी पार्टी और सरकार पर भी पूरा विश्वास है कि वह एक सही निर्णय लेगी।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill brought forward by Mr. Danavate. I appreciate his feeling of sympathy and generosity towards the younger generation, but I am afraid, his generosity is misplaced. The founding fathers of our Constitution were very wise and they really knew the conditions in our country; and therefore, they said that to stand for elections to the Parliament or the State Assemblies, a young man should be of 25 years and to be able to vote, he should have reached the age of 21 years. With economic development and cultural progress, the age of adolescence is increasing in fact. At the age of 18, we regard him as a school boy. We expect him to go to a school or college and be well educated. To say that a school boy should be given the right to vote, at that age, he should be regarded as an adult, in my view, is a disservice to the young people. Instead of giving them a chance to pursue their studies, to go up and train themselves in important disciplines, you are asking them to get themselves involved in the turmoil of politics. I believe behind this move there is nothing but political objectives and not really the interest of the young men.

This matter was discussed in our country. The Election Commissions in different States have sent their views to the Central Government. I would like to point out that a gentleman from Rajasthan and another gentleman from this side say that the age of voting should be reduced. But their governments, after consideration of all aspects of the matter, said that

the age should not be reduced from 21 to 18, because at the age of 18, a young-man does not know his mind properly. (Interruptions). He is not capable of forming correct judgments about social problems; he cannot have firm conviction and therefore to give this right of voting at the age of 18 will not be in the interest of the country. That is the view not only of the States in this country but also the Election Commissions.

It is said that if we do not reduce the voting age from 21 to 18, we will not be giving due scope to the youth power in this country. Our Party consists of any number of young people who have played a very important part in the development of our Party and the framing of our policies; they are young people but they are all more than 25 years of age. To say that if we do not reduce the age below 21 years, then you are not giving scope to a young man is a wrong argument. Further this Bill is wrong because it is not really logical; this does not go the whole hog. If you say that you should give the right to vote to all above 18, you should also give them the right to stand for elections; you should also give them the right to become Ministers or Chief Ministers of States. I am afraid, Sir, this is a half-baked Bill in my view. I therefore, I oppose it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे सर्वप्रथम खुशी होती है कि आप लोग भी इसका समर्थन करते हैं। हम लोगों के बजाय यदि हमारे बुजुर्ग साथी, पुराने साथी, लोग भी इस बिल का समर्थन करते, तो हम लोगों को ज्यादा खुशी होती। अकल की पहचान उम्र से हुआ नहीं करती है, बड़े भी बेवकफ़ हज़ा करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी आफिस में एक चपरासी है, जो 25 साल पुराना हो गया है और आई० ए० एस० आफिसर नया-नया आता है, वह कलेक्टर, एस० डी० ग्रो० बन जाता है, यदि 25 साल पुराना चपरासी यह कहे कि मुझे कलेक्टर बना दिया जाए, तो वह तो नहीं हो सकता है। हम लोगों के देहात में एक बहावत है,

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

“बारह बरस तक बुढ़ा जीए, तेरह बरस तक सिवार बरस अट्टाख कली जीए, आगे जीए तो भिककार”

को बहादुर लोग हैं, उनको भी 18 साल तक जीने का अधिकार है। आप देख लीजिए, 18 साल के जितने भी बड़े-बड़े लोग हुए हैं, जिन्होंने काम किया है। एक बर को कितने साल की उम्र में गद्दी सौंप दी गई थी। किस बहादुरी के साथ उस ने राज्य को चलाया। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस की उम्र को मत देखिये, उस की बुद्धिमत्ता को देखिए।

आप कहते हैं कि उस को 18 साल की उम्र में वोट देने का अधिकार न दिया जाय, और 25 साल के बाद वह बूढ़ा हो जाता है, क्योंकि 25 साल के लड़के को जब नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो वह बूढ़ों की श्रेणी में आ जाता है, इस लिए कि आपने उस को राइट-भाफ-जाब नहीं दिया है, ऐसी हालत में वह अपने आप बूढ़ा हो जाता है। 18 साल का नाबालिय और 25 साल का बूढ़ा, तो वह नौजवान कब हुआ ?

डागा साहब ने जो तर्क दिया है, वह कोई तर्क नहीं है। मुझे इस बात की बहुत ख़ुशी है और मैं इस बात को कबूल भी करता हूँ कि इस बार ट्रेजरी बेंच पर बहुत से नये-नये, खास कर नौजवान लोगों के चेहरे देखने को मिले हैं। लेकिन इस के पहले जो पार्लियामेंट थी, आप जरा उसकी फोटो देख लीजिए, किस उम्र के लोग आते थे। उस बार जो परिवर्तन आया है, यह जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन की देन है। 1974 में जयप्रकाश जी ने जो आन्दोलन चलाया, उस ने देश के नौजवानों की एक नई दिशा दी है और उम्मी का प्रभाव है कि आज कांग्रेस बेंच पर नये-नये लोग आये हैं। लेकिन जब युथ-मूवमेण्ट है, उस को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने नहीं चलाया है

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : जय प्रकाश जी ने कही नहीं कहा है कि वोटिंग की उम्र 18 वर्ष कर दीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरे पास समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आपसे वरुंगा कि जितने भी नौजवान साथी हैं या बड़े साथी हैं—जवान उम्र से जवान नहीं होता है, उमरें जबानियन होनी चाहिए। डागा साहब भी आज कितने जवान दिखाई देते हैं। इस लिए मैं डागा साहब और सभी साथियों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप सब इस बिल को तहेदिल से समर्थन दो। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि इस से अच्छा बिल लाया जाय, मैं कहता हूँ इस से अच्छा बिल और क्या आयेगा, आप इस को समर्थन देकर पास कर दीजिए और नौजवानों के लिए जो दरवाजे बन्द हैं, उन को खोल दीजिए।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्मोर्) : वेदरमन साहब, वह बिल तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन 18 साल बार्कों को यह हक देने तो वे क्या करेंगे? आपस में करेंगे, और मां बाप को लड़ाई में शामिल कर के सिर फोड़ेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि 30-40 साल तक तो प्रकल ही नहीं पाती है, आप इसको 4टा कर 18 साल करना चाहते हैं। आप यों देखिए—जब आप को ही प्रकल नहीं आई, रोज़ हंगामे करते हैं, तो इन नौजवानों को क्या प्रकल आवेगी।

आप कहते हैं कि यह डेमोक्रेसी है, क्या डेमोक्रेसी है? रिस्तेदारों को साथ ले कर वोट लेते हैं। जो गलत काम कराना चाहे, वह वोट दे

श्री मूल बन्ध डागा : बिहार में 45 आदमी मरे हैं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : जहां तक हरिजनो का ताल्लुक है, वह ठीक है, होना चाहिए। लेकिन वोट का हक 21 साल वाले को भी नहीं होना चाहिए, 25 साल वाले को हो और 30 साल का आदमी चुनाव में खड़ा हो सके, ताकि उनके अन्दर प्रकल तो हो।

इसलिए यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, और मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : सभापति जी, मुझे बहुत ख़ुशी है, श्री दण्डवते जी जो बिल यहां पर लाये हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हमारे तीनों साथी—डागा साहब, महाजन जी और चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह जी—एक साथ बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने इस बिल का विरोध किया है और कहा है कि 18 वर्ष वालों को वोट का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए। आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि महाराष्ट्र में म्युनिसिपल इलेक्शन 18 साल वाले को वोट देने का अधिकार है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी म्युनिसिपल और पंचायतों के इलेक्शन में 18 साल वालों को वोट देने का राइट है। जब आप पंचायत इलेक्शन के लिए और म्युनिसिपल इलेक्शन में यह अधिकार देते हैं तो जनरल इलेक्शन में इस राइट को देने से क्यों इन्कार करते हैं? आपकी फिलास्फी मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है, मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इन को वोट देने के राइट का हमें बराबर समर्थन करना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब पर इस को छोड़ दीजिए। वे जरूर इस के बारे में एक बिल लाएंगे और यह प्रस्ताव मत कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप को अपना तजुर्बा बताता हूँ। मैं 1952 में 10वीं ब्लास में था और उस वक्त जब जनरल इलेक्शन हुआ, तो मैं 18 साल का था और उस समय हमारे जो भावज होते थे, उस से लोग प्रभावित होते थे और कहते थे कि मैं इतना

अच्छी स्वीकृत करते हैं। हमारे महाजन साहब प्रोफेसर हैं और उन के साथ बच्चे भी रहते हैं। वे जानते होंगे कि बच्चे कितने समझदार होते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि अकबर-ए-मक़दम 15 साल की उम्र में ही सम्राट बन गया था और वह इतना बड़ा फ़ादमी हो गया था कि सारी दुनिया उसे जानती थी और उस उम्र में ही वह एक बड़ा फ़ादमी साबित हुआ। इसलिए ऐसा कहना कि नौजवानों को वोट का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए, यह असल बात है। इमाम साहब ने जो कहा, उस को मैंने सुना और मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि वे दिल से तो चाहते हैं कि उन को वोट का अधिकार मिले लेकिन उन्होंने इस का अपोजीशन कर दि सिक अफ़ अपोजीशन किया।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ और ला मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि वे जल्दी से ऐसा बिल लाएं और उसे पास कराएं।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The Bill of Prof. Dandavate seeks two amendments, Firstly, he wants to introduce clause (h) in Article 19 by making right to vote a Fundamental Right, and therein he would like to mention that the age of a voter should be 18 years, subject to the restrictions that are contemplated under Article 326 of the Constitution; secondly, so far as Article 326 is concerned, he wants that the words 'twenty-one years' should be modified or substituted by 'eighteen years'. These are the two major amendments which he wants.

The first thing which I have not been able to understand is why Prof. Dandavate would like the right to vote to be included in the Fundamental Rights. Fundamental Rights have their own stature and status. Some of the judgments have gone to the extent of saying that they are transcendental. Whether they are really so or not is not a matter where I would like to join issue at this stage. But I can say this much and assert that Fundamental Rights are fundamental in nature. If that be so, then the question that arises is: What is the purpose of including the right to vote for a person who is above 18 years in the Fundamental Rights?

That is something which is beyond comprehension. I could have understood if he were to say, look, you include this in Part IV-A which deals with the Fundamental Duties so that each and every person should vote, and a person who is of a particular age must vote, and there is no question of such a person not voting at all. That would be a fundamental duty. I can understand it. But I have not been able to appreciate why he wants it to be a Fundamental Right, and that too, by bringing it in Article 19, which has got (a), (b), (c), (d) and so on and so forth, which are called the seven freedoms, out of which one freedom has gone, namely the right to property, while the rest of the freedoms remain.

If you would kindly look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that he gives two grounds for the purpose of these amendments. Firstly, he says that he wants to stand by the principle of equality before law. This principle of equality before law, he argues, is because of the fact that in the courts of law it is an admitted fact that in all the enactments, the age of majority is recognised as 18 years. I regret that perhaps he has not gone through the diverse enactments which also make out a case of majority at the age of twenty-one years. To quote a few, the Indian Majority Act, the Guardian and Wards Act, the Indian Succession Act, the Indian Christian Marriage Act and the Special Marriage Act make out a provision with reference to the age being at 21 years. It is not a correct argument to say that this would establish equality before law, because to say that only on the ground that in other laws it is mentioned as 18 years and therefore, even the voting age should be 18 years is something which is beyond comprehension. If it is a case of equality before law, I would go to the extent of bringing to the notice of the House the incongruity that could be found in the Bill itself. Shall I say that the Bill in that fashion would become a totally half-hearted measure? Mr.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

Daja has raised it and I would have expected him to pursue it a little further. If you look into article 84 which deals with membership of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, there it is categorically mentioned that the age for a person to seek election should be 25 years. If you would like to reduce the voting age to 18 years, I would ask the question, by what parity of reasoning would you justify a person to contest the election to Lok Sabha only at 25 years? That is why I say it is a half-hearted measure. Likewise, if you kindly look into article 173, it lays down the qualifications for membership of Vidhan Sabhas and also the Upper Houses in the States, there also 25 years and 30 years respectively are the age qualifications mentioned. Therefore, does it subserve the Statement of Objects and Reasons that Prof. Dandavate has adumbrated? He says, for the sake of equality it is absolutely necessary. Where is the equality? Equality is a relative term. Therefore, to talk of equality as an absolute concept is also totally wrong. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, two grounds have been urged, namely, in other laws 18 years has been prescribed as the age of majority and secondly, equality before law. Both the grounds in my submission have no basis at all. If that be so, the Statement of Objects and Reasons becomes totally redundant. If that be so, what is the justification of bringing in this half-hearted measure by way of amendment without giving any ground whatsoever as to why you would like it to be included in the fundamental rights? What is the big concept behind it? And then you say, it will be subject to the restrictions that are already incorporated in article 326.

If you look into article 326, that again relegates the power to the legislature to frame the law with reference to non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, which can be anything—a concept which is totally fluid

and nebulous. If this concept has got to be reckoned and if on that basis you would like to relegate the whole power of making law to the legislature, I do not see how this amendment is going to subserve the purpose.

I really appreciate the general consensus. I have also heard the speeches of a few members opposing the Bill on diverse grounds. But generally hon. members have supported the Bill, though as I said, it is in a truncated form, it is half-hearted and it does not subserve the purpose for which it was sought to be brought in. Notwithstanding this, I realise that there is a consensus to a large measure among the members to support the Bill. You are aware that there had been a concern from different quarters about the electoral reform. General concern has been expressed and certain of the topics which have been highlighted are the topics with reference to the type of representation, whether it should be proportional, whether it should be partly proportional representation and partly direct, concern of reduction in voting age and the State financing the elections. This is one of the aspects where all the sections of the people have been voicing their concern. Then there is also the concern which has been expressed about the misuse of official machinery, money power at elections, reduction in election expenses and quick disposal of election petitions. I am not giving all the concerns with reference to the electoral laws but a few of the major concerns that the people had been expressing from time to time and particularly the hon. Members, I just took note of them. Therefore, this particular Bill even though it is in a truncated form, tries to touch only a fringe of the problem. It is in this background I was considering whether it is not a measure which has been brought without any proper thinking. Well, there is a great historical background to it, about which my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu referred and some of the hon. Members have

also referred. May I also bring to your kind notice that even as late as 1976 when an Unstarred Question No. 54 was answered on 10th August, 1976, the States which opposed the reduction of age from 21 to 18 are: Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and certain of the Union territories—Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshwadweep, Pondicherry, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This was in the year 1976.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You need not get upset. I am saying that this was the position.

There was quite a large number of States which did not want to give any information whatsoever. And some of them, by that date also, did not furnish any information.

So far as elections to the Legislatures and also to the Lok Sabha are concerned, this is a matter which is to be necessarily considered and it has got to be gone into deeper.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अब सब स्पार्ट कर देंगे । उस वक्त एमरजेसी थी ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The difficulty seems to be that the wisdom is dawning on you too late. Notwithstanding 2 1/2 to 3 years of your rule, you have not been able to do it.

Therefore, as far back as 1970 as Mr. Chitta Basu has said, the Committee on Petitions went into it. Then the Cabinet also having gone into the question, was seized of it and various problems were also considered like the physical problems about which a few of my friends have made a reference as also how it is going to have an effect over the problem of elections, what effect it is going to have over the youth themselves. All these factors were gone into. But, unfortunately, after

a particular stage, it, more or less, remained undecided. The discussions even went upto 1978-79. But no decision was taken. So the matter was left in a totally nebulous state. I am aware—one of my friends gave the details—that there are various countries where the age for the voter has been reduced from 21 to 18 years. There are also, to my knowledge, at least 13 countries where still the age of the voter is fixed at 21 years.

So, without going into further details, I would submit that this Bill has a totally truncated approach, and it is a half-hearted measure as it only deals with the fringe of the problem. There are further matters which have got to be taken up in connection with electoral reform.

Therefore, I would have requested the Mover of the Bill to withdraw it so that we may have an opportunity to consider all these aspects, but since the Mover is not there, I have no other course left except to oppose the Bill, and I accordingly oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a letter from Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He says he is not well, he is hospitalised, and he expresses his regret for not being present in the House.

So, I have to put the motion for consideration to the House. This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5] [17.56 hrs.
AYES

Basu, Shri Chitta
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chaoubey, Shri Narayan
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Harikesh Bahadur, Suri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Hofo, Shri N. E.
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Multan Singh, Chaudhary
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Pathak, Shri Ananda
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Zainul Abedin, Shri

NOES

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
 Bhagwan Dev, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gaikward, Shri Udaysingrao
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jain, Shri Virldhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri

Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Patil, Shri Vasantao
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Swami, Shri K. A.
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is:

Ayes : 20

Noes : 74

The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was negatived

18 hrs.

SMALL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SECURITY BILL

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the small farmers and agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident, be taken into consideration."

I am very glad that the Minister for Labour has already indicated that he is going to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for agricultural labour. I also hear that the Standing Committee has already approved....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for the Private Members' Business is up to 6.08. The hon. Member can continue upto 6.08 p.m.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : The Small Farmers and Agricultural Workers Security Bill is having a different approach, is having a new concept, and it must be considered carefully because it is different from the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Workmen's Compensation Act envisages compensation to be paid by the employer. Employer is a person who is an industrialist, who can pay,

who is having the wherewithals to pay. But here it is regarding agriculturists. Every one knows that almost all agriculturists are having land within five acres wet or ten acres dry and are living at the subsistence level. If you see the statistics, you will find that 80 per cent of the agriculturists are living under the poverty line. Agriculture is not paying them. There is no security of employment for the agricultural workers. There is no law to ensure remunerative price for the small farmers and marginal farmers. Therefore, the economy on the agricultural front is not stable. There are vicissitudes. Therefore, all the agriculturists are groaning under poverty. They are indebted. Therefore, you have to take it up on a different level, having a different approach. Here the cost of compensation should be borne by the Government. Many sections of the people are having security. I am very glad that the factory workers, through prolonged fights and struggles, have got many Acts passed; here are so many Acts giving them security. We have the Industrial Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Factories Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Bonus Act, the Gratuity Act, the Provident Fund Act, and many other Acts. Through these Acts they have gained security not only for their employment but also for their income and safety in regard to health.

These are required even for the poor people in rural areas, especially the agricultural workers and the small farmers. I want to categorise small farmers also under agricultural workers because they are also manual labourers. Except owning bits of land, they are not having any definite income. They are also agricultural workers. The main thing is work. Of course, small farmers also casually employ one or two labourers. But that does not mean that they are employers like the industrialists. There

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

fore, we must distinguish between the small farmer who employs labourers casually and the industrialists who employ the labourers permanently. Here, under the Industrial Disputes Act, not only the actual workers but also many of the sections who are officials who are drawing more than Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500 have been included under the term 'workmen' so as to get the benefit under the Industrial Disputes Act. I shall read for the benefit of our Members 'In relation to the industrial disputes...

MR., CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, you may please continue next time.

18.07 hrs.

RE: HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is one more thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House.

Members will recall that in order to enable the Minister of Energy and Coal to complete his reply on the Demands for Grants relating to Ministries of Energy and Coal, the Half-an-Hour discussion by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding delay in declaration of results of Assembly elections for Bihar listed to be taken up at 6 p.m. has been postponed to be taken up after disposal of the Demands for Grants of the said Ministries. Shri Indrajit Gupta has now requested that instead of taking up the Half-an-Hour discussion at that late hour, it might be postponed to Wednesday, the 16th July, 1980. The Minister of Law is also agreeable. If the House agrees, the Half-an-Hour Discussion may be postponed accordingly, I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it does. It is accordingly postponed. Now, the hon. Minister.

18.09 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF COAL (MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL)—Contd.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI: I was speaking on the super thermal power stations. It is our Prime Minister who first mooted this idea of super thermal power stations near the coalfields. When this was started, the idea was to have them on regional basis. Members may be knowing that we are constructing super thermal power stations at Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh; at Korba in M.P., at Ramgundam in Andhra Pradesh and at Farakka in West Bengal. Our experience tells us that building a super thermal power station near the coalfield automatically solves the most difficult problem, that is, transportation. Our present thinking is that wherever coal is available, we will start there a super thermal power station. For this we have decided to set up a power station at Khalagaon. Our friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was very furious. An eminent member like Mr. Azad should not have talked like that. Because, whenever we build up a super thermal power station that power is not meant only for that region.

Take for example Farakka. When we are constructing it, we are not doing that for West Bengal only. But we have reached an agreement already with Bihar and other States that the power flows also to Bihar. So, there should not be any confusion on this. To start with the idea was to have 1,000 MW for Farakka. Now it has been increased to 2,000 MW. So, for Kalgaon, to start with, my idea is to have 1,000 M.W. if more coal is available. I can assure you that we shall go up to 2,000 M.W. The point here is whether coal availability is there or not. That is the whole thing. Similarly, for Talcher, we are thinking. I do not know it. It depends upon the project report. Our thinking is like that. For M.P. also if there are coal fields, we will go in for the super thermal

power. Our present policy, if I may be allowed to say so, is this. Obviously to fill up the gap between the demand and supply, the most important task is to do this as quickly as possible. The country is suffering due to power shortage. Immediately only the super-thermal power can come to the country's rescue. We have urged upon the Chief Ministers, Ministers of Finance and the Power Ministers who had come to the Conference to make optimum use of resources they have at their disposal.

In the suggestions some of our friends made, they very rightly emphasised the idea of hydro-power. I do agree with them. But there are lots of technical and operational difficulties. Capital cost in hydro is more but its running cost is much cheaper. So, we are going on in a very big way for the hydro. We have identified that at least we have the potential of 75,000 M.W. of hydro potential at present though the actual hydro capacity developed is 11,400 M.W. I intend to give much greater attention to solve the problems which have delayed the project of hydro. Hydro-electric projects linger for many years and several projects are not started due to lack of accord among the States on the use of water. We will have to find a suitable method to solve this problem with the cooperation of the States.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: But what about Srisaillam Project—a very important project?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am coming to that.

I have talked to the representatives about the hydro. Look at the process. Normally it takes from eight to ten years. Naturally, very few State Electricity Boards who are suffering from the power shortage want to take this sort of construction.

So, we are thinking of having foreign collaboration or expert knowledge

on this so that we can cut short this period. Another difficulty in hydro is investigation. It takes a longer time. Sometimes the State Electricity Boards do not have enough funds to do justice to proper investigation. We have decided that from the Centre in co-operation with the State Electricity Boards we will do this investigation and at Centre's expense.

Sir, we are also thinking in terms of new sources for generation of electrical energy like solar, geo-thermal, tidal and wind. We are having talks on these matters especially on solar energy with various countries although, I am afraid, nothing concrete has come out of the talks as yet. But we are having talks and many European countries have shown a lot of interest in this.

Sir, I am very glad that some of the Members have put a lot of emphasis on rural electrification. I can assure the hon'ble Members that I am very much interested and I will leave no stone unturned to see that rural electrification is done with a meaningful purpose and speed. When I talk of meaningful purpose, I mean only that rural electrification is done but there is no power. That is a silly thing. I want to assure that wherever rural electrification is done, there will be at least six hours or eight hours power is assured to agriculture sector. Sir, the distribution is done by the State Electricity Boards but we can persuade them and try to tell them that they should not ignore the agriculture sector which is a vital sector of our country.

Similarly, I have talked to many Chief Ministers and I am going to visit almost all the capitals to impress upon them the need for rational distribution of whatever power is available. So, not only generation aspect has to be looked into but also the distribution aspect has to be looked into. Unfortunately, there are some State Electricity Boards where there is irrational distribution of power. I am glad to inform the House that many States have been able to do away with the power-cuts, namely, Maharashtra;

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri.]

Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. All these States have been able to do away with the powercuts. Haryana has also been able to do away with the power-cuts because of good rains and if there is any power-cut it is very nominal, it is about 10 per cent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This is our information. You may contradict it.

Sir, I think, I have covered most of the points. I do not want to make repetition. As I have said—I am repeating—any power project which is sent to us we will examine it and in three months we will dispose it of but it may not be implemented for lack of resources.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about Srisaillam?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I will check up and give you. I do not have much time.

Now I am coming to coal.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: May I ask him one question regarding power? (Interruptions)

Only one question because he is going to another subject.

Some days back, one Bulgarian delegation came. Our Chairman was also there and we had a discussion with the Leader of the Delegation. We were told that there was some agreement with the Government of India... (Interruption) Mr. Minister, may I repeat it? Some days back a high power Bulgarian delegation came here. The delegation leader met us. Our Chairman was also present. In that meeting he described certain points on power and they said that they have developed a particular technology where low-quality coal could be used for generating electricity at a much cheaper rate. He visited Bangalore and other places. He told us that we are having talks with the Government

of India. I am asking you. Is there anything for us to be enlightened with regard to this subject? Have you got anything to say about this?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The Minister of State had discussions with them and I think he will be better able to tell you about this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): It is at the discussion stage because they have to give us concrete proposal. Then they have invited us to Bulgaria. So, we are at it.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I now come to Coal. The salient features of the coal policy are as follows:

Coal will be the primary source of energy in the coming years and coal production will be stepped up to enable it to meet the growing demand for energy in the country.

Top priority will be given in the allocation of funds and resources to the development of the coal industry.

The coal industry which was nationalised in 1973 will remain in the nationalised sector. There is no question of allowing private sector to do coal mining.

The development of coal industry will be done so as to ensure due regard to conservation of this non-renewable resource. This aspect will receive top priority in designing, development and mining, processing and usage.

Top priority will be given to maintenance of safety of the mines and of the personnel working in them.

Priority will be given to improving the conditions of life of the workers engaged in the coal industry.

If the coal production has to be stepped up we have to take certain

short-term measures and certain long-term measures. We have already started looking into these measures and we are trying our best to implement these. Short-term measures include adequate availability of essential inputs, such as diesel, cement, steel, power and explosives. We have to procure all these and unless we procure all these things, coal production cannot go up very much. We are having much difficulty especially in Asansol belt regarding land acquisition. This has to be eliminated. I have approached the Chief Minister and other Ministers and I hope we will get the land. The disturbed law and order situation has to be improved.

Regarding long-term measures, we need availability of adequate data about proved reserves of the earlier years. This is being made up by intensive drilling and exploration. One of the shortcomings is the inadequate expertise in mine planning and design of the magnitude required. This is being made up by the training of personnel for planning and design and by obtaining the services of foreign experts from Russia, Poland, U.K. and France.

Sir, our thinking at the present moment is to take expertise knowledge from these countries. We have to build up our infrastructure of coal so that we can build up the production as quickly as possible.

This shortcomings in respect of inadequate equipment and expertise in mine construction technique to the extent required are being rectified by assigning some of this work to outside agencies, including foreign countries and by developing internal construction expertise. The legacy of this bad mining practice and the obsolete technology adopted during the pre-nationalisation period which had led to difficulties in modernising mines for rapid increase in production had to be put an end to. The introduction of new mining technology is possible only

in new mines taken up after nationalisation.

Now, we have already done a bit of reorganisation of Coal India and we want to do more. But unfortunately today I am not able to place on the Table of the House the complete structural changes in this organisation. At present discussions on this matter is going on with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Unless we can make these structural changes according to our need, I do not think we can fulfil our commitment to the nation. For meeting the internal demand which is growing up every year, for example, in the year 1984-85 the demand is expected to rise 170 million tonnes, I personally feel that there is no difficulty in raising the coal production provided infrastructural difficulties are removed. We are also thinking to introduce some system by which Coal India itself can take lot of responsibilities on the marketing side, that is on the distribution side. We cannot shift our responsibility of the coal goes in black market. We intend to flood the market with coal provided transportation bottleneck is resolved. I have been emphasising on this point and there will be no dearth of coal. (Interruptions). This can be solved in at least some States, for example, Eastern region, West Bengal, Bihar, coal can easily be moved by trucks to different destinations. I am also thinking in terms of removing the present restrictions of permit system. When there is a shortage of supply, public distribution system is the only answer. But the public distribution system should be efficient and honest. When distribution system is not efficient and commodity concerned is not in scarcity, open market is much better although the transportation bottleneck remains. According to the guidelines, Coal India is fully authorised to improve the present distribution system. On one or two occasions, I have talked to the Chief Minister, West Bengal and the Food Minister about the malpractices that are going on in West Bengal. (Interruptions). I do not remember that they have taken any re-

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

tion against any coal dealer for the last three years. Scarcity of coal is going on all over West Bengal. Whenever we point this out to the ruling party in West Bengal and suggest that distribution be improved, I am afraid, the improvement is not done. Charges of corruption have been made against our officers. If they really think that there is something wrong with the coal organisation, they can write to me. I can assure the House that we will take penal action against the officer who are guilty but the guilty must be proved before action is taken.

(Interruptions). Accusation should not be made without basis against those who cannot defend themselves in this House. But if they are angry that some people of Malda either on the recommendations of the District Magistrate or on my personal intervention get some coal for silk industries etc., where they need badly, I do not think that I have done anything wrong... (Interruptions). This is within my competence. Similarly when people in distress come to me or to coal companies for their genuine requirements of coal, we issue coal permits on *ad hoc* basis subject to proper verification by the Coal India... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I do not think heaven has fallen, simply because some permits have been issued from my end to the needy consumers. It has to be remembered that *ad hoc* allotment of about 40,000 tonnes are nothing but a drop in the ocean when it is realised that Coal India distributes about 91 million tonnes of coal every year. Anybody can give any twist to this but the charges of corruption are completely baseless and politically motivated... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'You cannot do like this Mr. Ghosh. Whatever the Members are saying without my permission will not go on record.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: When I made reference to the CPM Government and the malpractices which are going on in West Bengal, I wanted to focus attention on the fact that large number of persons in West Bengal had approached me and told me that they were not getting coal for their needs from the Government machinery there because they were not CPM supporters... (Interruptions).

Despite liberal release of coal, consumers have continued to face difficulties in getting coal at reasonable prices at their end. One of the causes contributing to this state of affairs is re-despatches of coal allotted to area of allocation. As an example, I would like to cite a case of Calcutta from where each day 100 to 150 rail wagons of coal were booked as smalls (coal packed in gunny bags) to destinations outside Bengal. Continued consumer distress in Calcutta was, therefore, not unnatural... (Interruptions). Besides till the middle of April, unauthorised mining of coal deposits by private operators in West Bengal was rampant. There was little control on distribution and prices of this coal.

To mitigate hardship caused to people, because of wrong practices permitted in the State, I advised Coal India, to open major distribution centres in Calcutta. This, as mentioned earlier, would give relief to public Rs. 5—7 per 40 Kg. of soft coke.

I have also come to the conclusion that Coal India would have to extend its control on distribution to other States also—not only in West Bengal and Bihar—wherever we can get dumps. The main thing is getting dumps. (Interruptions) I did not disturb the hon. Members. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I make a request to the Members? We are discussing a very important Department. The policy is being explained to the House, and to the country as a whole. Please... let us hear what the Minister has to say. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI: Discussions with the
States of Orissa, Bihar and U.P. to
meet the end are being held. (*Inter-
ruptions*) I would, therefore, request
the hon. Members to approve of these
Demands for Grants.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go
on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will handle the
House. Please keep quiet I will do
it for you. I shall now put all the
Cut Motions together now.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I
want my Cut Motions No. 119 and 120
to be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
all the Cut Motions, except Nos. 119
and 120 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 12, 17 to 23,
38 to 61, 93 to 98 and 121 to 125 were
put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
Cut Motions nos. 119 and 120 moved
by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to the vote
of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 119 and 120 were
put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
the demand for Grant relating to the
Ministry of Energy. The question is:

"That the respective sums not
exceeding the amounts on Revenue
Account and Capital Account shown
in the fourth column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President
out of the Consolidated Fund of
India to complete the sums neces-
sary to defray the charges that will
come in course of payment during
the year ending the 31st day of
March, 1981, in respect of the head
of demand entered in the second
column thereof against Demand
No. 30 relating to the Ministry of
Energy".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
all the cut motions moved to the vote
of the House relating to the Depart-
ment of Coal (Ministry of Steel, Mines
and Coal) unless any hon. Member
desires any particular cut motion to be
put separately—I shall now put all the
cut motions together.

*All the cut motions were put and
negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put
the Demand for Grant relating to the
Department of Coal (Ministry of Steel,
Mines and Coal): The question is:

"That the respective sums not
exceeding the amounts on Revenue
Account and Capital Account shown
in the fourth column of the Order
Paper be granted to the President
out of the Consolidated Fund of
India to complete the sums necessary
to defray the charges that will come
in course of payment during the
year ending the 31st day of March,
1981, in respect of the head of de-
mand entered in the second column
thereof against Demand No. 82 re-
lating to the Department of Coal
(Ministry of Steel, Mines and
Coal)".

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81 in respect of Ministry of Energy and the Department of Coal
(Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal) voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
30.	Ministry of Energy . . .	21,88,71,000	169,52,68,000	44,07,56,000	370,28,86,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL					
82.	Department of Coal . . .	37,46,58,000	178,52,63,000	70,86,28,000	381,03,28,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 14th July, 1980, at 11 A.M.

18.44 hrs. . .
The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 14, 1980/Asadha 23, 1902 (Saka)