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Friday, November 28, 1980  
Agrahayana 7, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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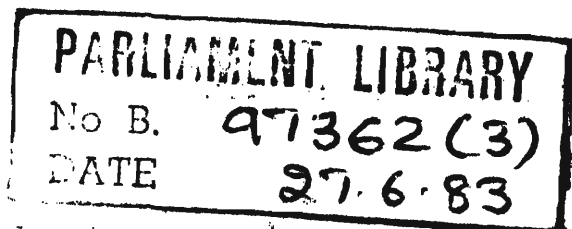
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

## LOK SABHA

Friday, November 28, 1952/Agrahayana  
7, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Subsidies on Exports

\*161. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided or are contemplating to restrict or cut subsidies on exports;

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

(c) whether the move would adversely affect the volume of our exports?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the expenditure under Cash Compensatory Support (CCS). This expenditure should not be considered as a subsidy on exports since CCS is granted to compensate or neutralise the disadvantages or handicaps faced by the Indian exporters in the shape of indirect duties and taxes that remain unrefunded after duty drawback, the high rates of interest chargeable in India on working capital employed for export production, higher costs of indigenous

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capital equipment used for export production, discriminatory freight rates etc.

In view of this, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to restrict or cut cash compensatory support for exports. The position is kept under constant watch by the Cash Assistance Review Committee and wherever called for, rates are reduced or withdrawn.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when did this Cash Assistance Review Committee last review the rates? As a result of this review the rates on how many items were abolished, reduced or increased? As a consequence to this revision what is the net savings or additional responsibility upon the exchequer?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this question relates to two Ministries and particularly to Commerce Ministry. So, I have requested Mr. Pranab Mukherjee to be here and he will give the reply.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, with your permission I would like to point out that the function of the Cash Assistance Review Committee is to look into the quantum of cash assistance to be provided to individual commodities and the whole concept of the cash assistance is to neutralise non-refundable duty element in the products. Therefore, Sir, it depends on each individual item. Sometimes while taking into consideration neutralisation of non-refundable duty element if we find there is no need of providing cash assistance then that item may be excluded. If we find there is some necessity of increasing or reducing it

we take the appropriate action. That is the mechanism.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Sir, my question was not about mechanism. My question is specific. When did the committee last review these rates? As far as I understand there was withdrawal of assistance in 25 cases; reduction in 37 items and increase in 2 items and the rates were unchanged in respect of 71 items. My question was a pointed one. When did you last review these rates? As a result of that review, what was the saving effected? This question is very important, Sir. I am very much interested to know this for safeguarding these Subsidies and Cash Assistance Schemes. And, therefore, this question arises. And I may further point out, Sir, that this is my first question.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as the last meeting is concerned, I am trying to find out the exact date of the meeting. But I may point out that this committee meets almost every month. In regard to the particular point which the hon. Member mentioned, regarding the last meeting, I don't remember the exact date when the meeting took place, but I may state that this was sometime in the month of October or so. I will give you the exact date later.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I wanted to know the quantum of savings that you effected. That is the most important thing.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Unless the whole year's thing is reviewed it will be difficult for me to say that. You can't get the figure of the quantum of export unless the export is finalised. Merely giving the rates would not indicate what would be the savings effected, unless you get the total figure of exports of that particular item and that will be available only at the end of the year.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, second supplementary.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Sir, I need your help and I seek your kind

protection. Still the first supplementary is going on. As compared to the previous year, in the current year, the cash assistance on several items,—leaving aside the question of quantum on several items,—has been abolished on several items, it has been increased in respect of some items; and in respect of several items it has been reduced.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I can indicate the figure. Now, if we presume that the export will be at the level of 1977-78 then, on that level the savings would be Rs. 20 crores. But that figure is not relevant because if the export figure goes up or down, this figure will not be relevant. If we presume that the export is at the level of 1977-78, then by reducing the cash assistance rate, the net savings will be Rs. 20 crores rupees.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** May I know, Sir, items on which you have reduced, increased, etc.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Second supplementary continues.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** You have not given the number of items...

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** 286, I have given the figure.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I would like to know the total money value of the subsidy on exports during last year. What it is expected to cost the exchequer this year? In view of the difficult balance of payments position, in view of the increasing cost of production—thanks to the Finance Minister—and in view of the recent IMF report warning about the possibilities of a big global recession, in view of all these things will the Government consider the need to further increase the cash assistance and the export subsidies in order to boost up our exports?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The cash assistance in 1977-78, in respect of this compensatory support, was Rs. 311.3 crores; in 1978-79 Rs. 358.9 crores; in 1979-80 Rs. 344.2 crores, that is, the revised estimate; 1980-81,

budget estimate, Rs. 338 crores. These are the actual figures.

So far as Government's policy with regard to support sustaining exports is concerned, Government will do everything in its power to maintain the exports growth because it is fully conscious of the difficult balance of payments position, and every effort will be made to keep up our exports.

श्रीमती सुषला गोपाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि रिव्यू कमेटी की रूपरेखा क्या है, इसके कितने सदस्य हैं और इसकी कितनी प्रवधि है ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** This is an official Committee; naturally, it is under the Ministry of Commerce; the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and Additional Secretary and representatives of the various Ministries are taken into it.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will consider the question of passing on this cash assistance to the actual producers instead of traders who are engaged in this because the assistance at present is actually going to the traders and not even a portion of this goes to the actual producer? We would like to know whether Government will see that at least a good portion of it goes to the actual producer.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** If the producer is an exporter himself, he will be entitled to have it. The cash assistance is meant for exporters; it is not meant for producers.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** May I know from the hon. Minister if he is aware of the fact that, in many cases, the subsidies have not been paid to the exporters while the exports have taken place in the last few years. If he is aware of this fact, then I would like to know what measures he is adopting to see that all these pending cases are cleared as early as possible.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** There may be two types of complaints in regard to getting the drawback. Apart from cash assistance, as the hon. Member is aware, we have the system of drawback to neutralise the excise duty element, and we get frequently certain complaints in regard to the procedural delay in disbursing drawbacks. Recently a Committee was appointed; they looked into it; and we are trying to simplify the procedures.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** The hon. Finance Minister was very clear in stating that all possible steps would be taken for giving incentives for export. Now, the question put by Mr. Banatwalla was, what was the total amount of export subsidy under different schemes so far given to the exports. That remains to be replied.

The second point is this. It is known that the industrialists are not satisfied with the assistance by way of subsidy so far given by the Government: the FICCI says, that, according to them, the facility offered for cent per cent exports is welcome, but it will not be effective, and to make it effective, they suggest, rather they have demanded: "...to be more effective, therefore, the facility has to be extended to units which export more than 60 per cent of their output and to ancillaries which supply components to export units". That means, they are not satisfied with the existing subsidy; they want more subsidies. What is Government's reaction to it?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** So far as the total Budget expenditure in support of exports is concerned, in 1977-78 it was Rs. 327 crores—1978-79—Rs. 402 crores and 1979-80—Rs. 363 crores. That is according to the revised estimates. The Budget estimate for 1980-81 is Rs. 370 crores. There is very little difference between the cash support and the total estimate. There will be a difference of about Rs. 50 to 60 crores.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

I want to submit to the hon. House that though people have been using the word 'subsidy', it is really not a subsidy. It is really a compensation for certain indirect taxes, certain other differential rates in the transport costs and some of the invisibles which go into the exports. If we give subsidy, we will offend the GATT regulations. People in other countries are trying to say that we are giving subsidy. I want to categorically assert in the House that no subsidy is given. The cash compensation is given for such levies which are made and which cannot be qualified.

Then other countries give subsidies for dumping their goods in other countries. On the other hand, we are giving only compensation for some of the levies which cannot be qualified. This must be made absolutely clear.

So far as the second point is concerned whether FICCI wants more, it is like Oliver Twist. All the time, it is asking. The FICCI is never satisfied with anything that we give. You give 10 per cent more rebate in surcharge, they want more. You give additional differential allowance, they want more. They will now come forward in the budget session with a series of requests and resolutions and all that asking for more. Government calculates what is the amount that would be necessary to compensate our articles and commodities against above disadvantages and goes to the help only to that extent. It cannot satisfy the demands of the people who want to profit by it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I understand that certain cash incentives which are given even for quota items have been withdrawn on some of the commodities. If we do not fulfil our quotas, these may be given to other countries like Malaysia and Indonesia and it would cause tremendous damage to our trade relationship. As Mr. Banatwalla said, keeping in mind the rise in the cost of power, in wages and in capital goods and in oil, what grounds the Government have to remove cash incentives given at

least to quota items? Would Government re-consider re-imposing or re-establishing cash incentives at least for quota items?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If the hon. Member who could have mentioned any specific item it would have been possible for me to indicate the rationale behind that. As I explained, in general terms, we always take into account the competitiveness of our product in the market because we cannot subsidise straightaway the exportable items. Various countries put countervailing duties and they are using the argument that we are heavily subsidising our products and thus causing injury to their domestic products. That is the argument that is going on in the international forum.

If I get a specific item which the hon. Member has in mind, I will be able to explain the reasons for that because the quota is not limited to one commodity. Even in garments, there are various specifications.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In reply to earlier question with regard to the FICCI's demand of about 60 per cent, will be Minister kindly assure that he is not going to concede such kinds of demands particularly this demand?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The demand was made by Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I assure the hon. House and the hon. Member that whatever is fair and right will be done by the Government.

#### Progress made in introduction of Third-line Air Service

\*163. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) what progress has been made in introducing Third-line Air Service in the country;

(b) which are the places likely to be covered by this scheme; and

(c) what procedure has been followed in acquiring this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). Government have approved in principle operation of feeder services in the North-Eastern Region. So far as other places are concerned, the matter is under consideration. On the questions of agency to be entrusted with the operation, places to be connected, type of aircraft to be used etc., are under examination.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last budget session itself this question was raised. Now that the portfolio has been handed over to Shri A. P. Sharma, I am sure that he has been taking keen interest in establishing a Third-line Air Service in the country. But the point is since three months, the Members of Parliament and the people outside are agitated over this Third-line Air Service. The reply given by the hon. Minister is not encouraging. Here he says "it is under active consideration". This reply of "active consideration" will not satisfy the people. Apart from the North-Eastern region, I would like to know whether any other specific proposal or a Master Plan for Third-line Air Service is going to be operated soon or whether it is still under the active consideration of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): This question of setting up Third-line Air Service in principle, as has been pointed by my colleague, has been considered and very shortly, rather to be more specific as I have already indicated on many occasions, we are going to begin with the service in the North-Eastern Region. We have also specified the places in the North-Eastern Region. To start with, we are going to operate the services from the next year. They are 8 in number. Regarding the other places in the country, the number of places where the services are to be operated,

have also been identified and for that, my colleague has, in the main answer of the question, said that it is under consideration of the Government and I want to assure the House that very shortly the Government will take a decision in this matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even though there is a clear indication to this effect and because the Civil Aviation being linked with the tourism activities in this country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Third-line Air Service will also be covered while considering development of tourism and expansion of the tourism activities in the country. There are important tourist centres which are uncovered by the service. I would like to know whether these uncovered places will also be included in the Third-line Air Service so that these places are linked with the tourist centres and the people living in those places are also benefited. I would like to know a specific answer for this question and also whether any scheme has been worked out in the Ministry.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: While taking the decision for setting up the Third level Air Service in this country, the following considerations have been taken into account by the Government:

- (1) the industrial importance,
- (2) commercial importance,
- (3) the importance of tourist interest.

(Interruptions)

Four considerations were in the mind of the Government and the fourth consideration was: difficulties in access by other means of transport.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The Government have identified certain districts in different States as backward areas in the State. Are there any proposals to connect these backward district with this third-line air service. Secondly, the hon. Member was just now telling that they have identified certain places in different States. I would like to know what are



the places that they have identified in Karnataka for third-line air service.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I would lay a statement on the Table of the House mentioning the names which have been identified in Karnataka for this purpose.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that on the third-line air service, D. B. Braganza Committee was appointed and it has already submitted its report and some of the aircrafts that they have recommended were Canada's 'Otar', America's 'Sesna' and Spain's 'Kasa' and whether his attention has been drawn to the report that Dhirender Brahmchari who happens to be the agent for the American Aircraft, "Sesna"... (*Interruptions*). It is for you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to decide whether my question is in order or not. There is only one presiding officer here, not a varieties of presiding officers... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is for you to decide whether you should mention the names of persons who are not here to defend themselves.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** So long as you do not make any derogatory remarks, there is no rule preventing members from mentioning any name. Jaiparkash Narayan's name was mentioned in the House, Pandit Nehru's name was mentioned and so many other names were mentioned in the House from time to time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** All right.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know, whether Shri Dhirender Brahmchari who happens to be an agent for this American Aircraft, "Sesna", and who has also set up a company, "Aparna Ashram", had gone to America along with the technical experts and whether Minister's attention has been drawn to this. And what is the final decision about the

Committee's report to which I have made a reference.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I have just now said that on this question, several committees were set up and Braganza Committee was the last one set up on this question. The Braganza Committee has given certain recommendations and those recommendations are under the consideration of the Government as to what type of aircrafts we are going to buy and how we are going to operate in different areas. All these questions are under consideration of the Government and the Government will take a decision shortly in this matter.

As regards information which my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has furnished, I find that he has got more information in this matter than what the Government has. Whatever he said, it must be his presumption; there is no truth in it.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I congratulate the hon. Minister for having taken a decision to have the third-line air service in the country, but at the same time I would like to bring to his kind notice, that though the north-eastern region, is the most backward territory in the country, there are other parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are equally backward. The difference is that in the north-eastern region, there is agitation going on and in Andaman and Nicobar there is no agitation. Is it the reason that he is not considering to have the third-line air service to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** So far as considerations for setting up the third-line air service in the north-eastern region are concerned, it has got nothing to do with the agitation which has been going on there. This question has been considered at various stages by the Government and now the Government is going to take a final decision.

As far as my friend's place is concerned, it is already connected with

Indian Airlines and, therefore, there is no question of covering it by the third-line air service.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** There are a number of islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Indian Airlines is connected to Port Blair only and not to any other island. The hon. Minister is aware of the difficulties in the shipping services; he was the Minister of Shipping and Transport. To reach upto Port Blair from the inaccessible areas, there is no such avenue. In view of this, would the hon. Minister consider to have the third-line air service to different islands?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I have already said that the Committee has considered all these questions, Sir, and they have identified certain places, Sir, I have promised to lay the list of the places on the Table of the House.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Konkan which is a backward area and declared to be so by the Government is neglected for the last 33 years. Sir, there is no rail connection though, Sir, Mr. Dandavate was at the helm of the Railway Ministry trying to prepare the railway connection to Konkan. Sir, sea communication is stopped during monsoon for six months. Sir, the airstrip is prepared at Ratnagiri at the cost of lakhs of rupees by the State Government. Private operators were operating the flights for two years but because of some difficulties with the Government, the operations have been stopped. Sir, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has yesterday declared to have one more airstrip in Colaba in Konkan. In view of these circumstances, will the Honourable minister kindly tell us whether this Konkan part of this country which is totally neglected all these years will be connected by the Third Level Air Services? If not, the reasons for it.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I have already stated that I will be placing the list

of places identified on the Table of the House. In that, Konkan, is not included.

**SHRI R. S. SPARROW:** Sir, Jullundur city is the centre and had been the capital of Punjab. A number of districts, half of the districts of Punjab, are on one side of Jullundur, and the others, on the other side of it. As I have pointed out it has been the capital of Punjab. And secondly, in so far industrial output is concerned, for overseas trade, it gives maximum output as a district in Punjab. Thirdly, the maximum movement, foreign movement, up and down, with different countries, as a district it does as number one in the whole of India. Fourthly,

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You can put only one question.

**SHRI R. S. SPARROW:** Sir, not very far away from Jullundur city, is situated an Air Force Airfield at only about 12 miles away. As you have got in Delhi, if some little benefit of extension is also made here, it will be the most simple thing to do. In view of this, I would wish to ask the Honourable Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation if he has any plan and if he is now considering as an impromptu plan to put Jullundur city on the map of Third Level Air Services?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Sir, when my Honourable friend was putting the question, I was looking at the list. Sir, I must tell him that Jullundur is in the list.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Next question—Shri R. L. P. Verma. (*Interruptions*). It has already taken 35 minutes. (*Interruptions*) I am sorry I have called Mr. R. L. P. Verma. No, no, this is not the way. (*Interruptions*) Whatever Shrimati Pramila Dandavate says will not go on record.

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** (*Interruptions*) @@

उत्पादन शुल्क तथा अन्य करों से मुक्त रखी गई आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं

\* 165. श्री झार० एल० पी० वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले बजट सत्र के दौरान जिन आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं पर उत्पादन शुल्क और दूसरे करों की छूट दी गई थी उनकी बजट से पूर्व की कीमतें क्या थीं और छूट देने के पश्चात् अब उनकी कीमतें कितनी-कितनी निर्धारित की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं उपभोक्ताओं को सहज ही उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं; और

(ग) क्या किन्हीं कम्पनियों ने उत्पादन शुल्क में दी गई छूट का अनुचित लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की है और यदि

हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण-पत्र सदन-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

#### विवरण-पत्र

(क) एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है ।

(ख) इस आशय की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि ये वस्तुएं लोगों को आसानी से नहीं मिल रही थीं ।

(ग) यद्यपि केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क कानून में ऐसी कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं है कि निर्माता, उत्पादन शुल्क में कटौती के लाभ को अपने माल के खरीददार तक पहुंचाए, फिर भी विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों ने सम्बन्धित उद्योगों को कहा है कि शुल्क में हुई इन कटौतियों का लाभ उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचायें ।

## विवरण-पत्र

मद	इकाई	बजट पूर्व मूल्य		थोक मूल्यों में बजट पश्चात् परिवर्तन		बजट पश्चात् मूल्य		विवेश		
		मूल मूल्य	उत्पादन शुल्क	विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क	जोड़	मूल मूल्य	उत्पादन शुल्क	विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क	जोड़	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>I. त्रिताई मशीनें</b>										
(1) रीटा-आर0ए0-101 हस्त चालित फैमली मशीन कवर के बिना	प्रति नग	260.00	20.80 (8 प्रतिशत)	शून्य	280.80	288.00	शून्य	शून्य	288.00	
(2) रीटा-आर0 ए0101 पाद-चालित फैमली मशीन-कवर के बिना	यथोपरि	436.00	34.88 (@8 प्रतिशत)	शून्य	470.88	500.00	शून्य	शून्य	500.00	
<b>II. साइकिल और साइकिल के पुर्जे-</b>										
(1) एटलस साइकिल	यथोपरि	312.60	13.88 (5 प्रतिशत)	शून्य	326.48	312.60	शून्य	शून्य	312.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) रैले 24"	यथोपरि.	445.00	(इसमें उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल है)	शुल्क	445.00	440.00	शुल्क	शुल्क	440.00
(3) हरकुलिस जेट्स पापुलर [लैक]	यथोपरि	358.68	16.11 (5 प्रतिशत)	शुल्क	374.79	369.00	शुल्क	शुल्क	369.00
<b>III. बालित्स बल्स (बुदु पेय):</b>									
(1) कॅम्पा कोला	24 का डाला	11.05	6.63	—	17.68	12.00	4.80	0.24	17.04
(2) गोल्ड स्पॉट	यथोपरि	14.81	4.44	—	19.25	12.62	5.05	0.25	17.92
(3) सोडा स्पेशल	यथोपरि	4.55	0.91 (20 प्रतिशत)	—	5.46	4.00	0.80	0.04	4.84
<b>IV. दूध पेंस :</b>									
(1) फारहेन्स 150 ग्राम	दर्जन	71.00	14.20	—	85.20	71.02	7.10	0.36	78.48
(2) बिनाकाफ्लोराइड 40 ग्राम	प्रति नग	1.86	0.37	—	2.23	1.86	0.19	0.01	2.06
<b>V. साबुन :</b>									
सरल साबुन (100 ग्राम)	144 (टिकियां)	106.32	—	—	106.32	101.73	—	—	101.73
<b>VI. क्विबुत् बल्ब :</b>									
(1) बजाज 25 वाट बी० सी० क्विबुत्	प्रति नग	2.71	—	—	2.71	2.71	—	—	2.71
(2) फिलिप्स जी० एल० एस० 40 वाट गैस भरी कायल	यथोपरि	3.06	—	—	3.06	3.06	—	—	3.06

@ मूल्यों में उत्पादन शुल्क शामिल है।

फुटकर मूल्य

बजट पूर्व मूल्य      बजट पश्चात् मूल्य

## VI. प्राण रसाक भीषण-द्रव्य :

(1) टेद्रासाइक्लीन कैप्सूल (प्रति 100)	48.50	48.50	(10-9-80)
(2) आयजोक्लोर हाइड्रोक्सीक्वीनोलीन (प्रति 1000)	95.00	95.00	(10-9-80)
VII. प्रेक्टर द्रव्य :			
"प्रिस" 5 लिटर (आघातों के बिना)	167.20	160.60	(17-11-80)
"प्रिस" 3 लिटर (आघातों के बिना)	147.40	140.80	"
"हकिन्स" 4 लिटर	184.00	176.85	"
5 लिटर	197.50	189.55	"

टिप्पणी :—उपर्युक्त मर्दों में से प्रत्येक के अलग-अलग उत्पादों की अनेक किस्में हैं और इनकी कोई व्यापक सूची प्रस्तुत कर पाना व्यवहारिक नहीं है। इस सूची में, प्रत्येक मद के अलग-अलग दो या तीन चुनिन्दा किस्मों के उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में ही सूचना दी गई है।

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श्री रोलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। विगत बजट सत्र में मंत्री जी ने बड़े ही पुरजोर शब्दों में इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था और घोषणा की थी जिस पर सदस्यों ने मेजें थपथपाई थीं कि जनता की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य गिराये जायेंगे और उन्होंने कई चीजों पर उत्पादन कर घटाया था। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन चीजों का उत्पादन-कर उन्होंने घटाया था उन सारी चीजों के दाम आज बाजार में और भी ज्यादा हैं। केवल एक दो चीजें नमूने के रूप में, जो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था, उसके बावजूद जो दाम बढ़े हैं बताता हूँ। बाकी चीजों में सरकार के आदेश का पूरा पूरा उल्लंघन हुआ है।

सिलाई मशीन के लिए सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि गृहणियों के लिए उसके दाम घटाये गये हैं तो बजट के पहले उसके दाम 260 रुपये थे और अब 288 रुपये हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कहां फायदा हुआ है? उत्पादन कर घटाने के बावजूद भी दाम 260 के बजाय 288 रुपये हो गये हैं। उसी तरह से बल्ब के लिए भी देखें तो उसकी भी वही हालत है, उसके दाम भी नहीं घटे हैं। साइकिल और सौफ्ट ड्रिक्स का जहां तक सवाल है ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question? What do you want to know from the Government?

श्री रोलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं अपनी बात का स्पष्टीकरण कर रहा हूँ। क्वेश्चन इसी तरह से आपके सामने बनेगा।

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि डीजल इंजन का दाम घटायेंगे जिससे जो पेट्रोल से टैक्सी चला रहे हैं, वह डीजल से चला सकेंगे, लेकिन उसका भी कोई दाम नहीं घटा है।

अगर घटा है तो मंत्री जी बतायें कि कितना घटा है? दियासलाई भी 20 पैसे की बिक रही है। मंत्री जी बतायें कि उन्होंने जो छूट दी है, बजट के पहले जो भाव थे, उसमें कितनी गिरावट आई है या नहीं आई है?

अगर हुआ है तो उसको देखने के लिए क्या आप के इंसपेक्टर बाजारों का भ्रमण करते हैं और देखते हैं कि दाम गिरे हैं या नहीं और आम जनता को ये वस्तुएं गिरे हुए दामों पर उपलब्ध हो रही हैं या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, prices of all commodities are not controlled and where prices are not controlled Government cannot issue any order saying that prices should be fixed at a particular level or at a particular thing. In the Budget statement I said, 'I hope the trade will play fair in passing on the concessions which I am making, to the consumers.' I did not say that the prices will be reduced as a result of the excise concessions which I had given.

The second part of the Question: the hon. Member is misleading the statement. He is unable to read the statement properly. Now, I will show. He said that in respect of aerated water it was eleven rupees for a case of 24 and it has become Rs. 17. He did not understand that Rs. 11.05 was the basic price, the excise duty was Rs. 6.63 paise and the total selling price at that time was Rs. 17.68 paise. After the Budget, the price was Rs. 12, the excise duty was Rs. 4.80 paise, special excise duty 24 paise, and the selling price was Rs. 17.04 paise. Though I do not take credit for this small reduction, I want to point out that he is mis-reading the figures. He is unable to read the figures. This applies to all the figures which he has quoted. The effort which the Government has made is to prevent a further increase in

prices by cutting down excise duties. There are number of factors which go to increase the prices. The in-pur costs in respect of drugs has gone up and there has been a Committee Constituted to review the price of essential drugs. As a result of the Committee's recommendation prices went up. It was not because that the excise duty was increased the price of essential drugs had increased. Whenever you have a price rise of a particular article, you must take into account what are the factors which led to the increase in price. My submission to the House is, if the concessions had not been given, the prices would have gone further up because when we have higher excise, duty, the higher duty would have added to the price and the cost would have been higher. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: I have not yet completed the supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is another supplementary.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मैंने जो कहा है वह मिसलीडिंग है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जो साफ्ट ड्रिंक एक रूपये में मिलता था उसको 75 पैसे में बाजार में बिकना चाहिए था लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

मेरा सवाल होने के बाद प्रेशर कुर्ज के दाम गिरे हैं, 17-11-80 से गिरे हैं। इसके पहले ज्यादा दाम थे। पहले जो ज्यादा दाम थे और उनको लेकर जिन्होंने एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट का अनुचित लाभ उठाया है उनके खिलाफ क्या सरकार कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I only pointed out the mistake, the erroneous way in which he was reading the statistics. I am free to confess that the reduction in the wholesale price has not been translated in the retail prices. The retail prices have not fallen in sympathy with the wholesale price. There is a time lag between the reduction in the wholesale price and the retail price. As I mentioned,

Government have no power to control all the prices and it will be difficult for Government to fix prices and say that a commodity must be sold at a particular price. What we expect is by the operation of law of supply and demand, by further increased production and concessional duties the price will be kept at a controlled lower level.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य और आंकड़े पेश किये हैं उनमें टूथपेस्ट और साबुन का भी जिक्र है। इन दोनों चीजों को मध्यम वर्ग के लोग और गरीब लोग बहुत ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उत्पादन शुल्क में या दूसरे करों में छूट देने के बावजूद पिछले बजट अधिवेशन के बाद साबुन और टूथपेस्ट की कीमतों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है ? अगर हुई है तो उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की और इसमें कमी करने के लिए कोई विचार या योजना वगैरह सरकार के दिल में है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One 'Rama' is putting question to another 'Rama'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: With regard to tooth pastes, the following are the reported rates in the Super Bazar, Connaught Circus, New Delhi:

Signal tooth paste—200 grams—pre-Budget price—Rs. 10.55, Post Budget—Rs. 9.40.

Binaca tooth paste 200 grams pre-budget price—Rs. 10.35, post Budget—Rs. 9.65.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the retail price?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: These are the retail rates in the Super Market. We must go by certain yardstick. If the hon. Member says that a higher price is prevailing in some odd place, I have no means of checking that. We should follow certain standards.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have told you about Super Bazar. Let the hon. Minister accompany me to the Super Bazar here in Parliament House.



**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** It seems that Mr. Ramavatar Shastri's Super Bazar is different from the Super Bazar of Mr. Venkataraman.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am willing to go with the hon. Member anywhere but I am not willing to go with him in the market.

Actually, my esteemed colleague, Dr. Chanana, had called the meeting of some of the industrialists, had a discussion with them and pointed out to them that these were the concessions that had been given and it was upto the trade to behave itself. It is as a result of that that some reductions have been made. It is not right to say that there is no reduction. The position is that in respect of certain items, there is no reduction. For the purpose of satisfying Government, they reduce in certain other items. But the fundamental thing is that as long as Government do not have the power to control the price, you cannot hold me responsible for that. All that we can do is to exercise our general influence, give them the facility and the concessions.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** In view of the rising prices and in view of the fact that he expected fairplay and there is foul play by the traders and producers, is he going to concede the demand that essential commodities of mass production, particularly consumed by the poor, should be subsidised by the Central Government and, if any State Government wants to do it, is the Central Government going to come forward and help the State Government and make available to them the necessary commodities and give financial assistance?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** This is a budget matter. I cannot disclose it at this stage.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लिस्ट में सरल सोप के बारे में बताया गया है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी पहले भी नहीं थी और ग्राज भी नहीं है, लेकिन पहले 144 टिकिकियों की कीमत 106 ० थी और अब वह 101 रु० 73 पै० हो गई है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना

चाहती हूँ कि वह जनता का जो सरल साबुन है, उसका प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश में कितना है और दूसरी जितनी टिकिकियाँ हैं, उनका कितना परसेंटेज है? जहाँ तक मुझे पता है, इस प्रकार का साबुन हमारे देश में ज्यादातर अवलेबल ही नहीं है—इस तरह की फिक्सिंग से कर तो गुमराह करना है।

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I do not know what is the percentage of production for Saral soap in relation to the total soap. All that I can say is that we have taken certain representative samples and have given them in the list. Some of them show there has been reduction, some of them show there has been no reduction and some of them show there is increase. I have not said that in every one of these cases there has been a reduction.

The second point which the hon. lady Member made was that it is not available in the market. The availability is dependent on the supply and demand position. Certain commodities at certain times do not become available, because of short supply. So long as the Government does not control the entire production, it cannot be held responsible for non-availability of certain things of that kind. Certainly, Government should be held responsible for non-availability of essential commodities like food.

The hon. lady Member said that I was misleading or leading somebody in the garden path. Certainly, I would like to lead somebody in the garden path. Let us have some garden and let us walk together. Then we may have some better idea of the world.

**श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय [मंत्री जी] से विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब लोगों ने माननीय मंत्री जी की बजट पर भूरी-भूरी प्रशंसा की थी, लेकिन हमने जो करों में छूट दी है, क्या इस बारे में सरकार सोच रही है कि जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर नियंत्रण किया जाएगा और क्या सरकार

इस बारे में कदम उठाने वाली है? इस बारे में हमको सबकत करने का कदम करें

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The question of control of essential commodities is always engaging the attention of the Government. If at any time any of the essential commodities go up in prices beyond the reach of the common man, there are various ways in which it can be tackled. One is the distribution of the commodity at a fair price through the public distribution system so as to make it available at reasonable price. It is not necessarily by control of prices that we ensure that the commodities are available at reasonable prices. In fact, it has been our sad experience that mere control without proper distribution arrangements fails. We will take all these factors into account and see to it that the essential commodities are made available at reasonable prices.

#### Construction of Air Terminal Building at Leh

\*166. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of air terminal building at Leh airport has been held up due to non-availability of funds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that air passengers on the Srinagar-Leh route are facing great hardships due to lack of accommodation and other facilities at the Leh airfield; and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to expedite the construction of new air terminal building and to renovate the existing temporary shelter till the new building is completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) to (c). Passenger handling facilities at Leh aerodrome are provided in renovate Nissan huts. A permanent terminal building is under construction through

the agency of Jammu and Kashmir Public Works Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.95 lakhs. Funds for the new terminal building are provided in the plan. Payment of Rs. 5 lakhs had already been made to the Jammu and Kashmir Public Works Department. Balance payment will be made to the Jammu and Kashmir Public Works Department after they have completed the necessary formalities.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as stated by the hon. Minister, Rs. 5 lakhs has been released, but until very recently this amount has not been received. If it is released, I would like to know when this amount has been released. And then, the J&K PWD is supposed to complete some formalities for the release of the remaining amount. I would like to know which are those formalities.

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** There is no question of not releasing this amount of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. They have accepted that position. What is required is that we have asked them as to how they have spent that money and on that question recently they have submitted some statement to the Government and the Government is considering the payment of the balance to the Jammu and Kashmir Government for completion of the work.

The hon. Member wanted to know the time. It was released in December, 1979.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Sir, as you know, Ladakh is a land-locked country and remains cut off from the rest of the country for over six months in a year and every article for building material is to be lifted from the Kashmir valley and that is to be done before the closure of the road. Because of the shortage of funds, the concerned departments have not been able to stock enough materials like cement; steel and timber etc. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister as to whether the hon. Minis-

ter will consider the release of the remaining amount immediately in the light of what has been stated above.

Secondly, about the renovation of Nissam type terminal building, it is true that some renovation has been done last year and that is not sufficient. Hardly about 40 to 50 chairs are there for all the passengers including for the security rooms in the complex. I would like to know whether the Government will look into it and provide the necessary furniture immediately.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I have already said that this question is under the consideration of the Government now. Earlier, the Director General, Civil Aviation, had asked for that account. Now, the Director General Civil Aviation, had asked for the account to the Government, and I want to assure the hon. Member that very shortly we will take the decision in the matter and release the amount.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** It is locally felt that the Aerodrome Officer should be a local man so that he can look after the terminal building in a better way because the local man is always stationed there. Will the hon. Minister consider this suggestion?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** It is an All-India Service and definitely for certain posts and for certain jobs we do consider the local people but not in all cases.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Srinagar is one of the most important regions of the country and from the tourist point of view it is also one of the most important cities. But it is lacking the night landing facilities. May I draw the attention of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to this and know what steps they are taking in this behalf?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** It is for Leh or Srinagar?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Srinagar.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Although this question does not arise out of this question, yet I take note of the suggestion of the hon. Member.

**भाषार्थ भगवान देव :** मारिगस एक छोटा भारत माना जाता है। हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी ताकतों के बढ़ते हुए कदम को देखते हुए, मारिगस को कितने विमान देने के सम्बन्ध में आपकी श्री रामगुलाम जी से बातचीत हुई है, कृपा कर बतलायें ?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Although this does not arise out of the main question, I can tell the hon. Member that we had some discussions regarding this matter.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Making Andaman and Nicobar Islands into Holiday Resort

\*162. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to make the Andaman and Nicobar Islands into a major holiday resort;

(b) the arrangements to be made for the purpose; and

(c) the financial implications thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a). No, Sir. There is no proposal to develop the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a major holiday resort.

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

#### Accumulation of Ingot Steel in Steel Plants

\*164. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:**  
**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:**

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

(a) the reasons for the accumulation of over 8,00,000 tonnes of ingot steel in the Steel Plants and the steps being taken to dispose them of; and

(b) the reasons for the fall in production of saleable steel by about 60,000 tonnes between April and September, 1980, and the steps being taken to augment production of saleable steel?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) The steel ingot stocks had gone upto 7.5 lakh tonnes as on 1-8-1980 due to severe restrictions in power supply and imbalance in the availability of gaseous fuel to the rolling mills because of drastic cut in coke oven pushings. The ingot stocks are, however, coming down and, as on 22-11-1980, stood at 6.3 lakh tonnes. A reduction of about 1.2 lakh tonnes in the accumulated stocks has been achieved by several measures such as optimising the production of pig iron for sale and regulating the production of ingots so as to roll more and more ingots from stock, depending on the availability of power. Efforts are also being made to sell the ingots in domestic as well as foreign markets.

(b) If the question intends to seek information regarding production trends in the six integrated steel plants over the 6 month period, the information is that in September, 1980 there was a production of 4.3 lakh tonnes of saleable steel which was higher than in April, 1980 by 30,000 tonnes. Regarding the total production in these six months vis-a-vis the quantities targeted and actually produced in the corresponding period last year, the information is as under:—

(in ,000 tonnes)

Target	Actual	Actual
April-Sept. '80	April-Sept. '80	April-Sept. '79
3424	2685	2858

The main factors responsible for short-fall in production are severe restrictions in power supply and inadequate availability of coking coal to the steel

plants. The important steps taken to augment production of saleable steel include import of coking coal, maximisation of power generation from the captive units in the steel plants, close and constant liaison with in-puts supplying agencies and regular monitoring of the power and coal position at various levels through inter-ministerial and inter-departmental committees. Steps have also been taken to instal additional captive power generating capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants.

**Establishment of Apex Bank for Financing Agricultural Sector**

\*167. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have prepared a Bill to establish an apex Bank for financing the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the salient features of the National Agricultural Development Bank of India, it's paid-up capital, the areas identified for distribution of funds, the period of loan and interest;

(c) whether the proposed Agricultural Bank will merge in itself the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation, the Agricultural Credit Division of the Reserve Bank and the Regional Rural Banks to give a co-ordinated effect to fuel agricultural finance;

(d) whether all the other recommendations of the Study Report of B. Shivaraman are incorporated in the new idea;

(e) what would be the role and status of co-operative societies at a district level under the new scheme; and

(f) whether all International aid for rural and agricultural development would be channelised through the apex bank?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (f). The enactment of an appropriate legislation for the setting up of a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is under the consideration of Government. This will be broadly based on the recommendations of the interim report of the Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman to undertake a review of the institutional arrangements for the rural credit. The Committee was to review, inter alia, the structures and operations of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC), consultancy service provided by the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), the Agriculture Credit Division of the Reserve Bank and the Regional Rural Banks, and to suggest improvements in the structure of co-operative financing institutions. The final report of the Committee has still not been submitted.

Questions relating to capital and institutional structure, administrative arrangements, merger of other institutions with the proposed new bank etc. will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee.

**Racket in sale of Bombay-Cochin Airline Tickets at a Premium**

**\*168. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that operating of a racket in the sale of Bombay-Cochin airline tickets at a premium involving some airline personnel recently came to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government to curb such exploitation as also against the airline personnel involved in the racket?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b). A few months back, some complaints were received alleging malpractices in which, among others, certain Indian Airlines personnel were also reported to have been involved. Of the two cases reported during the current year, one is under investigation; and in regard to the others, the Departmental inquiry has not brought out any involvement of personnel belonging to the Indian Airlines.

(c) The following remedial measures have been taken to avoid harassment of passengers:—

- (i) Special handling facilities have been provided on the Bombay/Trivandrum, Bombay/Cochin counters.
- (ii) Extensive publicity has been given in Malayalam papers in Kerala about the existence of such anti-social elements at Santacruz Airport.
- (iii) Passengers have been advised to contact only uniformed Indian Airlines staff for any assistance required in the reservations.
- (iv) Capacity has been increased to over 500 seats as against 350 seats offered prior to August, 1980 on the Bombay/Cochin/Trivandrum routes by introduction of extra Boeing and Airbus services.
- (v) Special Assistance Counter has been set up in the International Arrival Lounge in order to assist the in-coming passengers connecting Indian Airlines domestic flights.
- (vi) A Notice Board in Malayalam is displayed for the benefit of passengers bound for Kerala.
- (vii) Complaints as and when received are promptly investigated and necessary and appropriate remedial action taken.

**Implementation of Tata Committee Report**

\*160. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that inter-cadre rivalry in communications wing of the Civil Aviation Department has further delayed the smooth implementation of the Tata Committee Report and has aggravated bitterness among the staff all over the country; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this connection?

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

(b) Representations have been received from different Unions/Associations on the question of merger or otherwise of the technical and operational cadres in the communications wing of the Civil Aviation Department. The Empowered Committee constituted for the implementation of the recommendations of the Tata Committee is examining these representations.

A decision on the question of merger or otherwise will be taken as soon as this examination is completed.

**Export Import Bank**

\*170. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of joint financing of Export and Import Bank by the Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India has run into serious difficulties;

(b) if so, what are the points of difference;

(c) whether the setting up of the Export-Import Bank has now been shelved;

(d) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(e) what was the main purpose of this bank and to what extent it would have helped the Indian Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e). No, Sir. Government have decided to set up an Export Import Bank to assist the financing of the country's international trade. The modalities are being worked out.

**जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा निवेशित राशि**

\*171. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि का निवेश किया और उसमें से कितनी राशि का निवेश बिहार राज्य में किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान बिहार में और कुल मिला कर सभी राज्यों में किए गए नये पूंजी निवेश का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपये)

वर्ष	सभी राज्य	बिहार
1977-78	392.83	18.75
1978-79	425.75	28.39

**राजस्थान में ग्रामीण बैंक खोला जाना**

\*172. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर ग्रामीण बैंक खोले सके हैं और उनके लिये निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ब) ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीणों को अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त दी गई अन्य विशेष सुविधायें क्या हैं;

(ग) राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जो देश में सबसे अधिक पिछड़े हुये जिले हैं और जहां ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठिण्ड-भिन्न है, में उनके विभाग द्वारा ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने में देरी के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) इन पिछड़े जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों की जरूरी आवश्यकताओं को वहां ग्रामीण बैंक खोल कर कब पूरा किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्तमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (घ). इस समय राजस्थान राज्य में चार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्यरत हैं जिनके कार्यक्षेत्र के भीतर आठ जिले आते हैं। नीचे की सारणी में इन बैंकों का व्यौरा दिया गया है :—

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम	स्थापना की तारीख	व्याप्त जिले
1. जयपुर नागौर प्रांचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक, जयपुर	20-10-1975	1. जयपुर 2. नागौर
2. मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक, पाली	6-9-1976	1. पाली 2. सिरोही 3. जालोर
3. मेरवावाटी ग्रामीण बैंक, सीकर	7-10-1976	1. सीकर 2. झुनझुनु
4. मरुक्षेत्र क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, चूर		1. चूर

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना खासकर ग्रामीण समुदाय विशेषतः छोटे/सीमान्तिक किसानों, छेतिहर मजदूरों और देहाती कारीगरों की ऋण संबन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की जाती है। इन बैंकों के स्थानों का चयन करने के लिए जिन सामान्य सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है उनमें ऋण-अंतराल, सहकारी ऋण ढांचे की स्थिति तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं के जाल के फैलाव आदि जैसे पहलू शामिल होने हैं। ये बैंक अपने परिचालन क्षेत्रों में लक्षित समूहों के लिए युक्तिसंगत ब्याज दरों पर, जो सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दरों के समतुल्य रखी गयी हैं, ऋण का प्रबंध करने के अलावा, जमा रकमों पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ब्याज की तुलना में आधा प्रतिशत अधिक ब्याज भी देते हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्थानों का सुझाव, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों विषयक संचालन समिति देती है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गए प्रस्तावों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। इस समय कुछ अन्य जिलों जैसे भरतपुर, अलवर, सवाई माधोपुर और बूंदी के संबंध में प्रस्ताव किये गए हैं लेकिन जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Withdrawal of Concessional Rates of Duty Applicable to Khandsari Units

\*173. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently withdrawn the concessional rates of duty applicable to Khandsari units working under the normal procedure and have also revised the duty on Khandsari sugar and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of persons thrown out of employment as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have been made by Government for their employment and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Having regard to the prevailing prices of Khandhari sugar, and the need to ensure adequate supply of cane to the various sectors of the sugar industry in order to maximise sugar production, the excise duty on Khandhari sugar has been revised.

(b) Government consider that the increase in the duty will not lead to any unemployment.

(c) In view of the reply to (b) above, the question does not arise.

**Withdrawal of Countervailing Duties Imposed by U.S. on India's Textile Exports**

\*174. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the countervailing duties imposed by USA on India's textile exports have been withdrawn by now;

(b) whether all the textile cargo held up at various American Ports had been cleared up by now; and

(c) whether this withdrawal applies to other exports from India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Countervailing duties imposed provisionally on certain textile products have been withdrawn.

(b) Government have no information that any shipments of textiles were detained on this account.

(c) No, Sir.

**Invitation to Oil Nations for Investment in India**

\*175. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have invited oil Nations to invest money on a priority basis in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries who have shown their willingness to invest in this country; and

(c) the foreign exchange which is likely to be invested during the next five years under this invitation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Taking into account the interest shown by some Oil Exporting Developing Countries for investment in India Government have decided to provide the following investment facilities:

- (i) Investment from oil exporting developing countries may be permitted in new companies even if it is in the nature of portfolio investment.
- (ii) Such investments should not exceed 40 per cent in the equity.
- (iii) The new companies should be export-oriented or should undertake manufacturing activities covered under Appendix I of the Industrial Policy of 1973.
- (iv) Investment on the aforesaid pattern may be allowed in hotels.
- (v) Investment may also be allowed in new hospital projects and such hospitals should have adequate provision for out door and emergency medical



service to the general public and also for a minimum percentage of occupancy by Indian Public.

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

(c) while it is difficult to indicate the likely size of investment during the next five years, it is hoped that the response would be adequate and encouraging.

**Statement made by the Minister about Export of essential commodities**

\*176. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in his address to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi on October 28th, 1980 he stated that in the coming years essential commodities will have to be exported for earning foreign exchange;

(b) if so, what are the essential commodities that are proposed to be exported; and

(c) what are the essential commodities that are being exported now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In an address to the annual meeting of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, it was observed that we will have to make sacrifices in the domestic front to make available supplies of essential commodities for export to earn foreign exchange in the coming years. The reference was made in the light of the seriousness of the anticipated foreign exchange situation.

(b) and (c). A number of essential commodities of mass consumption nature are banned for export. In respect of other essential commodities, as far as possible, such exports are regulated through quota ceilings, fixa-

tion of minimum export prices and through canalising agencies. Some of the principal essential commodities which are allowed for export are meat, rice, vegetables, gur, chillies, tea, cloth, matches and fish. The export policy for essential commodities is reviewed from time to time in the light of emerging supply-demand situation. As such, it is difficult to specify the names of essential commodities that we may export in the future.

**केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर कानूनों में संशोधन**

\*177. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल ही में यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर कानूनों में मूलभूत संशोधन करने और उनके लिये प्रगतिशील दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिंसोदिया) : (क) मैंने, विभिन्न अवसरों पर कर-कानूनों को सरल बनाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख किया है, ताकि उनकी प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से अधिक प्रभावी, कर-निर्धारितियों की समझ में आने योग्य तथा सरलतापूर्वक पालन किये जाने योग्य बनाया जा सके।

(ख) जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क संरचना को सरल बनाने का संबंध है, इसके लिए सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। चूंकि यह कराधान का मामला है, इसलिए सरकार के निर्णयों की जानकारी वार्षिक बजट में दी जायगी। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानून का संबंध है,

उसको सरल बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से वर्तमान कानून को समेकित करके उसमें संशोधन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस निमित्त तैयार किए गए विधेयक के प्रारूप की जांच की जा रही है।

जहां तक प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों का संबंध है, सरकार, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उन्हें सरल बनाने के लिए उनमें संशोधन करना चाहती है। संशोधन संबंधी व्यौरों को शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दिया जायगा।

**China to purchase Virginia Tobacco from India**

\*178. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has agreed to purchase virginia tobacco from India;

(b) whether the modalities of the deal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Export of tobacco is not canalised and the importing countries are free to purchase tobacco from Indian exporters of their choice. According to the information available, China has signed contracts with 9 Indian exporters for purchase of 8,990 tonnes of virginia tobacco valued at about Rs. 16 crores during 1980-81.

**Cardamom Pooling**

\*179. SHRI A. A. RAHIM;  
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to introduce pooled system of marketing for cardamom;

(b) if so, whether the protests from the small growers of cardamom from Kerala have been taken into consideration;

(c) the attitude of the Cardamom Board in this regard; and

(d) whether it will not adversely affect the price of Green Bold cardamom produced in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d): In the context of the lower realisations for the cardamom growers in Karnataka, there have been suggestions for measures to provide remunerative prices to cardamom growers in Karnataka which include a system of pooled marketing for cardamom. The matter is being examined in all its aspects.

(c) The Cardamom Board discussed 'Pooling of Karnataka Cardamom' at its meeting held at Bangalore on 29-8-1980 when it decided to set up a sub-committee for studying the marketing system in Karnataka and to advise the Board to evolve a sound marketing strategy for Karnataka cardamom.

**Commodities taken out of the purview of the States for imposition of Sales-tax**

\*181. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have certain commodities been taken out of the purview of the States' right to impose sales tax;

(b) if so, what are the commodities;

(c) have any States objected to this;

(d) if so, which are those States;

(e) has it been pointed out to Government that this is tantamount to curtailment of the powers of the States; and

(f) what is the legal basis for overruling the objection of the States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):** (a) to (c): Under Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, States have powers to levy taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, subject to the provisions of Entry 92-A of List I of the said Schedule. No commodity has been taken out of the purview of the States' right to impose sales tax. However, on the recommendations of the National Development Council and with the concurrence of the State Governments sales tax levied in different States on sugar, tobacco and textiles was replaced by additional excise duty in December, 1957. The Additional Duties of excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for levy and collection of additional duties of excise on these commodities and for the distribution of net proceeds thereof among the States. The Act does not debar the States from levying sales tax on these commodities but it lays down that if during any financial year there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of these commodities under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that financial year from the net proceeds of additional excise duties unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs. Further, in exercise of powers under Article 286(3) of the Constitution, the Parliament has declared certain goods including the three commodities mentioned above as of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce and has prescribed certain restrictions and conditions subject to which States can levy tax on the sale or purchase of such goods. All States have so far refrained from levying tax on the three commodities mentioned above on which additional excise duty is presently leviable. The present Government of West Bengal has, however, filed a suit in the Supreme Court against the Union of India challenging, among other things, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

2. The Chief Ministers' Conference on sales tax held in New Delhi on the 16th and 17th September, 1980 has recommended *inter alia* that sales tax on life saving drugs listed as such by the Hathi Committee and vanaspati be replaced by additional excise duties. The States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal were opposed to this recommendation as in their opinion it would affect their revenues and place restrictions on the powers of the State Governments to levy tax. Further, the West Bengal Government expressed their dissent as the State Government had filed a suit against Union of India challenging, among other things the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and the matter was still pending in the Supreme Court.

#### Trade Agreements

1593. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state number of trade agreements and the volume of trade arrived at with developed capitalist countries, socialist countries and with the developing countries during the year 1980-81 country-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** No fresh trade agreement has been concluded by India with any country during 1980-81. However, on the expiry of the trade agreement with Bangladesh, a developing country, a new trade agreement was signed in October, 1980.

The volume of trade with Bangladesh during 1980-81 is not yet available.

#### Money in Circulation

1594. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total money in circulation in the country at present and its increase with month-wise break up for the last two years;

(b) increase in the Gross National Product for the same period;

(c) increase in the inflation (price-rise) for the same period with month-wise break up;

(d) whether the gap between increase in money supply and the G.N.P. is the only reason for price rise, if so, facts in details; and

(e) steps taken to contain inflation?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) The outstanding money supply with the public for the week ended October 31, 1980 (the latest week for which information is available) stood at Rs. 22599 crores. A statement showing month-wise percentage variations in money supply with the public during the financial years 1978-79 and 1979-80 is enclosed as Statement I.

(b) Quick estimate of Gross National Product at current prices for the year 1978-79 showed an increase of 7.4 per cent. Official estimate of Gross National Product for 1979-80 is not yet available.

(c) Month-wise rate of inflation as measured by the monthly average of Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1970-71=100) during the financial years 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given in the enclosed statement at Statement II.

(d) The gap between the growth rates in money supply and real gross National Product is an important reason for the rise in the price level. However, there are other factors such as supply constraints caused by the failure of infrastructure, the rise in oil prices, increase in certain administered prices and severe drought during 1979-80 which have also contributed to the rise in the price level in the country.

(e) The Government has taken a number of steps to contain inflation. These include: (i) strengthening of public distribution system; (ii) augmenting internal supplies through imports; (iii) restraining undue expansion

in money supply; (iv) curbing anti-social activities such as hoarding and black-marketeering; and (v) increasing production. The Government is keeping a careful watch on the emerging situation and further steps would be taken as and when necessary.

**Statement-I**

*Month-wise variations in Money Supply with the public based on figures as on 1st Friday of each month*

	(Percentage)	
	1978-79	1979-80
April . . . . .	+1.7	+1.0
May . . . . .	+1.9	+2.2
June . . . . .	+2.2	+3.6
July . . . . .	-1.7	-0.6
August . . . . .	-1.1	-1.5
September . . . . .	+0.2	+0.5
October . . . . .	+2.4	+2.2
November . . . . .	+1.7	-0.1
December . . . . .	+6.0	+3.4
January . . . . .	+1.4	-0.1
February . . . . .	-1.0	-0.2
March . . . . .	+3.8	+0.8

**Statement-II**

*Month-wise rate of inflation based on monthly average of wholesale Price Index (Base : 1970-71 = 100)*

	(Percentage)	
	1978-79	1979-80
April . . . . .	-0.2	+3.4
May . . . . .	+0.3	+1.5
June . . . . .	+0.9	+2.0
July . . . . .	+1.1	+4.6

1	2	3
August . . . . .	Neg.	+3.2
September . . . . .	-0.2	+1.2
October . . . . .	+0.5	+0.4
November . . . . .	No change	Neg.
December . . . . .	-1.1	+2.3
January . . . . .	+0.1	+0.3
February . . . . .	-0.5	+1.1
March . . . . .	+2.4	+1.0

### अफीम की खेती वाले क्षेत्र को कम करना

1595. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष अफीम की खेती वाले क्षेत्र को कम कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो समूचे देश में कुल कितना हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र कम किया गया है; और

(ख) उक्त जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अफीम की खेती वाले क्षेत्र को घटाया गया है तथा इस प्रकार कम किया गया क्षेत्र कितना हेक्टेयर है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां। फसल वर्ष 1979-80 में, पोस्त की काश्त के लिए लाइसेंसशुदा 40,172 हेक्टेयर रकबे के मुकाबले चालू फसल मौसम अर्थात् वर्ष 1980-81 में काश्त के लिए लाइसेंसशुदा रकबा लगभग 36,671.54 हेक्टेयर है।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Tourist Lodges in North Bengal

1596. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tourist Lodges in North Bengal Districts;

(b) District-wise break-up of the Tourist Lodges with the names of location;

(c) the number of tourists visited during the year 1979-80 in each Tourist Lodge;

(d) the sum of money spent by each centre; and

(e) reason for not opening any centre at Buxa-Fort, the historical place of North Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, the State Government runs 9 Tourist Lodges in North Bengal Districts as follows:—

District Darjeeling 7: (Darjeeling, Maples, Tiger Hill, Sailabash, Kalimpong, Shangrila and Siliguri) Jalpaiguri-1; Malda-1.

(c) Darjeeling Tourist Lodge	7,046
Maples Tourist Lodge . . . . .	2,218
Tiger Hill Tourist Lodge	701
Sailabash Tourist Lodge . . . . .	2,883
Kalimpong Tourist Lodge	857
Shangrila Tourist Lodge . . . . .	1,809
Siliguri Tourist Lodge . . . . .	1,836
Madarihat Tourist Lodge (Jalpaiguri District) . . . . .	2,114
Malda Tourist Lodge . . . . .	4,119

(d) Capital expenditure sanctioned for the Tourist Lodges is given as follows:

	Rs.
Darjeeling Tourist Lodge . . . . .	22,76,305
Maples Tourist Lodge . . . . .	3,21,940
Tiger Hill Tourist Lodge	4,33,950
Sailabash Tourist Lodge . . . . .	7,32,806

	Rs.
Kalimpong Tourist Lodge	3,33,772
Shangrilla Tourist Lodge .	1,58,633
Siliguri Tourist Lodge .	1,38,052
Madarihat Tourist Lodge	12,70,000
Malda Tourist Lodge .	6,15,982

(e) The question of constructing a Tourist Lodge at Buxa-Fort is under examination by the Government of West Bengal.

#### Registration of Pitts-S-2A Aircraft

1597. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aircraft PITTS-S-2A was registered by M/s Thomas Mouget with Director General of Civil Aviation on 19th June, 1980;

(b) whether the registration marks of the aircraft were TV-EGN; and

(c) if so, on which date the aircraft was brought to India?

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

(b) No, Sir. The registration marks of the aircrafts were VT-EGN.

(c) The aircraft arrived in Bombay in March, 1977.

#### Agitation over imposition of Tax on Hotel Luxuries

1598. SHRI N. E. HORO:  
PROF. MADHU  
DAN-DAVATE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the hoteliers and lodging houses are agitated over the recent ordinance imposing a tax on hotel luxuries;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether Government have considered their grievances in order to attract more foreign tourists; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that hoteliers and travel agents are afraid that foreign tourists traffic in the coming season may be severely hit?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No ordinance imposing a tax on hotel luxuries has been issued by Government. However, the Hotel-Receipts Tax Bill, 1980 has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 27-11-80.

(b) to (d). The Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations of India and the Travel Agents Association of India have represented against the imposition of the proposed tax on the apprehension that it may have adverse effect on tourism to India. Their views have been taken into consideration.

#### Recruitment of local people in Bhilai Refractory Unit

1599. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether local persons are being ignored in Bhilai Refractory Plant and high officers are recruiting their own people, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of local people and outsiders working in Bhilai Refractory Plant, separately;

(c) whether Government propose to impose a ban on the recruitment of outsiders and accord priority to providing employment to the local unemployed persons; if not reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) The number of local people and outsiders working in the Bhilai Refractory Plant as on 1-11-1980 are as follows:

Total number of non-executive employees . . . . .	709
Executives . . . . .	39

Local	Others	Total	% of local persons
681 . . . . .	28	709	96%

Out of 39 Executives, 21 are erst-while Bhilai Steel Plant/SAIL employees and only 4 have been transferred from other units of Bharat Refractories Limited.

(c) and (d): In view of the figures indicated above, there is no need to issue further orders imposing a ban on the recruitment of outsiders.

**बनस्पति तेल तैयार करने के लिये मूंगफली के तेल के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबन्ध**

1600. श्री हीरा लाल परमार :  
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूंगफली के तेल (बनस्पति तेल) के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के कारण किसान को उनके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है और इसी फसल में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त प्रतिबन्ध को हटाये जाने से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध कब तक हटाये जाने की संभावना है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) और (ख) मूंगफली के तेल के उत्पादन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध

नहीं लगाया गया है। तथापि, इस तेल की पर्याप्त मात्रा उपभोक्ताओं की सीधी खपत के लिये उपलब्ध हो सके, इस दृष्टि से मार्च, 1977 से बनस्पति के उत्पादन में इस का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है। यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि इस के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को लाभकर मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, या इस प्रतिबन्ध से मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है। यद्यपि, यह प्रतिबन्ध मार्च 1977 से लगाया गया, तथापि वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान मूंगफली का उत्पादन 1976-77 के उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक था। यहां तक कि 1979-80 में, जबकि व्यापक सूखे के कारण उत्पादन में गिरावट आई थी, इस का उत्पादन 1976-77 की तुलना में अधिक था और इसी स्थिति के चालू फसल में बने रहने की संभावना है।

बनस्पति के उत्पादन में मूंगफली के तेल पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Policy to allow oil exporting nations to invest equity investment of company**

1602. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow oil exporting nations to invest in priority and export oriented firms to a maximum of 40 per cent

of the equity investment of the company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it would be a departure from the previous policy of Government; if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Press Note dated the 28th October, 1980 detailing the facility for investment in the country by oil exporting developing countries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1480/81]. It would be clear from this that an attempt has been made to create a facility within the framework of the existing investment policy of the Government.

**Import of Coal from Canada and Australia**

**1603. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government were actively considering a proposal to enter into a long term contract for import of two to five million tonnes of coal annually from Canada and Australia;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). A suggestion has been made to the Government that in the interest of conservation of our limited reserves of coking coal and to supplement the inadequate supplies of the indigenous coking coal to the integrated steel plants, we may import coking coal having low ash content, on a long term basis. Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

**Increase in smuggling into Punjab across Indo-Pak Border**

**1604. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming increase in smuggling of opium, arms and other commodities into Punjab from across the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the details and value of goods seized during the last six months; and

(c) the steps taken, by Government to check the smuggling?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). Government have no information whether there is any increase in the smuggling of goods into Punjab from across the Indo-Pakistan border. However, Government have information regarding the items that are sensitive to being smuggled, and the value of such goods seized during the six-months period May 1980 to October 1980 while being attempted to be smuggled, into Punjab from across the Indo-Pakistan border, which are as follows:—

Item	Approximate Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Gold . . . . .	2.60
2. Fire arms . . . . .	2.29
3. Opium . . . . .	0.95
4. Indian currency . . . . .	0.90
5. Watches . . . . .	0.88

(c) Anti-smuggling measures along the Indo-Pakistan border have been intensified and the Customs authorities, State Police and Border Security Force in the region have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the border.



**Number of Steel Industries functioning under the licensed capacity**

1605. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial units are functioning under the licensed capacity in the field of steel; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure optimum utilisation of their licensed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Six industrial units in the public sector and 361 units in the private/joint sector are functioning under their licensed capacities in the steel sector.

(b) The production in the public sector plants and the integrated steel plant of Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), in the private sector, has suffered from inadequate supply of power and coal, high ash content of the coal supplied and non-availability of railway wagons. The Steel Authority of India Limited and the management of TISCO are constantly liaising with the agencies concerned to affect improvements in these matters. The Department of Steel is also in continuous touch with the respective Ministries in the Government of India. Besides, a review is undertaken every week by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure. Import of low ash coking coal has been resorted to and generation from the captive power plants has been maximised. More captive power generating capacity has been sanctioned for the Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants. Constant dialogue is also maintained by the management of plants with the unions in an effort to keep the industrial relations on an even keel.

The following steps have also been taken to rehabilitate min-steel plants and boost their production:—

(1) Excise duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been reduced,

(ii) Import duty on melting scrap has been abolished,

(iii) Direct import of ferrous scrap by actual users was allowed, as an ad-hoc measure,

(iv) Excise duty on certain grades of heavy melting scrap procured from integrated steel plants was abolished,

(v) Mini steel plants were allowed to diversify production into certain grades of carbon and alloy steels.

(vi) Mini steel plants have been permitted to set up captive rolling facilities in a selective way,

(vii) Financial institutions have agreed to consider financial assistance on a selective basis,

(viii) Import of graphite electrodes was temporarily allowed during the period of shortages,

(ix) Industrial Development Bank of India has included diversification of mini steel plants in the list of projects eligible for getting soft loans,

(x) Electric Arc Furnaces are being allowed to instal continuous casting machines.

(xi) Import of Sponge Iron has been permitted and indigenous production is being encouraged, ship-breaking industry is also being encouraged to provide melting and rerolling scrap in increasing quantities, and

(xii) Automatic growth of ferro alloys industry has been permitted.

**Proposal to increase the prices of controlled cloth**

1606. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to increase the prices of controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Various aspects of the controlled cloth scheme including the price of controlled cloth, are under review. Details have not yet been finalised.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जूट के उत्पादन में कमी

1607. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीम पुर, सीतापुर आदि जिलों में जूट के उत्पादन में कमी का कारण किसानों को उचित मूल्य न मिलना और उस क्षेत्र में इसकी कम खपत थी : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस जूट उत्पादक क्षेत्र में जूट पर आधारित

कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है अथवा सरकार का गैर सरकारी उद्योग की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विवरण क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) संलग्न विवरण से यह पता चलता है कि गत 5 वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में पटसन के उत्पादन में कोई खास गिरावट नहीं आई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । केवल लखीमपुर खेरी/सीतापुर में पैदा होने वाले पटसन से पटसन के वस्त्र बनाना तकनीकी दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं है । वास्तव में उत्तर प्रदेश में पटसन मिलें उचित बैच मिक्स के लिये अन्य राज्यों के पटसन का इस्तेमाल कर रही है ।

विवरण

उत्पादन 180 किलोग्राम की गाड़ें

जिला	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
लखीमपुर	21,394	35,589	40,123	45,494	37,514
सीतापुर	3,972	6,611	1,428	1,694	12,312
देवरिया	3,922	2,833	217	1,361	12,695
गोंडा	3,972	13,706	6,928	12,333	7,589
बहराईच	8,183	11,367	12,739	26,683	8,084
योग	41,443	70,106	61,435	87,565	78,194

Steps to improve performance of Public Sector Units in Key Sector

1608. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of public sector units in key sectors like steel, heavy engineering, chemicals and

fertilizers has been dismal in the first quarter of April to July, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the same position remained in these sectors after July also and the position in November is the same;

(c) whether the performance of heavy units is also not encouraging;

(d) whether all these units are undergoing heavy losses; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard and improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The performance of public sector units in the first quarter of April to July, 1980 shows a mixed pattern. In the steel sector, the production of both Ingot and Saleable Steel has shown some decline in the first quarter of 1980-81, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In the heavy engineering sector, Bhopal and Hyderabad units of BHEL, Jessops & Co., Braithwaite, Burn Standard, tractors and watch making units of HMT, MAMC, Richardson & Cruddas, etc. recorded increased production and improved their capacity utilisation in the first quarter of 1980-81, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year; on the other hand, some enterprises in the engineering sector have registered fall in production. In the fertilizer sector, the output in the first quarter of 1980-81 has shown a decline of about 10 per cent.

(b) and (c). As compared to the first quarter of 1980-81 there has been distinct improvement in public sector units in key sectors in the second quarter. With the improved trend of production, it is envisaged that the performance would show further improvement, although it is too early to give a total picture for the month of November.

(d) In the first quarter 1980-81, Steel Authority of India Ltd., all Fertilizer units excepting Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers, Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels, Braithwaite & Co., Burn Standard Co., Heavy Engineering Corporation, Jessop & Co., Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, etc. have incurred losses, while Hindustan Machine Tools, National Minerals Development Corporation, Bharat Gold

Mines, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., etc., have made net profit. As such, it cannot be inferred that all these units are incurring heavy losses.

(e) Government is keeping a close watch on the performance of public enterprises through periodical reviews. Among the steps taken, it may be mentioned that Government have recently appointed an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Member (Industry) Planning Commission, to examine the working of several selected public enterprises in the key sectors. The Committee would identify the steps necessary to improve the performance of public enterprises. The Committee's work is in progress.

#### High Officials sent abroad

1609. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of high officials sent abroad on Government work after January 1980; and

(b) the number of persons out of them belonging to SC and ST, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

#### भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशों में किया गया पूंजी निवेश

1610. श्री बीरलत राम सारण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन औद्योगिक गृहों के नाम का जिन्होंने विदेशों में स्वयं अपना अन्य लोगों के साथ पूंजी निवेश किया है तथा उन देशों और उद्योगों के नाम एवं उनमें किए गए निवेश की राशि क्या है ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशों में

किए गए पूंजी निवेश से भारतीय सर्व-व्यक्तता द्वारा प्रकृत लाभ क्या है; और

(ग) वे क्या कारण थे जिनके आधार पर उपरोक्त ढंग से विदेशों में पूंजी निवेश तथा उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अनुमति दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन :

(क) तथा (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जैसे ही वह उपलब्ध हो जाएगी उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 27 के उपबंधों के अनुसार भारत से बाहर के व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों में सहयोग करने अथवा उनके कारबार में भाग लेने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुमोदन आवश्यक है ।

विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्तावों पर वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की विदेशी संयुक्त उद्यम संबंधी अन्तर मन्त्रालयिक समिति विचार करती है । संयुक्त उद्यमों के प्रस्तावों का अनुमोदन करते समय निम्न-लिखित मुख्य मार्ग निर्देश समिति द्वारा दृष्टि में रखे जाते हैं —

(i) विदेशों के संयुक्त उद्यमों में भारतीय भागीदारी सामान्य रूप से भारत की किसी निश्चित संस्था के माध्यम से होनी चाहिए, जिसके पास आवश्यक अनुभव और तकनीकी क्षमता हो । भारतीय भागीदारी सामान्य रूप से संयंत्र मशीनरी तथा प्राद्योगिकी की शक्ति में होनी चाहिए जिसके लिए अनुमति दी जाती है ।

(ii) औद्योगिक तथा विनिर्माण संबंधी संयुक्त उद्यमों की योजनाएं तकनीकी और वित्तीय दृष्टि से सक्षम होनी चाहिए और उनके समर्थन में उनके साथ विस्तृत परि-योजना रिपोर्ट नगद व्यवहार के विवरण तथा लाभ के पूर्वानुमान भी होने चाहिए । वाणिज्यिक/व्यापारिक/सेवा संबंधी उद्यमों

की योजनाओं के साथ सामान्यतः व्यवहार्यता सम्भव तथा अन्य पूर्वानुमान संज्ञान होने चाहिए ।

(iii) सामान्य रूप से सामान्य श्रेय पूंजी में अंशदान करने के लिए नगद प्रेषणाओं की हजाजत नहीं दी जाती लेकिन कई कठिन और पात्रतापूर्ण मामलों पर उनके गुणावगुण के आधार पर तथा सहयोग के क्षेत्रों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है । उदाहरण के लिए नगद प्रेषणाओं के संबंध में हजाजत देने के लिए परामर्शदात्री तथा अन्य सेवा संबंधी उद्यमों के मामले में विचार किया जाता है । इस प्रकार के मामलों पर विचार करत समय इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जाती है कि पूंजीगत वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं का आरवान निर्यात काफी लम्बे असे तक किए जाने का विचार है ।

जहां तक सहायक कम्पनियों की स्थापना का संबंध है विद्यमान नीति यह है कि बहुत ही अपवादिक मामलों में विदेशों में सहायक कम्पनियों की स्थापना की हजाजत ऐसी दशा में दी जाए जबकि सरकार पूर्णतः इस बात से संतुष्ट हो जाए की शाखा कार्यालय मेजबान देश में स्थिति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं कर सकता और यह कि निर्यात संवर्धन तथा विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन की दृष्टि से शाखा कार्यालय के मुकाबले सहायक कम्पनी ज्यादा लाभ-दायक सिद्ध होगी ।

#### US Economic policy towards India

1611 SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV;  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late, there has been significant change in the US economic policy towards India which has intensified the country's economic crisis;

(b) its likely impact on the country's developmental programme; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard to the change in the US economic policy towards India?

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

As far as we are aware, of late, there has been no significant change in the US economic policy towards India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Opening of branch of bank in Mulund colony, Bombay**

**1612. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for many years, by the residents of Mulund Colony—Bombay, for opening of a new branch of a bank in their locality; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to set up a new bank branch and the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) While bank branches exist in Mulund—Bombay, residents of Mulund (West) Colony—Bombay have represented for opening of a bank office in the colony.

(b) In terms of their branch licensing policy for the years 1979—1981 directed towards securing branch expansion, primarily in the rural and semi-urban areas of deficit districts, the Reserve Bank have been devoting their attention and effort towards completing the task of allocation of such centres in consultation with the State Governments. They have now reported that proposals for branch expansion at a few metropolitan centres are proposed to be considered soon when the request of the residents of Bombay Mulund (West Colony) will also be kept in view.

**Clearance of consignments of L-base from Hungary by customs authorities**

**1613. SHRI CHANDRA BHALMUNI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that letter of authority holder is responsible for any breach of law during the course of imports on behalf of actual user licence holders;

(b) if not, the reasons for Customs clearance of several consignments of L-Base from Hungary, imported by State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd.; and

(c) whether the names and addresses of actual user licence holders were missing from the documents presented to them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) Under the Import Trade Control Policy, a licence holder may appoint any person as his agent for arranging imports under the licence and give to such agent a Letter of Authority for this purpose. The functions of the Letter of Authority holder are, however, limited to placing the order for the goods, opening Letter of Credit, making remittance of payment for the goods and clearing the goods through the Customs on behalf of the licence holder. If there is any violation of the Import Control Regulations or any other relevant regulations in the course of import of the goods by the Letter of Authority holder, he is responsible.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The names and addresses of Actual User licence holders were indicated in the documents presented to the Customs authorities by the State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited on behalf of the licence holders.

**Co-relation between wholesale and Retail price of Essential Commodities**

1614. SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in September 1980 the Minister had declared that Government will take drastic action against trade and industry if the retail price do rule in accordance with the wholesale price;

(b) What is the present co-relation between the wholesale price and the retail price of essential commodities in the five Metropolitan cities of our country; and

(c) whether Government feel happy about the present co-relationship between the two prices and if not, what drastic steps they propose to take to rationalise the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (c). The Union Minister of Civil Supplies has made no such statement. Conclusive co-relationship between the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities has yet to be determined. To keep them in line with each other, several measures have been taken which include expansion and streamlining of the public distribution system. The network of consumer cooperatives is also being expanded. Efforts are being made to improve the transportation of goods so as to avoid localised shortages of temporary nature. From time to time State Governments are being requested to vigorously implement various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and orders issued thereunder including stocks and price display order. Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 1977 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

**जोधपुर को जाने वाली विमान सेवा को नियमित करना**

1615. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर के लिए सप्ताह में तीन दिन विमान सेवा हाल ही में आरम्भ की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सेवा को नियमित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए, इस सेवा का परिचालन शीतकालीन समयावधि के दौरान अर्थात् मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है । उसके पश्चात् समयावधि में यातायात की मांग की पूर्ति करने के लिए फेर-बदल किया जा सकता है ।

**Lifting of ban on export of Mutton**

1616. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have very recently lifted the ban on the export of mutton on the behest of mutton exporters;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that this will cause big rise in the internal market price of mutton which will be outside the reach of the most of the people;

(c) what is the reason for this sudden decision in a protein starved country;

(d) whether Government are having a target of exporting meat to the tune of 8 lakhs tonnes;

(e) if so, whether they have consulted the Health and Nutrition Authorities in this regard;

(f) whether they are going to establish a National Meat Board; and

(g) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The ban on the export of only sheep meat has been lifted recently. Export of Goat Meat continues to be completely banned.

(b) and (c). Export of sheep meat is allowed within a ceiling of 7500 tonnes per annum. Various safeguards are also provided in the export policy of sheep meat so that these exports do not have any adverse impact on internal prices.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). No decision on the proposal of setting up a Meat Board has yet been taken. The question of working out details will arise only when a final decision is arrived at.

#### **C.B.I. cases initiated against officers of nationalised banks**

1617. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise and Bank-wise break up of CBI cases instituted against the officers of nationalised banks during the past three years;

(b) how many cases have been dropped; and

(c) the nature of punishment awarded in cases that have been finalised?

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

Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Strike by drivers and conductors of Rourkela Steel Plant**

1618. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the month long strike by 350 drivers and conductors of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to resolve the crisis?

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

(b) An understanding was reached between the Management and the recognised Union (Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha) and the strike was called off on the 15th October, 1980.

#### **Financial assistance to States for public distribution system**

1619. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific scheme to provide credit facilities at concessional rates to the State Governments for financing the public distribution system in the States;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance has so far been provided to the State Governments to finance such public distribution system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). Government has under consideration a proposal for giving cash credit facility at concessional

rates of interest to agencies nominated by the State Governments for public distribution of essential commodities.

### Shortfall of Steel

1620. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had projected at the beginning of current financial year that the steel shortfall would be 1.4 million tonnes compared to the estimated demand and had planned to meet the gap by imports, both under the buffer import scheme and the 'back to back' import scheme, roughly in equal proportions;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the gap has further widened by the production loss in the last 6 months; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In order to meet the gap between indigenous production and demand, Government have been following a liberal import policy. In addition to the imports by SAIL under the 'Buffer' and 'Back to back' schemes, actual users have also been given the facility of direct imports under the automatic licensing of 'Restricted' items and a few items under Open General Licence. It is expected that with all these imports the gap would be met.

It is true that at the beginning of the year SAIL had planned to import 1.46 million tonnes in all of which 6,92,000 tonnes were to be under the buffer scheme. While the imports under the buffer scheme will be as planned, back to back imports depend on the registration by interested actual

users with SAIL. From the trend of registration so far, it appears that there may not be need for any upward revision of the imports planned earlier.

The actual shortfall in production of saleable steel as compared to the target during the six months April—September, 1980 in the integrated steel plants has been 7,39,000 tonnes. The main reasons for this shortfall are inadequate availability of coking coal and sever shortage of power.

### Amount asked for by Government of Tamil Nadu from LIC

1621. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has asked Life Insurance Corporation to finance Rs. 95 crore programme of construction and renovation of school building in the State; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(b) The statutory framework for LIC's investments provides that not less than 75 per cent of annual accretions to the LIC's Controlled Fund shall be invested in Government Securities, other approved securities and loans for socially oriented schemes. The socially oriented schemes for which the LIC may give loans have been settled in consultation with the Planning Commission and in this sector the LIC gives loans to the following:—

(i) State Governments for housing.

(ii) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(iii) Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies.

(iv) State Electricity Boards.



(v) Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes.

(vi) Sugar Cooperatives.

(vii) Industrial Estates.

(viii) State Road Transport Corporations.

Schemes for construction and renovation of school buildings are not included in the socially oriented schemes for which the LIC may grant loans.

अभ्रक व्यापार और संकट का सामना कर रहे कर्मचारी

1622. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभ्रक व्यापार तथा उसके कर्मचारियों को गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने उनको तथा अध्यक्ष, बिहार ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने उनके विभाग को इस समस्या के हल के लिए कोई पत्र लिखा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) : यद्यपि अभ्रक उद्योग का सुधार करने के लिए कुछ संसद् सदस्यों तथा अध्यक्ष, बिहार ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, तथापि सरकार को मिलने वाली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार अभ्रक व्यापार द्वारा किसी प्रकार के संकट का सामना नहीं किया जा रहा है। प्राप्त पत्रों में

उल्लिखित मुख्य मुद्दे निम्नोक्त से सम्बन्धित

(1) बड़े पैमाने पर अभ्रक फैब्रीकेशन तथा निर्माण उद्योग आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता ;

(2) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम (मिटको) द्वारा उन अभ्रक कर्मचारियों का खपाया जाना जो सं० 5 से कम आकार वाले अभ्रक को शेयरिंग फार्मूले के साथ पुनः सम्बद्ध करने के फलस्वरूप तथाकथित छंटनी का सामना कर रहे हैं; और

(3) मिटको उन अभ्रक व्यापारियों को एफ ए एस कीमतों से 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक कम भुगतान कर रहा है जो मिटको को अभ्रक की सप्लाई करते हैं।

(घ) अभ्रक फैब्रीकेशन तथा निर्माण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही मिटको द्वारा पहले ही की जा रही है। अभ्रक कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

#### Demand and Supply of Coarse Cloth

1623. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of coarse cloth in the country vis-a-vis demand and how much of its is being produced by the Mills and the handloom sectors respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that mills are reluctant to undertake manufacture of coarse cloth being non-profitable; and

(c) if so, in what way of Government propose to bridge the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Reference is perhaps to controlled cloth meant for the weaker sections of the population. Currently, about 400 million metres of controlled cloth comprising of Sarees, dhoties, long cloth, shirting and drill are manufactured in the mill sector and 200 million metres of sarees and dhoties in the handloom sector. The availability of this quantum over the entire population would come to one metre per annum but obviously this would not be an appropriate indicator, since this cloth is only meant for meeting the requirements of weaker sections of the population.

(b) No, Sir. There is no reluctance on the part of mills to manufacture this cloth since mills are reimbursed at cost of production.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Construction of aerodrom at Bijapur

1624. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the transport and accommodation facilities available for tourist visiting Bijapur;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to construct an aerodrome at Bijapur, if so, when;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to introduce 'Light and Sound' programme in the premises of world famous 'Gol Gumbaz'; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to install flood lights at 'Gol Gumbaz'?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The transport and accommodation facilities for tourists

visiting Bijapur are as indicated below:

Bijapur is connected by rail and road with major tourist centres in South India. India Tourism Development Corporation are operating a four room (10 beds) travellers' lodge at Bijapur. Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation operate a Tourist Home. In addition a circuit house, travellers' bungalow and an inspection bungalow are available.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

#### Insurance scheme in rural areas

1625. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the active consideration of the Government of India to introduce a special type of insurance scheme in rural areas to allow the client to pay premium as and when he had funds in his hands instead of regular intervals;

(b) if not, the aient feature of the scheme; and

(c) what are the hazards come in between to implement such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The LIC is examining the suggestion for evolving a special type of life insurance policy to suit the needs of people in rural areas whose income is subject to considerable fluctuation.

#### Defaults in re-payment after borrowing from banks by industrial units

1626. SHRI K. MALLANNA:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of industrial units have come to the notice of Government whose practice is to 'manage' to become sick and default in repayment after borrowing from

the banks and actually siphon the money for use elsewhere; and

(b) If so, the details regarding such small and medium scale sector units which had become sick and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b). Sickness in industrial units may be due to various reasons, diversion of funds by management also being one of them. The banks have taken a number of steps to prevent, to the extent possible, sickness in industrial units. Where the sick units are found to be potentially viable the banks consider a nursing programme for them. Such nursing assistance is closely monitored by the Banks. According to the latest data available as on the 30th June 1979, the number of industrial units which were sick for various reasons and enjoyed bank credit of Rs 1 crore and above was 345 and the number of small scale industrial units which were sick for various reasons was approximately 20,700.

**Air Flight between Bombay and Varanasi**

**1627. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Varanasi is not only famous from the tourism point of view but also for Varanasi Cloth and carpets;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that apart from the large number of tourists, considerable number of foreign buyers are also regularly coming to Varanasi to purchase clothes and carpets; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to consider starting a direct flight between Bombay and Varanasi?

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

(c) Indian Airlines has no plans at present, for introducing a direct service between Bombay and Varanasi.

एक हजार २० के करेंसी नोटों का प्रचलन बन्द किया जाना

**1628. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक हजार रुपये के करेंसी नोटों का प्रचलन कौन सी तिथि से बन्द किया गया था और प्रचलन बन्द किए जाने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) प्रचलन बन्द होने के कारण बैंकों में कितने मूल्य के नोटों को जमा किया गया है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री झार० बेंकटरामन):** (क) 16 जनवरी, 1978 की शाम को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी किए गए अध्यादेश जिसका नाम "उच्च मूल्य-वर्ग के बैंक नोट (विमुद्रीकरण) अध्यादेश 1978" था, के द्वारा 1000 रुपये; 5000 रुपये और 10,000 रुपये के ऊंचे मूल्य वर्ग के करेंसी नोटों का उस दिन के बाद से विमुद्रीकरण कर दिया गया। इस विकेन्द्रीकरण का उद्देश्य अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए हानिकारक कारबार अथवा गैर-कानूनी प्रयाजनों के लिए धन के गैर-कानूनी हस्तांतरण पर रोक लगाना था।

(ख) 24 जनवरी, 1978 को निश्चित तारीख के कुल 125.02 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के ऊंचे मूल्य-वर्ग के करेंसी नोट बैंकों और सरकारी कोषों से श्रेयणाश्रों (64.95 करोड़ रुपये) और जनता द्वारा श्रेयणाश्रों (60.07 करोड़ रुपये) के रूप में जमा कराए गए।

ती और पचास रुपये के नोटों को बन्द  
किये जाने का सुझाव

1629. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या  
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुद्रास्फीति  
को रोकने के लिए कुछ बड़े पर्यवसायियों  
ने 100 रुपये और 50 रुपये के नोटों को  
बन्द करने का सुझाव दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की  
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरमन) :

(क) सरकार की इस बात की जानकारी  
नहीं है कि कुछ प्रमुख पर्यवसायियों ने  
मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाने के लिए 100  
रुपये और 50 रुपये के नोटों का प्रचलन  
बन्द करने का सुझाव दिया है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं  
होता।

**Setting up of regional rural banks during Sixth Five Year Plan**

1630. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the  
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether 170 more regional rural  
banks during the Sixth Five Year Plan  
are being set up;

(b) if so, how many districts will be  
benefited;

(c) the district that will be covered;  
and

(d) whether any incentives are be-  
ing given to the nationalised banks for  
setting up these regional rural banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MA-  
BANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b).  
According to the projections made for  
the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85)  
105 more Regional Rural Banks are  
proposed to be set up bringing the  
total number of such banks to 170

covering 270 districts by the end of  
March, 1985.

(c) The identification of locations/  
districts for opening new Regional  
Rural Banks is a continuous process  
and the locations are decided by the  
Government on the recommendations  
of the Steering Committee for Re-  
gional Rural Banks in the Reserve  
Bank of India.

(d) The Regional Rural Banks are  
sponsored by the public sector banks.  
The Central Government, the concern-  
ed State Government, a sponsoring  
bank which is usually a public sector  
bank contribute to the share capital  
of the regional rural banks in the  
ratio of 50:15:35. No incentive is being  
given to the nationalised banks for  
setting up these banks. In fact,  
under the Regional Rural Banks  
Act the sponsoring banks are required  
to aid and assist their sponsored Re-  
gional Rural Banks in the initial years  
of their operation.

**Setback to Indian tea in international  
Export Market**

1631. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN  
DEV: Will the Minister of COM-  
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian tea is facing se-  
rious setback in the International Ex-  
port Market due to cut-throat competi-  
tion in prices from other International  
competitors like Ceylon, China etc; and

(b) if so, what steps his Ministry  
propose to take to safeguard the export  
of Indian tea in International Market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No,  
Sir. Despite competition from other  
ten exporting countries, the export of  
tea from India during January to  
September, 1980 is provisionally pla-  
ced at 151.46 million kgs. as against  
137.49 million kgs during the corres-  
ponding period of last year, thus  
showing an increase of about 14 mil-  
lion kgs.

(b) To safeguard our tea exports in  
the world market, the following steps  
have been taken by Government:

- (i) Abolition of the export duty on tea;
- (ii) re-introduction of the system of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports;
- (iii) placing the import of tea bag machinery under OGL;
- (iv) reduction in the import duty on tea bag machinery from 75 per cent to 25 per cent;
- (v) enhancement in the rate of cash compensatory support for packet tea and tea bags; and
- (vi) introduction of all industry rates of draw-back on imported materials for exports of tea bags.

In addition, tea Board's offices abroad continue to undertake various promotional measures for our tea exports including generic promotion, uni-national promotion, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, etc.

#### Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in rural areas of Gujarat

1632. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks have been opened in the villages particularly in rural areas to benefit the small farmers and backward areas in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the number of villages in Gujarat which are still without banking facilities; and

(c) the details regarding the branches of nationalised banks Government proposed to open during 1980-81 in the State of Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) District wise number of branches of commercial banks operating in the State of Gujarat as on 31st August 1980 is furnished in the Statement.

(b) Data as asked for is not available. However offices of banks operating in the rural/semi-urban areas of the state are expected to cater not only to the banking needs of the centres where they are located but also of surrounding villages.

(c) District wise licences/allotments pending with banks for opening their offices is also furnished in Annexure I. These are expected to be opened before the end of 1981.

#### Statement

*No. of branches of Nationalised Banks and Licences /Allotments pending in Gujarat State as on 31-8-80*

Districts	No. of Licence/ offices Allotments Function- pending	
	2	3
Ahmedabad . . . . .	39	2
Amerli . . . . .	12	—
Banaskantha . . . . .	24	2
Bhavnagar . . . . .	23	—
Broach . . . . .	28	2

	2	3
Bulsar . . . . .	81	4
Dangs . . . . .	2	—
Gandhinagar . . . . .	12	1
Jamnagar . . . . .	14	—
Junagadh . . . . .	19	—
Kaira . . . . .	114	—
Kutch . . . . .	57	—
Mehsana . . . . .	56	1
Panchmahals . . . . .	27	8
Rajkot . . . . .	23	6
Sabarkantha . . . . .	38	—
Surat . . . . .	77	4
Surendranagar . . . . .	5	—
Vadodara . . . . .	64	3
	715	33

### ITDC Hotels

1633. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many hotels through out India, the India Tourism Development Corporation is having;

(b) altogether, how much staff is working in these hotels;

(c) into how many categories above staff can be classified;

(d) how much of the staff is in the managerial cadre and how much of it is in the non-managerial cadre; and

(e) how much staff is working in the administrative office of ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) 20 Hotels.

(b) to (d). As on 31st March, 1980, 5314 employees were working in these hotels. Out of this 252 were managerial employees and the balance 5062 were non-managerial employees.

(e) As on 31st March, 1980, 451 employees were working in the administrative office of India Tourism Development Corporation.

### Production of controlled Cloth

1634. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the contribution of the private sector regarding the production of controlled cloth during the last five years *vis-a-vis* that of the public sector;

(b) what efforts are being made to increase the production of controlled cloth in view of heavy demand almost in each State; and

(c) whether there is any consideration to review the price structure of controlled cloth?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The quantity of controlled cloth produced by the non-NTC mills and by the National Textile Corporation mills during the last five years is as under:—

Year	Non-NTC Mills	N.T.C. Mills
	(in million sq. metres)	
1975-76	513.46	152.83
1976-77	324.40	39.94
1977-78	283.41	64.02
1978-79	171.03	196.76
1979-80	87.23	252.03

(b) and (c). Various aspects of the scheme of controlled cloth, including quantum of production and the price of controlled cloth, are currently under examination.

#### Postal Life Insurance Policies

1635. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Life Insurance is more beneficial than the schemes of Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not adopting such schemes by the LIC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Post Office Insurance Fund was started in 1883 for the benefit of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and subsequently, in stages, it was extended to employees of other Central Government Departments, employees of State Govern-

ments, local bodies etc. Even with these extensions, the essential character of the Fund has remained unchanged as being one maintained by the employer for his employees as a service facility.

The Fund is run as a Government Department without any agency organisation. It offers only a few plans viz. Endowment Assurances, Whole Life Assurances and Convertible Whole Life Assurance of insurance.

The LIC caters for the general public and provides a large variety of insurance covers including assurances of the type offered by Post Office Insurance Fund. The LIC operates through a sizable field force supported by publicity. By virtue of the limited nature of operations of the Post Office Insurance Fund, its procurement and servicing costs and, consequently its premium rates, are relatively low. While the LIC offers assurances, *inter alia*, of the type provided by the Post Office Insurance Fund, its premium rates are slightly higher owing mainly to larger expenditure on development and servicing.

अफीम की किस्म की जांच करने का तरीका

1636. श्री सत्यनारायण लटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अफीम की किस्म की जांच करने का वह तरीका क्या है जिसके आधार पर अफीम का श्रेणीकरण किया जाता है और तदनुसार किसानों को भुगतान किया जाता है;

(ख) अफीम का प्रति हेक्टेयर न्यूनतम उत्पादन कितना है जिसके आधार पर अफीम की खेती के लिए दुबारा पट्टा दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या अफीम उत्पादकों का कोई मुखिया नियुक्त किया जाता है और इस पद के लिए क्या क्या अर्हताएं और कार्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्ज मंत्री (श्री स्वाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) काश्तकारों द्वारा तौल केन्द्रों पर सौंपी गई अफीम का शुद्धता और गाढ़ता की दृष्टि से अनन्तिम वर्गीकरण, जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा मिलावटी पदार्थों की मात्रा का पता लगाने के लिये हाथ से छू कर, सूंघ कर, देख कर उसकी परख करके और साधारण रासायनिक परीक्षण के जरिये किया जाता है । इस विश्लेषण के आधार पर मूल्य का 90 प्रतिशत भुगतान कर दिया जाता है । बाद में, अफीम का विश्लेषण सरकारी अफीम कारखानों की प्रयोगशालाओं में किया जाता है और कारखानों की प्रयोगशाला द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर काश्तकारों को अन्तिम और अदायगी की जाती है ।

(ख) फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के लिये अफीम की काश्त हेतु निम्नतम अर्हत उपज 25 किलो ग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर नियत की गई है ।

(ग) जी, हां । 'मुखिया' (जिसे नम्बरदार कहा जाता है ) की नियुक्ति उच्चतम औसत उपज देने वाले पात्र काश्तकारों की सूची में से तथा इन शर्तों के अधीन की जाती है कि वह साक्षर हो और गांव में रहता हो तथा काश्तकारों को स्वीकार्य हो । वह शारीरिक दुर्बलता से पीड़ित नहीं होना चाहिए । नम्बरदार के मुख्य कार्य हैं पट्टेवन पैमाइश, फसल का निरीक्षण करने, तौल संबंधी कार्यों को पूरा करने में विभागीय अधिकारियों की सहायता करना और अफीम के काश्तकारों द्वारा प्रतिदिन निकाली जाने वाली अफीम का रिकार्ड रखना । उससे सामान्तया यह सुनिश्चित करने की आशा की जाती है कि काश्तकार अपनी समस्त उपज विभागीय अधिकारियों को सौंप देते हैं ।

Shifting of Hyderabad office of Steel Authority of India to Madhya Pradesh or New Delhi

1637. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to shifting the Hyderabad office of Steel Authority of India either to some places in Madhya Pradesh or to New Delhi where the Main Ministry exists; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for which the Head Office is at Hyderabad and Government have to pay T.A./D.A. bills to high officials who are frequently coming and going to New Delhi for official work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Head Office of the Steel Authority of India is located at New Delhi; only a Branch Office exists at Hyderabad for dealing with sales and distribution work, There is no proposal at



present to shift this Branch Office from its present location to any other place in Madhya Pradesh or to New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

**Petitions for Loan pending in Banks in Bihar**

1638. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2982 and 3105 on 4th July, 1980 regarding advance of credit by branches of nationalised banks in Bihar, opening of branches of nationalised and rural banks of Bihar respectively and state:

(a) what is the total number of applications for loans pending for more than four weeks district-wise and bank-wise in Bihar and block-wise and branch-wise in the districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani.

(b) whether all the licensed rural and semi-urban bank branches have, since been opened;

(c) if not, list of the pending ones in the district of Madhubani and Darbhanga and the number in other districts; and

(d) by which time entire number of rural, semi-urban bank branches required as per norm are proposed to be opened in all the districts of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Data regarding pending loan applications at the district level has not yet started flowing from the statistical reporting system of the Reserve Bank. However, a rapid sample study of selected branches conducted by the Reserve Bank of India had revealed that banks were disposing of as many as 89.3 per cent of the total number of applications for Rs. 10,000 and less within the stipulated period of 4 weeks.

(b) and (c). Available information centrewise in the Districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani and number-wise in respect of all the districts of Bihar State, relating to the branches opened between January 1, 1980 and August 31, 1980 out of the licences and allotments pending with the banks on December 31, 1979 is set out in Statements I and II.

(d) The issue of licences/allotments by the Reserve Bank under its branch licensing policy covering the three years period 1979 to 1981, is a continuing process, being implemented in consultation with the State Governments and the banks. It is expected that the licences/allotments issued by the Reserve Bank in respect of rural and semi-urban centres in deficit districts in terms of the current policy will be implemented by the banks before the end of 1981.

## Statement I

Number of Licences/allotments pending with the banks as at the end of December, 1979 for opening branches at rural and semi-urban centres in Bihar and the number of centres where branches have been opened during the period January 1 to August 31, 1980.

District	No. of licences/ allotments pending with the banks as at the end of December, 1979 for opening branches January 1 to August 31, 1980. at rural/semi-urban centres in Bihar.	Of which the number of centres in which the banks have opened their branches during the period
1	2	3
1. Aurangabad . . . . .	12	—
2. Begusarai . . . . .	15	5
3. Bhagalpur . . . . .	27	—
4. Bhojpur . . . . .	23	9
5. Darbhanga . . . . .	28	5
6. Dhanbad . . . . .	2	1
7. Gaya . . . . .	28	4
8. Giridih . . . . .	2	—
9. Gopalganj . . . . .	17	—
10. Hazaribagh . . . . .	13	4
11. Katihar . . . . .	11	1
12. Madhubani . . . . .	43	10
13. Monghyr . . . . .	45	4
14. Muzaffarpur . . . . .	18	6
15. Nalanda . . . . .	23	14
16. Nawadah . . . . .	13	2
17. Palamau . . . . .	3	—
18. Paschim Champaram . . . . .	29	12
19. Patna . . . . .	14	6
20. Purnea . . . . .	53	10
21. Purwa Champaran . . . . .	33	13
22. Ranchi . . . . .	20	2
23. Rohtas . . . . .	18	4
24. Saharsa . . . . .	68	7

1	2	3
25. Samastipur . . . . .	21	13
26. Santhal Parganas . . . . .	37	3
27. Saran . . . . .	24	7
28. Siwan . . . . .	26	10
29. Singhbhum . . . . .	37	1
30. Sitamarhi . . . . .	22	9
31. Vaishali . . . . .	15	7
Total : . . . . .	740	169

## Statement II

*Names of centres in the Districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani for which allotments/licences were held by the banks as at the end of December, 1979 alongwith the date of opening where branches have been opened during the period January 1 to August 31, 1980.*

District	Sr. No.	Name of the Centre	Classification	Name of the Bank/ holding Allot- ment/ Licences	Date of Ope- ning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
DHARBHANGA	1.	Khirmapathra	Rural Centre	State Bank of India	
	2.	Karjapatti	"	"	
	3.	Kaligaon	"	"	
	4.	Muritha	"	"	
	5.	Nimaithi	"	"	
	6.	Tarouni	"	"	
	7.	Newada	"	"	
	8.	Jagannathpur	"	"	
	9.	Pokaram	"	"	
	10.	Kahua	"	"	
	11.	Biroul	"	"	
	12.	Korthu	"	"	
	13.	Ganaun	"	"	
	14.	Machita	"	"	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	15.	Patai Mahghour	"	"	
	16.	Ujan	"	"	
	17.	Darbhanga—Shivdhara Agri Market Yard	Urban Centre	"	9-6-80
	18.	Singhwara	Rural Centre	Central Bank of India	
	19.	Sonki	"	"	
	20.	Muria	"	"	7-7-80
	21.	Siso	"	"	
	22.	Suraha Chatti	"	"	19-7-80
	23.	Thalwara	"	"	
	24.	Mohammadpur	"	"	25-8-80
	25.	Rayam	"	"	27-8-80
	26.	Simri	"	"	9-7-80
	27.	Ughara	"	"	
	28.	Taralahi	"	"	
	29.	Bithouli	"	"	
MADHUBANI	1.	Anrer	"	State Bank of India	28-1-80
	2.	Ounsi	"	Madhubani Kshc. Briya Gramin Bank	
	3.	Phulparas	"	"	
	4.	Kamlabari	"	"	
	5.	Rudrapur	"	"	
	6.	Rampatti	"	"	
	7.	Shivnagar	"	"	
	8.	Ranghauri	"	"	
	9.	Manmohar	"	"	
	10.	Bheja	"	"	29-1-80
	11.	Koilakh	"	"	
	12.	Bhattsimar	"	"	
	13.	Karhi	"	"	28-6-80
	14.	Uchaith	"	"	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	15.	Simri	„	„	24-5-80
	16.	Parasauni	„	„	
	17.	Saharghat	„	„	28-6-80
	18.	Biraul	„	„	
	19.	Tnahar	„	„	28-6-80
	20.	Padma	„	„	24-5-80
	21.	Piprahi	„	„	
	22.	Madna	„	„	
	23.	Chikna	„	„	
	24.	Durgipatti	„	„	28-6-80
	25.	Tamoria	„	„	27-6-80
	26.	Belhwar	„	„	
	27.	Kapasia	„	„	
	28.	Parjaur	„	„	
	29.	Singhso	„	„	
	30.	Borhar	„	„	
	31.	Bisanpur	„	„	
	32.	Chatra	„	„	
	33.	Bhatchura	„	„	
	34.	Mashwara	„	„	
	35.	Paitghat	„	„	
	36.	Siswar	„	„	
	37.	Suggapatti	„	„	
	38.	Narahia	„	„	
	39.	Andhramath	„	„	
	40.	Kaukapur	„	„	
	41.	Lakhaunaur	„	„	
	42.	Tardiha	„	„	
	43.	Rahua	„	„	

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural areas**

1640. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in the villages and rural areas during the last five years;

(b) the number of villages in the State of Orissa which are still without banking facilities; and

(c) what are the details of banks to be opened during 1980-81 in the rural particularly in Adivasi areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Between January 1, 1976 and December 1979 the commercial banks had opened 7121 branches at rural centres (having population of upto 10,000). During the first six months of 1980 for which information is available, the number of branches opened at rural centres by the commercial banks was 667.

(b) As at the end of June, 1980, there were 697 branches of commercial banks functioning at rural/semi-urban centres in Orissa. 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 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.

(c) The branch licensing policy covers a 3 year period 1979-80. In terms of this policy the Reserve Bank is seeking to ensure that the branch expansion efforts of the commercial

bank are primarily devoted to the opening of branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in districts having poorer coverage than one bank branch per 20,000 people in rural semi-urban areas, which also cover the districts with large concentration of tribal population. Fresh licences for 6513 rural and semi-urban branches are estimated to be required during 1979-80 in deficit districts in terms of this policy. In Orissa the requirements is estimated at 406 such licences. The Reserve Bank had issued 4640 licences/allotments to banks by end August, 1980. The number of licences/allotments issued in respect of Orissa was 341. Further issue of licences/allotments is in progress in consultation with the State Government and the banks.

**Introduction of more Airbus in replacement to Boeings**

1641. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airbus aircraft carries double the capacity in terms of number of passengers and cargo than the Boeings, for the same amount of fuel; and

(b) whether in view of the current petroleum prices and scarcity of aviation fuel, Government have decided to introduce more and more airbuses in replacement to Boeings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Airbus aircraft in Indian Airlines fleet carries a maximum load of 33 tonnes (273 passengers+cargo) as against the 13 tonnes (126 passenger+cargo) by Boeing+737 aircraft.

The average hourly fuel consumption of Airbus and Boeing+737 aircraft is about 7.748 and 3.660 kilolitres respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

The deployment of aircraft, Airbus or Boeing—737, is dependent on the traffic demand and the economics of operation.

**अफीम का उत्पादन और खपत**

1642. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मावात: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन क्षेत्रों में प्रति वर्ष अफीम की खेती की जाती है और उसका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) देश में ही औषधियों के निर्माण में उस की कितनी मात्रा का उपयोग होता है, कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया जाता है और उसका आयात करने वाले मुख्य देशों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) अफीम उगाने वाले मुख्य राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उन राज्यों के जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें इसका सब से अधिक औसत उत्पादन होता है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) पोस्ट की काश्त के रकबे में घरेलू तथा निर्यात संबंधी जरूरतों के आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष घट-बढ़ होती रहती है । फसल वर्ष 1979-80 में, 35,166.27 हेक्टेयर रकबे से पोस्ट की फसल ली गई जिससे 70 गड़ता की लगभग 1200 मी० टन अफीम प्राप्त हुई ।

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 में, देश में औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए 106 मी० टन अफीम का इस्तेमाल किया गया और 796 मी० टन अफीम का निर्यात किया गया । आयात करने वाले मुख्य देश अरिमेका, रूस, ब्रिटेन, जापान तथा कोस थे ।

(ग) अफीम की खेती मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में की जाती है ।

(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Cultivation of opium in Himachal Pradesh

1643. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed cultivation of opium some three years ago in parts of Himachal Pradesh where it was banned in early fifties;

(b) if so, the areas where cultivation is likely to be started and the reasons for which the cultivation has not so far been started despite Government orders; and

(c) the time by which cultivation is expected to start and the names of the areas where it will be cultivated?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) The Central Government have allowed the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to conduct experimental cultivation of opium in Government farms under the supervision of the State Agricultural Department, over an area not exceeding 5 hectares.

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

### Emphasis on Public Sector for Economic Progress

1644. SHRI R. Y. BHORPADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals to give emphasis to the public sector while further broadbasing its planning for faster economic progress;

(b) if so, what are those in brief; and

(c) whether Government have initiated quick studies to find out what ails the Public Sector and remedial measures contemplated?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to give the public enterprises a crucial role in the Sixth Plan's Industrial Development Programme. The Sixth Plan envisages a rate of growth of industrial production in the country of 8 to 9 per cent per annum. For achieving this ambitious target the public sector will be given a dominant role. According to tentative estimates the public sector outlay in the Sixth Plan is likely to be Rs. 90,000 crores out of a total investment of Rs. 156,000 crores during the Plan Period. Although sectoral allocations have not yet been decided substantial provisions will have to be made in the Plan for augmenting infrastructural industries like Coal, and Power as well as basic industries such as Steel, Non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, petro-chemicals, petroleum etc. in the public sector.

(c) Government evaluates the performance of public sector on a continuous basis in order to take timely remedial action. Recently the Government have appointed an Expert Committee on Public Enterprises to investigate into the working of enterprises in certain important sectors like coal, fertilizers, engineering, steel and shipping industries and suggest time-bound action programmes for improving the performance of these industries. In the meantime some of the important measures that Government have taken to improve the performance of public enterprises are:—

- (i) investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants;
- (ii) improvement of industrial relations by expediting settlement of wage issues;
- (iii) improving labour productivity by providing suitable incentives;
- (iv) better inventory management practices;

(v) adoption of realistic pricing policies including price and purchase preference etc. etc.

**Recovery of Quarterly Instalments from M/s Pushpak Aviation**

1645. **SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have been able to collect the quarterly instalments from M/s Pushpak Aviation for the sale of aircraft to them in May, 1979;

(b) the total amount collected so far;

(c) whether the guarantor M/s. Chartered Bank, Bombay has made the payment with interest to Indian Airlines; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken to recover the balance of payment from M/s Pushpak Aviation?

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

(b) The total amount collected so far is Rs. 19,25,785 (Principal Rs. 15,62,500 and interest Rs. 3,63,285).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Controlled Cloth allotted to West Bengal State**

1646. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) quantum of controlled cloth allotted to the State of West Bengal per year from 1975 onwards and the actual quantity received by the State;

(b) the minimum requirement of controlled cloth per month of the State of West Bengal; and

(c) whether representations have been received from the State Government for increasing allocation of controlled cloth to West Bengal and the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken thereon?



THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Quanti-

ty of controlled cloth allotted to the State of West Bengal year-wise from 1975 onwards is as under:—

Year	In standard bales of 1500 sq. metres each.
1975 . . . . .	38,500.00
1976 . . . . .	11,877.25
1977 . . . . .	19,321.50
1978 . . . . .	21,801.00
1979 . . . . .	19,093.00
1980 . . . . . (Upto Oct. 1980)	26,926.50 (This includes special ad hoc allotment on account of floods and pooja festival).

The information about actual quantity received by the State is not readily available with this Government.

(b) The average monthly entitlement of the State of West Bengal is 1802 bales.

(c) Yes, Sir. Quotas of controlled cloth for various States/Union Territories have been fixed after taking into account the population and having regard to the production level of 400 million sq. Mtrs. in a year, and the availability of controlled cloth during the particular month. It is not possible, therefore, to enhance the quota.

#### Factors for loss by AI

1647. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is likely to show a loss of over Rs. 100 crores during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the huge loss anticipated to be suffered by Air India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Losses to Air India for the current financial year are provisionally estimated around Rs. 50 crores.

(b) Some of the major factors responsible for losses to Air-India are as under:

(i) Steep increase in fuel prices.

(ii) Increase in interest burden on account of Boeing 747 project loans and other borrowings.

(iii) Increase in depreciation and obsolescence provision due to addition of three Boeing 747 aircraft to the fleet of Air India during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(iv) Increase in operating cost other than fuel and oil on account of world wide inflationary trends.

(c) It is proposed to reduce losses by increasing frequencies to markets with higher potential and by introduction of Boeing 747 aircraft in place of Boeing

707 on routes which can sustain additional capacity. Certain unremunerative offices are being closed and staff position at various offices is being critically reviewed. Air India is also reviewing expenditure on their major capital projects as well as revenue expenditure.

#### Foreign Investment

1648. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made in the 5-day seminar held recently in Bangalore on foreign investment and tax administration;

(b) the names of countries which participated in this Seminar; and

(c) action, if any, taken on the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) organised its Fourth Seminar on Foreign Investment and Tax Administration at Bangalore from 27—31 October, 1980. The seminar is a forum training of officials and gives an opportunity to meet experts in the field of taxation and investment. It also provides training for regional experts whose services could be utilised to provide additional support for programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries. No representative of the Government participated in the Seminar at Bangalore. Since the Report of the Seminar is yet to be received, it has not been possible to indicate fuller details of the participants and the nature of deliberations.

#### Proposal to Ban Import of Raw Silk

1649. SHRI P. J. KURIEN:  
SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to ban imports of

raw silk in order to encourage indigenous sericulture industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that large stocks of Tasar Cocoon have been accumulated in Central Silk Board's raw material bank and in other State Government agencies; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The import of raw silk is already banned for actual users. It is permitted only under the Replenishment Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to further curb imports under the replenishment import policy, it has been decided that raw silk of the particular variety only can be imported on the principle of dominant silk fibre content in the silk items exported. In addition, a proposal of the Central Silk Board for grant of rebate on sale of accumulated stock of tasar cocoons is presently under examination in the Ministry.

#### आयकर अधिकारियों के वेतनमान

1650. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री केशवराव पारधी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि आयकर विभाग में एक जैसे पदों पर समान काम करने वाले आयकर अधिकारियों के वेतनमान भिन्न भिन्न हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असंगति के क्या कारण हैं और इसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई शापन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग) आयकर अधिकारियों की निम्नलिखित श्रेणियाँ हैं -:

- (i) आयकर अधिकारी (समूह 'क')  
(वरिष्ठ वेतनमान)
- (ii) आयकर अधिकारी (समूह 'क')  
(कनिष्ठ वेतनमान)
- (iii) आयकर अधिकारी (समूह 'ख')

प्रत्येक ग्रेड का अपना वेतन-मान है। आयकर अधिकारियों की तैनाती, कार्य की आवश्यकता और अधिकारियों की उपयुक्तताओं की ध्यान में रखते हुए जहाँ भी की जा सकती है वहाँ की जाती है। जहाँ तक भी संभव होता है, समूह 'क' के आयकर अधिकारियों की तैनाती महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में की जाती है जब कि समूह 'ख' के आयकर अधिकारी अन्य पदों की संभालते हैं।

तथापि समूह 'ख' के आयकर अधिकारी और उनके सेवा संघ/महासंघ समय-समय पर समूह 'ख' के आयकर अधिकारियों के ग्रेड को पूर्णतः समाप्त करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन करते हैं। लेकिन उनकी प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

#### Supply of edible oils by S.T.C.

1651. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value of edible oil supplied by the STC to (i) FERA, (ii) MRTP, (iii) Small Scale, and (iv) Public Sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The STC

imports edible oils for supply to Vanaspati Industry and various State Governments/Union Territories for distribution under the Public Distribution System.

The allocations for Vanaspati Industry are made by the Directorate of Vanaspati and for various State Governments by the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

The value of edible oils lifted by the Vanaspati Industry and of the quantity released for the Public Distribution system during the Oil Year November, 1979 to October, 1980 was Rs. 432.9 crores and Rs. 248.50 crores respectively.

#### Development of Ancillary Industries around Bokaro and TISCO

1652. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of development of ancillary industries around Bokaro and TISCO in Bihar;

(b) the number of ancillary units that have come up, their production and the number of persons employed in each of them over the last 10 years;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the pace of development of ancillary industries in the areas referred to above; and

(d) if not, what steps are Government taking to accelerate further pace of development of these industries?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) The development of small scale/ancillary industries around Bokaro Steel Plant commenced during 1972-73 when the Plant was in its early stages of construction. At present, there are 135 small scale industries out of which 23 are ancillary to the plant. These industries employ a total of about 1,225 persons. The value of orders placed on such industries by Bokaro Steel

Plant has increased from Rs. 63 million in 1972-73 to Rs. 590 million during 1979-80.

(b) As a result of the policy to encourage the growth of small scale and ancillary units in and around steel plant the number of small scale/ancillary units as well as their employment potentialities have gone up significantly in course of the last eight years as indicated below:—

Year	Small Scale Industries		Ancillary Industries	
	No. of units	No. of persons employed	No. of units	No. of persons employed
1972-73	11	200	6	80
1973-74	20	240	6	150
1974-75	64	619	6	161
1975-76	75	729	8	131
1976-77	88	685	16	280
1977-78	92	675	20	340
1978-79	94	715	23	350
1979-80	104	820	23	380
1980-81 (till Oct '80)	112	845	23	380

(c) and (d). Development of small scale/ancillary industries is a continuous process and it is linked and not only with the increased requirements of steel plant but also with other infrastructural facilities and incentives. Information in respect of TISCO is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अजंता और एलोरा गुफाओं में पर्यटकों के लिए पेय जल की सुविधा

1653. श्री केशवराव पारधी :  
श्री होरालाल शारदा परमार :

क्या पर्यटकों और नागरिक विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पर्यटक विश्व प्रसिद्ध गुफाओं, अजंता और एलोरा के प्रति दिन व दिन उदासीन होते जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पेय जल उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हां, तो वहां पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और वहाँ पेय जल की सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन्हें देखने आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या दिन प्रति

दिन घटती जा रही है और गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, कितने पर्यटक वहां गए ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रा :  
(श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क)जी, नहीं ।

(ख) अजन्ता और एलोरा गुफाओं में पेय जल की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं । पिछली योजना अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने अजन्ता में जल सप्लाई स्कीम के लिए 6.75 लाख रुपये और एलोरा में जल सप्लाई तथा अन्य स्कीमों के लिए 4.77 लाख रुपये खर्च किये हैं । अजन्ता में जल सप्लाई की वृद्धि करने के लिए एक पम्प हाउस, एक रिज़रवायर, पाइप-लाइनों आदि के निर्माण हेतु मार्च, 1978 में राज्य सरकार को 1.04 लाख रुपये की राशि भी रिलीज़ की गई थी ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित विवरण से, जिसमें पिछले चार वर्षों में अजन्ता गुफाओं और एलोरा स्थित कैलाश मंदिर की यात्रा करने के लिए (1975-76 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं) भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा बेचे गये प्रवेश टिकटों की संख्या दर्शायी गयी है, यह पता चलेगा कि एलोरा स्थित कैलाश मंदिर की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के मामले में केवल 1979-80 के दौरान हुई मामूली सी कमी को छोड़कर, उपर्युक्त गुफाओं की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में क्रमिक वृद्धि हुई है :-

वर्ष	अजन्ता गुफाएं	एलोरा (कैलाश मंदिर)
1976-77	1,44,381	1,58,960
1977-78	1,85,042	1,83,542
1978-79	2,12,238	2,31,742
1979-80	2,29,084	2,25,104

कच्छ, गुजरात में एक एल्युमिनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना

1654. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :  
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के कच्छ शहर में एल्युमिनियम संयंत्र को स्थापित किए जाने की योजना के कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) पूरे देश में इस प्रकार के कितने संयंत्रों को स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, वे कब तथा कहां-कहां लगाये जायेंगे और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ;

(ग) कच्छ में संयंत्र को स्थापित किये जाने में होने विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गुजरात खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा इस संयंत्र के लिए तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) (क) और (ग) हंगरी की मैसर्स केमोकम्प्लैक्स द्वारा तैयार की गई साध्यता रिपोर्ट गुजरात सरकार के विचाराधीन है । परि- योजना की साध्यता की पुष्टि हो जाने के बाद ही उस पर पूंजीनिवेश के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया जा सकता है ।

(ख) उड़ीसा में एक एल्युमिना/एल्युमिनियम कम्प्लैक्स लगाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कम्प्लैक्स में 800,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक एल्युमिना कार-खाना और 218,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एल्युमिनियम प्रद्रावक शामिल होगा । परियोजना में निम्नलिखित समयावधि के अनुसार पूर्ण क्षमता से उत्पादन होने की आशा है ; अवधि-गणना परामर्शकों की

नियुक्ति और उनके साथ करार के प्रती होने की तारीख से की गई है:—

वाक्साइट खान	..	63 महीने
एल्यूमिना कारखाना	..	70 महीने
प्रदावक	..	81 महीने

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी 600,000 टन/800,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक निर्यात-प्रधान एल्यूमिना कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। सोवियत रूस की मै. स्वेतमेत-प्रोमेक्स पोर्ट द्वारा तैयार साध्यता रिपोर्ट इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) मैसर्स कैमोकम्प्लैक्स द्वारा गुजरात परियोजना के लिए तैयार साध्यता रिपोर्ट में कच्छ वाक्साइट भंडारों पर आधारित 300,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक एल्यूमिना कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। परामर्शकों ने कम तापीय उपचारण का उपयोग करके बलुआ एल्यूमिना उत्पादन की सिफारिश की है। कांडला फ्री ट्रेड जोन में स्थल निर्धारण सहित परियोजना पर 202 करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी-निवेश का अनुमान है।

**Appointment of Daily Wage helpers by All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi**

1655. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily wage helpers appointed under the National Awards Scheme by the All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi;

(b) how many would be regularised in service out of them; and

(c) what facilities are provided to them during the service period and are they entitled to avail themselves of gazetted holidays; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) None, as they were engaged for a specific job and for a specific period.

(c) They are entitled to their daily wages for the days they work. The question of their availing gazetted holidays therefore, does not arise.

**Reservation for SC/ST in Nationalised Banks**

1656. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Reservation orders issued by Government of India from time to time, providing reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are not being observed/followed in the nationalised banks in India in the case of SC/ST, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any spot study has been conducted regarding observance and reservation orders by any Committee so far, if conducted and if so, in which Banks (State-wise) and what are the details of observations made by it;

(c) action taken to set right the lapse, if any, pointed out by the Committees referred to in part (b) above; and

(d) whether in all the Banks the above spot study was not conducted and if not whether there is any proposal to conduct such studies and if so, whether any time limit is contemplated for its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. The nationalised banks have been following Government instruction with regard to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the

services. The representation of these communities has increased appreciably

as may be observed from the following figures:

As on	Officer	Clerks	Sub. Staff
19-7-69	14	144	1513
Date of Nationalisation	(0.08%)	(0.25%)	(5.67%)
31-12-79	1056 (1.80%)	15566 (11.78%)	11696 (19.82%)
31-12-79	2424 (3.56%)	22819 (14.19%)	15836 (24.06%)

(b) to (d). Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been examining the question of reservations for and recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the services of public sector banks. This Committee had submitted reports to Parliament in respect of State Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, Bank of India, Central Bank of India and Allahabad Bank (with regard to recruitment of Officer's grade). Based on the recommendations/observations of the Committee instructions, where considered necessary, have been issued to the banks.

#### Boeing Service Between Delhi and Chandigarh

1657. SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) do the Government propose to start new Boeing service from Delhi to Chandigarh in the near future; and

(b) if so, the date of commencement of the service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to start a Boeing service to Chandigarh once a week shortly.

#### Dilution of foreign shareholding in Peico-Elmi

1658. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have directed the Reserve Bank to examine a proposal to dilute the foreign share holdings in Peico-Elmi (Electric Lamp Manufacturers India Limited, Calcutta) through public issue of equity through which the former Indian subsidiary of Philips of Holland had offered to take a majority stake in the Calcutta-based EIMI; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) & (b). In accordance with the directive issued under the FERA, 1973 by the Reserve Bank of India to Electric Lamp Manufacturers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta (ELMI) for dilution of non-resident interest in the equity capital of the company to a level not exceeding 40 per cent ELMI has submitted a proposal for the sale of the entire shareholding to Peico Electronics & Electricals (formerly Philips India Ltd.). The proposal is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India, pending approval of the proposal under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act.

#### Proposal to take over retail business of Essential Commodities

1659. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:  
SHRI BHOGENDR JHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to take over the retail business of some of the essential commodities; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Des not arise.

#### Reduction in the export duty on cardamom

1660. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHA-  
VAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made  
by the cardamom growers of Kerala  
that the export duty on cardamom  
should be reduced; and

(b) if so, the decision of Govern-  
ment thereon?

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

(b) Suitable adjustments in export  
duty are made as and when necessary  
in the light of demand and the prices  
in the export markets.

#### Export of capital from India to African countries

1661. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) names of the African countries  
where the finance capital from India  
had been exported and the amount of  
money invested there, country-wise;  
and

(b) what are the names of the finan-  
cial institutions or companies which  
invested there?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)  
and (b). The information is being cl-  
lected and will be laid on the Table  
of the House as soon as it becomes  
available.

#### Three regional headquarters for third level air service corporation

1662. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the  
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-  
sidering a proposal to set up three re-  
gional headquarters for the proposed  
third level air service corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P.  
SHARMA): (a) and (b). The general  
question of third level air services is  
under active consideration of the  
Government. Route pattern and other  
associated details are yet to be finalised

#### Air Service to places of Tourist Interest

1663. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the  
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to  
provide air link to new places of  
tourist interest with a view to pro-  
mote tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, which are those places and  
when do they propose to provide the  
same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P.  
SHARMA): (a) Indian Airlines has no  
plans at present to introduce air ser-  
vices to new places.

(b) Does not arise.

#### इराक से ऋण

1664. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या  
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार को 1980 में  
इराक से अब तक ब्याज मुक्त ऋण की  
कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है अथवा जिस  
ऋण के लिए करार किया गया है उसकी  
कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और



(ख) इराक सरकार ने किन शर्तों पर भारत सरकार को उक्त ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० जेंटरामन) :

(क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1980 के दौरान केवल 28 अगस्त को इराकी विदेशी विकास निधि के साथ 308.37 लाख इराकी दीनार अर्थात् 1041.63 लाख अमरीकी डालर के एक ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 30 सितम्बर, 1982 से शुरू करके 30 सितम्बर, 1989 तक बराबर-बराबर की 35 छमाही किस्तों में की जाएगी। यह ऋण, इराक सरकार द्वारा 1-6-1979 से 31-12-1979 तक की अवधि में इराक से भारत को भेजे गए कच्चे तेल की किमतों में हुई औद्योगिक वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए दिया गया है। इस ऋण पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा किन्तु समय-समय पर निकाली गई अथवा बकाया राशि पर प्रति वर्ष 1/2 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार देना होगा।

#### Proposal for raising exemption limits prescribed under the estate

1665. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the erosion in the value of the rupee, proposals for the raising of the exemption limits prescribed under the Estate Duty Act, 1953 are under consideration; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to indicate the exemption limit in respect of one residential house in terms of the covered area comprised in the house to avoid anomalies due to fluctuations in the value of the rupee and speculative spurts in the price of urban land?

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

The Government have under their consideration proposals for appropriately raising the basic exemption limits as also be various other exemption limits under the Estate Duty Act.

(b) The Government are examining proposals for liberalising the exemption for a residential house. It will not, however, be possible at this stage to indicate whether it would be feasible to link the exemption to the covered area of the house instead of prescribing value limits.

#### Stagnation of employees in L.I.C.

1666. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of staff belonging to Class III, Class IV and Class I in Life Insurance Corporation of India separately;

(b) what is the number of Class I Officers and the employees belonging to Class III and Class IV who are at present stagnating at the maximum of their scales, respectively;

(c) what is the number of LIC employees belonging to Class III and Class IV separately who have completed their service of 20 years or more and have not so far been promoted even once ever since they joined the Corporation; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to remove this stagnation resulting in frustration and demoralisation from amongst the staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The strength of staff in LIC as on 31-3-1980 is follows:

Class III . . . . .	36,389
Class IV . . . . .	7,757
Class I . . . . .	4,251

(b) The numbers are shown below:

Class I . . . . .	909
Class III . . . . .	6,665
Class IV . . . . .	1,347

(c) Information is not readily available.

(d) The number of posts at various levels depends on the growth of the organisation and the increase in the volume of its business. Avenues for promotion to higher cadres are available to all employees of the LIC. Promotions, however, are subject to educational qualifications, passing of departmental examinations, and, satisfactory record of work and conduct. In these circumstances as in any other organisation those not found suitable for promotion may have to face stagnation in case they are not promoted.

वाणिज्यिक विमान सेवा आरंभ करने

के लिए राज्यों की अनुमति

1667. श्री अशोक हुसैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "थर्ड एयर लाइन स्कीम" के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस "थर्ड एयर लाइन" के अलावा राज्यों को अपनी वाणिज्यिक विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की अनुमति दी है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). तीसरी वायु सेवाओं/फीडर विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के सामान्य प्रश्न पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। तथापि, सरकार ने उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में फीडर सेवाओं के परिचालन का सिद्धांत रूप में अनुमोदन कर दिया है। जहां तक अन्य स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Renewal of letter of intent of Jute Mills at Kishangunj (Bihar)

1668. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent of Jute Mill at Kishangunj, District Purnea, Bihar has been renewed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEELS & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The letter of intent of Jute Mills at Kishangunj, District Purnea, (Bihar) has not been renewed. The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Reduction in Edible Oil Imports

1669. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering for a drastic reduction in the quantum of edible oil imports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराया जाना

1670. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बैंकवार और जिलावार, रोजगार के कितने अवसर उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में बैंकवार, व जिलावार, रोजगार के कितने अवसर उपलब्ध कराये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मण्डल सिंह बरहोड़) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान राज्य के बारे में सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, आंध्र बैंक, सिडीकेट बैंक, इंडियन बैंक, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, बैंक आफ इंडिया, फ्लोरिडेंट बैंक ऑफ़ कामर्स, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदोर, स्टेट बैंक आफ द्रावनकोर, इलाहाबाद बैंक और स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर के सम्बंध में यथाउपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में

दी गई है। इसी प्रकार की यथाउपलब्ध सूचना, शेष राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा-घटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। किन्तु अगले बीस वर्षों में पैसा होने वाले संभावित रोजगार के अवसर के आंकड़े, रोजगार की संभावना के केवल अनुमानित आंकड़े हैं और कार-बार की वास्तविक वृद्धि, शाखा विस्तार आदि के आधार पर इन आंकड़ों में परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं।

विवरण

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या और अगले तीन वर्षों में रोजगार की संभावना

बैंक का नाम	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	इन वर्षों में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की संख्या	इन वर्षों में पैदा किये जाने वाले संभावित रोजगार के अवसर	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. सेट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	726 (30-9-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	उ० न०	72	15 (जून, 80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	60	60	60	60	60
2. आंध्र बैंक	10 (22-11-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. सिंडिकेट बैंक	170 (22-11-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	29	16	11	17	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।
4. इंडियन बैंक	98 (30-9-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	3	3	9	4	11	14	11	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	159 (30-9-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	27	27	7	26	26	26
6. बैंक आफ इंडिया	273 (30-6-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	उ० न०	6	19 (जून 80 तक)	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।	अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।
7. ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	251 (नवम्बर 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	36	12	45	बैंक ने अधिकारियों और (नान सर्वोडिनेट कर्मचारियों के मामले में 10 प्रतिशत और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के मामले में 5 प्रतिशत की औसत वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया है।		
8. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर	राजस्थान में शाखा नहीं है।	—	—	—	6	4	4
9. स्टेट बैंक आफ द्रावनकोर	राजस्थान में शाखा नहीं है।	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. स्टेट बैंक आफ मेसूर	राजस्थान में शाखा नहीं है।	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. इलाहाबाद बैंक	184 (सितम्बर 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	45	18	14	18	28	32

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश की घोषणा के बाद गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति

1671. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश की घोषणा के बाद आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी और चोर बाजारी के आरोप में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उनसे कितनी मात्रा में वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृजमोहन महन्ती) :  
(क) व (ख). राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अध्यादेश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी और चोर बाजारी के आरोप में गिरफ्तारी करने अथवा ऐसी वस्तुओं को जब्त करने का प्रावधान नहीं है ।

गिरफ्तारी और जब्ती आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी और चोरबाजारी के आरोप में आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । चोर-बाजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय बनाये रखना अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत लोगों के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति में बाधक गतिविधियों में लगे व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है । आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या और जब्त की गई वस्तुओं के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Action taken by Income Tax Authorities in Madras

1672. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Authorities in Madras circle have taken any action under section 147(a) of Income Tax Act 1961, against any person in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the names of the parties, the amount received as the result of action under section 147(b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) & (b). During the financial years 1977-78 to 1979-80, the number of proceedings initiated under sections 147(a) and 147(b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Income Tax Authorities, in Madras, were as under:—

Financial year	No. of proceedings initiated under sections 147(a) & 147(b) of the Income Tax, Act.
1977-78 . . . . .	18,717
1978-79 . . . . .	22,908
1979-80 . . . . .	18,821
TOTAL . . . . .	60,446

Separate figures of proceedings initiated under sections 147(a) & 147(b) are not readily available.

Considerable time and effort will be involved in furnishing the names of all the parties and the amounts involved. If the Honourable Member of Parliament desires to have specific information in respect of a particular case the same will be furnished.

**Applications received by R.B.I. from Banks under section 20 of Banking Regulation Act**

1673. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications were received by the Reserve Bank of India from any Bank under Section 20 sub-section (3) Banking Companies Regulation Act for permission to remit any loan or advance;

(b) if so, the total number of such applications and the names of the Banks and the amount involved; and the names of the persons concerned; and

(c) the action taken on the applications?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Licence to Banking Companies under section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act**

1674. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence granted to any Banking Company under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act (1949) (10 of 1949) was cancelled under sub-section (4) of Section (22) during the last three years; and

(b) if so, how many licences were cancelled and the names of the Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Evidently, Hon'ble Member has in mind sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Reserve Bank of India have reported that no licence issued to Banking Companies under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been cancelled in terms of sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Act, during the last three

years, except in the case of the following six banks which ceased to carry on banking business consequent upon their undertakings having been transferred to and vested in the corresponding new banks in terms of Section 4 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

1. The Andhra Bank Ltd.
2. Corporation Bank Ltd.
3. The New Bank of India Ltd.
4. The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.
5. The Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.
6. Vijaya Bank Ltd.

**Overdraft facilities granted to Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**

1675. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any overdraft facilities are granted to Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details of overdraft amount with these States and as on date; and

(c) whether these Governments have at any time failed to clear the overdraft if so, the details of the action taken to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) In accordance with the scheme of Regulation of States' Overdrafts introduced in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission, the States are required to adjust the pace of expenditure to the inflow of receipts and to avoid overdrafts in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India for more than 7 working days. This facility is available to all the States.

(b) Karnataka had an overdraft of Rs. 1.93 crores on 15th November 1980.

(c) Karnataka was in overdraft for more than 7 days twice in the current year. These were cleared by advance release of assistance due to the State Government on a request from it.

**Filling of posts in Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute Berhampur**

1676. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts in different categories including one of Accounts Officer at Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Berhampore (West Bengal);

(b) if so, whether the Director of Research has been directed to issue necessary orders; and

(c) if not, why the matter has been delayed for causing much resentment amongst the workers and employees of the said Institution as the authority concerned has assured in writing immediate filling up of the said vacant post?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of a total sanctioned strength of 328 (29 gazetted and 299 non-gazetted including the post of Accounts Officer) only 36 posts (4 gazetted, 32 non-gazetted) remain to be filled up. Action to fill up these posts is being taken.

(c) Scrutiny of competing claims for the posts has taken time.

**Scheme for developing Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Berhampore**

1677. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is considering schemes for developing the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Berhampore (West Bengal) in keeping with the standard of the analogous stations such as Mysore, Ranchi, etc; and

(b) if so, whether necessary sanctions are being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Provisions for development of this Institute are being made in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**Regularisation of Employees in Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Berhampur.**

1678. Shri R. P. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that notwithstanding regular services for about 10 years a good number of employees in different categories at Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute have yet to be declared regular and permanent; and

(b) if so, whether the concerned authority has been directed to issue necessary orders?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Silk Board have been directed to take up such cases for permanency according to the standing instructions of the Government of India on this subject.

**Reopening of M/s. Ahmad Woollen Mill, Ambarnath**

1679. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4692 on the 18th July, 1980 regarding Ahmad Woollen Mill in Thana District and state the outcome of the negotiations/discussions organised by the Textile Commissioner's office between the management of M/s. Ahmad Woollen Mill, Ambarnath (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) and its bankers, about reopening of the said mill which has closed since January, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The Textile Commissioner's Office had organised another meeting with the



management of M/s. Ahmad Woollen Mill, Ambarnath, on the 28th September, 1980. The Department of Rehabilitation and the Syndicate Bank, which have major financial interests in the unit, are working on a scheme to resolve the problem.

**Exclusion of Job Workers of Silver from payment of Excise duty**

1680. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the job workers preparing bars from silver, drawing strips and wires, making beads etc. are obliged to apply for licence and to pay excise duty on the work done even though they neither purchase raw silver nor sell the finished goods, but are getting only job charges for the job done;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this respect;

(c) whether Government propose to modify the definition of the 'Manufacturer' so as to exclude more job workers from excise duty;

(d) whether the application to that effect was received by the Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Pune (Maharashtra) some time before; and

(e) what action has been taken on the said application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (e). It was represented to the Government that no central excise duty should be charged in the case of silver strips and wires made from silver rods on job work basis. Representations in this regard were also

received by Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Pune (Maharashtra). Government have since exempted strips, wires, sheets, plates and foils of silver falling under Item No. 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon vide Notification No. 161/80 dated 15-10-80. Manufacturers, including job workers, whose products are exempt under this notification will not be required to obtain Central Excise licence.

**Income Tax arrears.**

1681. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7444 on 8th August, 1980 regarding income-tax arrears and state:

(a) whether the information referred to in part (a) thereof has since been collected, if so, whether he would lay it on the Table of the House; and

(b) The effective steps taken to recover the demand that is actually in arrears and also to process the demand that has now fallen due for collection from each of the 10 assesseees referred to in the list laid on the Table in reply to part (b) of the Question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) The collection of information is not yet complete as certain verifications are still awaited.

(b) The requisite information is given assessee-wise in the statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Assessee	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	M/s. IBM World Trade Corporation.	After giving effect to the appellate orders passed for two assessment years, the outstanding arrear demand was reduced to Rs. 4.79 crores by 30-9-80. Out of this, Rs. 4.22 crores relate to assessment year 1977-78 in respect of which the appeal is pending; the concerned appellate authority

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has been requested to take it up for disposal on priority basis. Regarding the balance, The Income-tax Officer has been directed to re-determine the interest due from the assessee after giving effect to the appellate order and take steps to the same.

2. Shri Haridas Mundhra.

The assessee has been declared insolvent; The Department has filed claim proper form with the Official assignee. The insolvent has yet not filed a schedule of affairs before the Official Assignee for which default the Calcutta High Court directed the insolvent to be put in Civil Jail for two months. The assessee has gone in appeal against the High Court's sentence and the said appeal has not yet been disposed off. The Department is pursuing the matter and Government Counsel has been requested to mention the case for fixation of early hearing by the Court.

3. M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.

The demands outstanding on 31-3-80 in this case have been reduced to nil by 30-9-80.

4. M/s. Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

The appeals which were pending with the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) have been disposed of recently. The resultant demand is being worked out. The demand if any, payable by the assessee after giving effect to the appellate orders will be recovered.

5. Dr. J. Dharma Teja

Show cause notices were issued to the carriers under section 230(2) of the Income-tax Act. Their replies are being examined in consultation with the Standing Counsel.

6. M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.

The demands in this case are disputed in appeals. During their pendency the recovery proceedings have been stayed. The appellate authorities have been requested for expediting the disposal of the pending appeals.

7. M/s. R.B. Shreeram Durgaprasad and Fatchchand Narsinghdas (Export Firm)

A formal claim has been lodged under section 20 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 with the Commissioner of Payments concerned. The Commissioner has informed that the claim will be heard and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the said Act along with claims of other claimants against the firm.

Certain immovable properties situated in the State of Andhra Pradesh have already been attached by the Tax Recovery Officer concerned and further proceedings are being pursued. Action initiated under section 226(3) against certain debtors are being examined in the light of the objections received from the debtors.

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2

3

8. M/s. Modi Pon Ltd. . . . . Arrears of Rs. 1,21,000/- due in respect of assessment year 1970-71 has been collected/reduced. Remaining arrears relate to assessment year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. All these demands are disputed and the appeals are pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) who has been requested to take them up for disposal on priority basis. The appellate proceedings in respect of assessment year 1974-75 are in progress.
9. M/s. British India Corporation Ltd. . . . . The entire arrears in this case are disputed in appeals pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) who has been requested to dispose them off on priority basis. The attachments on the movable and immovable properties namely shares and building of the assessee made by the Tax Recovery Officer, are continuing.
10. M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. . . . . The demand relates to assessment year 1976-77 in respect of which the demand notice could not be served on the assessee due to an injunction by the High Court of Calcutta.

**Industrial licences issued to reliance Textile Industries Limited, Bombay.**

1682. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7298 on the 8th August, 1980 regarding Licences to Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay and state:

(a) the particulars of the industrial licences issued to Reliance Textile Industries Limited, Bombay for the expansion of their existing capacity, installation of new units after 8th August, 1980, the quantity licensed and the capital outlay involved;

(b) the type of yarn or worsted system or fabrication of finished textile, woollen and the other man-made fibres to be manufactured by the Reliance Textile Industries; and

(c) the locations of the new units, the units to be expanded and time by which they will go into production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB

MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No industrial licence has been issued to the Reliance Textile Industries Limited after 8th August, 1980. The information given in answer to Unstarred Question No. 7298 dated 8.8.1980 remains unchanged except that revised project cost of the Polyester filament yarn project is now estimated as Rs. 66.21 crores.

समस्तीपुर जिले में सेंट्रल बैंक द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

1683. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री समस्तीपुर में भूमिहीन ग्रामिणों को सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में 25 जुलाई, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5527 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न के उत्तर भाग (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जानकारी एकत्र करने तथा उसे सभा पटल पर रखने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 5527 के भाग (क) और (ख) के संदर्भ में सूचना इस बीच एकत्र की जा चुकी है और उसे 24 नवम्बर, 1980 को सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। एकत्र की गई सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान, समस्ती-पुर, बिहार में सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा भूमिहीन किसानों से 14.95 लाख रुपये की राशि के 1096 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए। इनमें से 1086 आवेदन पत्र राजकीय अभिकरणों के मार्फत प्राप्त हुए जिनमें 14.90 लाख रुपये के ऋणों की राशि अन्तर्गस्त थी। केवल 10 आवेदन-पत्र सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त हुए। इस अवधि के दौरान कुल 13.49 लाख रुपये के ऋण स्वीकृत और संवितरित किये गये जिनमें 942 लाभ प्राप्तकर्ता व्यक्ति थे।

1980 के दौरान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त विमानों के नाम

1684. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 के दौरान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए विमानों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन विमान दुर्घटनाओं में कुल कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए;

(ग) इन विमान दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के शोक संतप्त परिवार को तथा घालय हुए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इन विमान दुर्घटनाओं में मरे लेकिन जिनके परिवारों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

## विबरण

वर्ष 1980 के दौरान (18 नवम्बर, 1980 तक) हुई उल्लेखनीय दुर्घटनाओं के व्यौरों को इसाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	दुर्घटना की तारीख/स्थान	विमान का प्रकार/ पंजीकरण	स्वामी/परिचालक	हताहत			चायल	
				कामिक	यात्री	कामिक	यात्री	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	1 जनवरी, 1980	बोइंग-737	इंडियन एयरलाइंस	—	—	—	—	
	पालम	बी.टी.—ई.ए.एच.						
2.	4 मार्च, 1980	माई.टी.जी. III ग्लाइडर	नार्दन इंडिया फ्लाईंग क्लब	—	—	—	—	
	जालंधर विमान क्षत्र	बी.टी.—जी.डी. जैड बसलत						
3.	9 मार्च, 1980		हरियाणा एग्रो एविएशन	—	—	—	—	
	तिन्जौर हवाई अड्डा	बी.टी.—ई.डी. डी.						
4.	10 मार्च, 1980	पुष्पक	दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब	—	—	—	—	
	सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा	बी.टी.—डी. पी. यू.						
5.	20 मार्च, 1980	पुष्पक	करनाल एविएशन क्लब	—	—	—	—	
	करनाल विमान क्षत्र	बी.टी.—डी. वाई. डी.						

6.	31 मार्च, 1980	टिक्म बीच	फालकन एयर	1	4	—
	नादबाई, भरतपुर के पास	बी. टी.-सी. जैड. एक्स				
7.	10 मई, 1980	बोइंग-737	इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	—	2	2
	रामपुर कुटीर के निकट	बी. टी.-ई. डी. ग्रा.				6
	उड़ान में					
8.	10 मई, 1980	पुष्पक	दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब	—	—	—
	सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा	बी. टी.-डी. वाई. ई.				
9.	23 जून, 1980	पिट्टस एस-2ए	मसर्स थामस मोंगोट (इंडिया)	2	—	—
	सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के पास	बी. टी.-ई. जी. एन.	लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता			
10.	5 अगस्त, 1980	पाइपर पानी	एंग्रीकल्चरल एविएशन (पी.)	—	—	1
	भावनगर के पास लौंगिया के	बी. टी.-डी. जैड. टी.	लिमिटेड, बम्बई			
	निकट					
11.	28 अगस्त, 1980	विसकाउंट	हंस एयर	—	—	—
	विजयवाड़ा हवाई अड्डा	बी. टी.-डी. जे. सी.				
12.	16 नवम्बर, 1980	बेल 47 जी-5 हैलिकाप्टर	पुष्पक एविएशन	—	1	1
	मद्रास के पास कोलाचरम्	बी. टी.-ई. ए. ओ.				
कुल				3	7	3
						7

### **New Panel for Simplification of Direct Tax Laws**

1685. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to appoint a new panel for suggesting ways of simplifying direct tax laws;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference;

(c) whether he is aware that as at present more than 70 per cent of the total real income of the business and industry all over the country never figures in the account books for income-tax assessment and the Income-tax Department is incapable of checking the proliferation of black money which runs a parallel and powerful economy; and

(d) what measures do Government propose to take pending simplification of the existing law to unearth black money and review the existing summary assessment scheme (SAS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Pending simplification of the existing laws, the Government propose to curb the growth of black money through multipronged action of more effective implementation of tax laws and launching drive against hoarding and profiteering. In so far as existing Summary Assessment Scheme is concerned, further tightening of the Scheme with a view to making proper scrutiny in cases marked for sample checking is under consideration.

### **Upward trend in Cost of Living Index**

1686. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upward trend in the cost of Living continues unabated;

(b) what is Consumer Price Index at the end of October, 1980 and how much it has jumped over the Index in August; and

(c) the effective steps which he has taken or propose to take to check the upward jump of the Consumer Price Index?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers' (1960-100) has, in general, been showing a rising trend, though, the rate of increase fluctuates from month to month and year to year. Data relating to Consumer Price Index for October, 1980 are not yet available. The Consumer Price Index has moved up from 397 in August, 1980 to 402 in September, 1980 (latest available) showing an increase of 1.3 per cent.

(c) Several anti-inflationary steps have been taken by the Government. These include: Strengthening of Public distribution system, increasing and augmenting internal supplies through imports and regulated exports, restraining undue expansion in money supply and curbing anti-social activities.

### **Cardamom Procurement**

1687. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to take over cardamom procurement;

(b) whether Karnataka Government has supported the proposed monopoly procurement and pooling of cardamom by the Centre;

(c) if so, at what stage the matter stands now; and

(d) the agency through which the procurement and export of cardamom be canalised?

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

(b) and (c). There has been no proposal from Karnataka Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

**Fall in man-made Textile and leather Goods Export**

1688. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a perceptible fall in the 'man-made textile' and leather goods exports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost the exports in these fields?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The comparative position of exports for the period April-September, 1979 and April-September, 1980 is as follows: (These figures are provisional).

	April to September '79	April to September, '80
	(Rs. in crores)	
1. Man-made textiles . . . . .	14.37	11.21
2. All types of leather & leather goods . . . . .	224.88	132.00

(b) In the case of leather and leather goods, the main reason for the fall in the exports are recessionary conditions in the international market for leather. In case of man-made textiles, it is the pull of the domestic demand on the one hand and, high cost of our production, on the other.

(c) In the short-term little can be done to overcome these handicaps. However, export incentives like those of Cash Compensatory Support and import replenishment licensing are available for the export of these products. Besides market studies and export promotion tours are being undertaken to explore new markets.

**कृषि विकास बैंक की स्थापना**

1689. आचार्य भगवान देव :

श्री चन्द्र भान झाठरे पाटिल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विकास बैंक की स्थापना के लिए सारी प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यह किन किन राज्यों में स्थापित किया जायेगा और इसके अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र आयेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रारम्भिक कार्य कब तक पूरे कर लिये जायेंगे और इस बैंक की स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक स्थापित करने के लिए आवश्यक कानून सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रस्तावित बैंक का अधिकार क्षेत्र देश के सभी राज्यों को व्याप्त करेगा । क्योंकि इस कानून के विभिन्न उपबन्धों पर अभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है। अतः इस समय, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

**Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)**

1690. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Steel had assured during the period of the 6th Lok Sabha that



there was no proposal before the Government to give up the plans for the public sector Aluminium Project in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the attitude of Government towards the project has remained the same; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to expedite the commissions of the Project in Ratnagiri district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra especially when there are persistent rumours that the Aluminium Project is likely to be given up?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). I had informed the House on August 8, 1980 that as there had been considerable change in the technology since the project was sanctioned in 1974 and the cost estimates had also become out of date, a decision on implementing the project could be taken after conducting a fresh techno-economic appraisal.

A review of the project which has since been conducted, shows that it is not economically viable on account of high cost of production. This is due to the following reasons:—

- (a) low scale of operation
- (b) obsolete technology
- (c) high cost of power
- (d) inadequate infra-structure resulting in high cost of material transportation.

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

### Sale of foreign ship 'Thriving Country'

1691. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made inquiries on the sale of foreign ship "Thriving Country" worth ten crores for rupee one to Indore businessman while docked in Bombay Port;

(b) whether the Customs Authority in Bombay has made any investigations of cargo it was carrying and the fire-accident while in Bombay harbour in 1978;

(c) whether the cargo of 600 tonnes was earlier certified as "burnt-out-material" while it is now found to contain "Polyester Yarn" in good condition; which Surveyor has made the survey and its Report;

(d) how much customs duty has been charged on the said old certified cargo and on the cargo now factually proved; and

(e) whether the Government after investigation, have fixed the responsibility of this incident on any one and, if so, the action taken thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) On the basis of information concerning the sale of the vessel 'Thriving Country' which was in distress because of a fire accident on 6.11.78, the officers of the Enforcement Directorate carried out certain searches in Bombay and seized some documents.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the time of sale of the vessel, it had approximately 345 tonnes of cargo. A panel of customs officers deputed to examine synthetic yarn and fibre on board the vessel had reported that the weight of the burnt out material was approximately 89 tonnes.

Later, the total quantity of yarn and fibre on board the vessel ascertained after a detailed examination and weighment, was found to be approximately 177 tonnes. It is reported that a firm of surveyors on instruction from the agents of the vessel had conducted the insurance survey but the report is not yet available.

(d) After purchasing the vessel, the purchaser cleared 5 consignments consisting of monocrotophos in damaged condition, calcium carbide in damaged condition, tafetta cloth for umbrellas in damaged and soiled condition, PVC leather cloth and synthetic camphor in damaged condition collectively valued at Rs. 7.40 lakhs on payment of customs duty of Rs. 8.17 Lakhs and redemption fine of Rs. 2.86 Lakhs. On receipt of information that the value of goods declared by the purchaser of the vessel as "synthetic waste (in damaged condition) yarn and fibre" was higher than that estimated by the panel of customs officers who had examined the goods, a number of searches were carried out by the officials of the Bombay Customs, and these resulted in seizure of some incriminating documents. No duty has yet been collected on this synthetic yarn and fibre. Clearance has been withheld pending results of further investigations.

(e) Investigation by the Customs Authorities into the case including the question of fixing the responsibility on the concerned officials, is in progress.

#### **Production of Mica**

1692. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of mica produced in 1980 so far is lesser than the one fourth of the production in 1968; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the level of the foreign exchange received in 1972 has been shown the same in 1980 by raising the price of mica by 3-4 time?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The production of mica during 1968 was 18265 tonnes, while the production from January to September 1980 is 5811 tonnes.

(b) The year 1980 is still to be closed and no comparison can, therefore, be drawn at this stage regarding foreign exchange received in 1972 and that to be earned in 1980.

#### **Audit objection with regard to payment of Central Excise duty by M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi)**

1693. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the audit objection with regard to the payment of the Central Excise duty for the years 1976-77 and 1978-79 from M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) has been removed;

(b) under what rule and conditions this amount has been refunded;

(c) whether it is a fact that the total amount refunded was more than the amount on which the excise duty was charged;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what was the actual amount refunded for this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the Receipt Audit under the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Two such audit objections were raised with reference to M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Private Limited for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79. One objection, dated 22.7.1979, was withdrawn by the Receipt Audit. The other objection related to the question of inclusion in the assessable value of freight charges for site delivery in Delhi/New Delhi. This objection, which

also formed the subject of a draft paragraph proposed for inclusion in the Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General on Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, was not admitted by the Department.

(b) to (e). No central excise duty has been refunded to the party as a result of withdrawal/non-admission of the above-mentioned Audit objections. However, securities amounting to Rs. 11,30,000/- which had been deposited against bonds in respect of provisional assessments, have been released.

#### Deposits and advanced by united Bank of India in Bihar and West Bengal

1694. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits and advances of the United Bank of India in Bihar and West Bengal, State-wise;

(b) the deposits and advances of the United Bank of India branches in the districts of Hazaribagh, Giridih and Santhal Pargana;

(c) is it a fact that the said Bank advances in West Bengal are higher than that of Bihar according to ratio of deposits; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take against this attitude of Bank and for its proper advances for the good of Bihar State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Latest data on deposits and advances of United Bank of India as on the last Friday of December 1979 in Bihar and West Bengal is given below:

State	Deposits	Advances	Rs. lakhs
Bihar	5228	1643	
West Bengal	72576	39019	

(b) As on the same date the deposits and advances of United Bank

of India in the districts of Hazaribagh Giridih and Santhal Parganas were as follows:

District	Deposits	Advances (Rs. lakhs)
Hazaribagh	537	73
Giridih	227	163
Santhal Parganas	9	0.47

(c) and (d) Banks have been asked to review the performance of their branches in districts where their credit dispensation is low and to take necessary steps to augment the flow of credit through more active participations in the District Credit Plans. It has, however, also to be borne in mind that large advances sanctioned by the banks located at Calcutta are actually utilised in adjoining States. On the basis of utilisation of credit, the credit deposit ratio of United Bank of India in Bihar was 43 per cent which does not compare very unfavourably with the corresponding ratio of 45 per cent in West Bengal.

#### आलूओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

1695. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :  
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आलू के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के कारण अब तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हुई है तथा आलू के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी आई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आलू के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) आलू के निर्यात

पर कोई रोक नहीं है। खुले सामान्य लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत निर्यात की अनुमति है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Order of West Bengal Government on winding up of companies**

1696. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the West Bengal Government asked 113 non-banking companies (financial) to wind up their business by December, 1980;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and the reasons for ordering them to wind up their business;

(c) whether the 113 companies have obtained stay order from the Courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A list giving the names of these 113 companies is enclosed. In exercise of the powers vested in the State Governments under the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, the Government of West Bengal made rules to give effect to the provisions of the Act and issued notices to these 113 companies conducting such schemes to submit winding up plans in respect of their prize chit business.

(c) and (d). Out of above 113 companies, 22 companies (asterisk marked in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1461/81] have filed writ petitions in the Calcutta High Court and obtained stay orders. The concerned companies have contended in the writ petitions that they are not carrying on any prize chit/money circulation business as defined in the Banning Act and as such the Act is not applicable to them. The writ petitions are pending in Calcutta High Court.

2612 LS-6.

**Twin Factory at Keonjhar and Jute mill at Anandpur**

1697. SHRI HARIHAR SORAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to set up a twine factory at Keonjhar and a Jute mill at Anandpur of Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of these two mills; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government to expedite the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Review of functioning of public undertakings.**

1698. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the functioning of the Public Undertakings so as to minimise losses;

(b) whether it is also proposed to fix responsibility on the heads of Public Undertakings in case they run into losses; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take so as to earn profits by the Public Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A constant review of the functioning of the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings to minimise losses and to improve efficiency is being done by the administrative Ministries. In addition, wherever necessary special

in-depth studies are undertaken through committees specially constituted for the purpose. In August 1980 Government have appointed an Expert Committee on Public Enterprises under the chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission to examine working of selected public enterprises in the coal, steel, engineering, chemicals and fertilizers etc. sector.

(b) As the work of the Expert Committee is in progress, the question of fixing responsibility has not arisen.

(c) Government have taken several measures to improve profitability and reduce losses of public enterprises. Amongst these the following could be mentioned:

(i) monitoring by the Cabinet Committee on Infra-structure of the performance of infra-structure;

(ii) periodical and regular monitoring by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of the financial and physical performance of running public enterprises as well as progress of projects under construction;

(iii) regular monitoring by the concerned administrative Ministries and departments through the quarterly performance review meetings held in respect of individual enterprises;

(iv) constitution of an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission to make a plant by plant study of the performance of some selected enterprises;

(v) investments in balancing facilities and captive power plants;

(vi) expeditious finalisation of wage and salary agreements;

(vii) realistic pricing policies including granting of price and purchase preference.

### **Group on Industrial Relations in Colliery**

1699. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group on Industrial Regulations set up by the Expert Committee on Public Enterprises for creating a working atmosphere in the colliery area has prepared an "action plan"; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Industrial Relations, set up by the Expert Committee on Public Enterprises, had submitted its Report on Coal India and its subsidiaries to the Committee and not to the Government. The Committee's Report has since been received by the Government and is currently under consideration.

### **Financial Relief on Loans Raised by small scale Industrial Units**

1700. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to protect small scale industrial units running into liquidation and to sustain financial strains; and

(b) whether Reserve Bank has proposed to launch a scheme to provide financial relief on loans raised by such units by way of giving them loans at concessional rate of interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). All sick small scale industrial units which are found to be potentially viable are considered by the banks for a nursing programme. Once a decision is taken to nurse a sick unit, the banks consider such measures as reduction in margins and rate of interest and rephrasing the repayment

schedule and/or funding of overdue interest. The utilisation of nursing assistance is closely monitored by the banks. Banks have also been advised by the RBI to examine the adequacy of organisational arrangements with a view to strengthening the existing set-up at their regional, local offices etc. so as to ensure, *inter-alia*, adequate and timely financing of small scale industries.

**J. C. L. not Purchasing Jute for small Jute Growers**

1701. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jute Corporation of India does not purchase jute from the small jute growers;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the quantity of jute purchased by the J.C.I. during the last six months and the production of the jute in the same year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) JCI has procured a quantity of 7.09 lakh bales of jute during the period, 1st July to 15th November, 1980. The production of jute and mesta during 1980-81 is estimated at about 80 lakh bales.

**Economic threat to India by Iran-Iraq war**

1702. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI D. M. PUTTA GOWDA:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether war between Iran and Iraq has posed an economic threat to India; and

(b) if so, what precautionary measures Government have taken to meet any eventuality?

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

There is no direct threat to our economy on account of Iran-Iraq war. However, there has been some dislocation in supply of crude oil and petroleum products.

(b) Efforts are being made to make up the shortfalls by arranging supplies to the extent required, either on Government to Government basis or by spot purchases. This involves extra expenditure as spot prices of crude and of petroleum products have shown an increase after the start of the war.

**Discontentment Among Bank Officers**

1703. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the discontent among bank-officers and their reported protest movement from December 1, 1980 including decisions for one day protest strike on December 12;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank officers are getting between Rs. 250/- and Rs. 800/- per month more than the officers in the commercial banks at comparable levels of seniority and service;

(c) the demands of the bank officers; and

(d) Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) Government is aware of the difference in the total emoluments drawn by the officers of the Reserve Bank and the officers of 14 nationalised banks at various stages of their pay scales.

(c) The main demands of the officers of nationalised banks are revision of pay scales, revision of DA formula, concessional advances at par with those applicable to award staff and restoration of some of the perquisites available to the bank officers

before implementation of the recommendations of Pillai Committee Report in the nationalised banks.

(d) The pay scale, allowances and perquisites of the officers of nationalised banks have been revised and standardised only in July 1979. There is, therefore, no question of considering another revision at this stage. However, where the implementation of the Pillai Committee Report has resulted in difficulties to the officers of nationalised banks or in certain anomalies within a bank or in relation to other banks, such cases are looked into by Indian Banks Association and Government from time to time and corrective measures are taken to rectify such anomalies/difficulties.

#### Exports and Imports

1704. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of India's export during the first half of the current year ending on 30th September, 1980 and the figures during the corresponding period last year;

(b) the total target set for exports during the above period and the consequent surplus/shortage;

(c) the total amount of imports during the period and the figure during the corresponding period last year;

(d) the balances of trade positions as at 30th September, 1979 and 1980;

(e) the reasons for the deficit if any; and

(f) the measures contemplated or adopted to improve the balance of trade position especially in view of the higher cost of oil imports due to Iran-Iraq war?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f). Complete official data regarding India's Foreign Trade for the first half of the current financial year are not available due to non-receipt of returns from certain Custom Houses. According to latest provisional figure available for the first quarter, April-June, 1980 India's exports amounted to Rs. 1565.05 crores and imports Rs. 2805.66 crores. The comparative figure for the corresponding period of the previous year and trade deficit are given below :

	<i>Rs. Crores</i>		
	April- June 1980	April-June	1979
	(Lastest Period Provi- sional	Provi - sional	Revised Final
Exports . . . . .	1565.05	146212	161063
Imports . . . . .	2805.66	172455	195617
Balance of Trade . . . . .	-1240.61	-26243	-34554

The target of exports for the full year 1980-81 is Rs. 7100 crores.

The phenomenal rise in imports and deficit of trade is chiefly on account of acceleration in world prices of POL and allied products. The Government has recently taken a number of measures to promote exports. This include the following:—

- (i) Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance".
- (ii) Permission to allow production of new article for export where there is a variation of the article, an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture.
- (iii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export production which involved lumpsum payment of royalty.
- (iv) Free trade zone like-treatment to all 100 per cent export oriented units.
- (v) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for export.
- (vi) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

In addition, the EXIM BANK which will be set up shortly, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance. The proposal to reduce delays in the disbursement of drawback and simplification of procedures is also under examination. The situation is kept under close watch and further measures will be taken as and when necessary.

#### **Silicon Steel Project in Rourkela Steel Plant**

1705. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a silicon steel project in Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) the investment required for it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A scheme for installation of facilities in the Rourkela Steel Plant for production of silicon electrical steel at an estimated cost of Rs. 109.37 crores is already under implementation.

#### **Setting UP of Shore Based Steel Plants**

1706. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to set up shore based steel plant in Andhra Pradesh?

The MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Government have already sanctioned in June, 1979 the establishment of an integrated steel plant with a capacity to produce about 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel per annum at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Inadequacy of staff in Rationing Office in Delhi**

1707. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is abnormal rush in the Rationing Offices in Delhi;

(b) whether the staff strength of the Rationing Office is not adequate to deal with the rush and the people have to come time and again for a small job; and



(c) if so, what action is proposed to overcome the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). Due to the liberal policy of issuing new food cards and partly due to shortage of cement and sugar for sometime in the past, there was some rush at the rationing offices. The situation was met by internal adjustment of staff working in the Department. With the improved supply of cement, change in the sugar distribution policy and issue of new food cards to a large number of people, there is no abnormal rush now at the rationing offices in Delhi.

#### Import of Coal by SAIL

1708. SHRI K. LAKAPPA:

1707. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

RATHAWA:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited propose to import coal during 1980-81;

(b) the coal imported by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. during the last two years, together with the names of the countries from which imports made or proposed and terms and conditions;

(c) how much foreign exchange is involved for these transactions; and

(d) the reasons for not utilising indigenous coal?

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

(b) & (c):

Year	Quantity of coal imported by SAIL	Name of the countries	Terms and conditions	Foreign exchange involved (Rs.)
1978-79	1,20,000 tonnes	Australia &	Vide annexure (attached)	75 crores (approximately)
1979-80	10,42,700 tonnes	Canada		

(d) Indigenous coking coal is also being used but the supplies are not adequate and their ash content is high. The imported coal with low ash content is used for blending with the indigenous coal and to supplement the inadequate supplies. It also helps in conserving our limited stocks of coking coal.

The extracts of the terms and conditions for the import of coking coal as stipulated in the contracts signed with the Parties and Steel Authority of India Limited are given below:—

1. The terms and conditions for the supply of 800,000 tonnes of coking coal from Australia as stipulated

in contract No. 1/78 which was signed on 22.9.1978 are given below:—

The Party will supply Wollondilly washed medium volatile coking coal or use in coke ovens in India for production of metallurgical coke. The Seller shall deliver 'Free on Board (Trimmed)' Port Kembla or Balmain, Sydney at producer's option at the rate of 90,000 tonnes per month subject to arrangements of ships etc. by the purchaser. The coal will be of the following technical specifications:—

1. Size . . . . . 0-50 mm.
2. Moisture (as received) . . . 7% M

3. Proximate Analysis on 'air dried basis,
- (a) Volatile Matter . . . 25-28 %
  - (b) Ash . . . . . 10% Max.
  - (c) Phosphorus . . . . . 1% Max.
  - (d) Sulphur . . . . . 45% Max.

2. The terms and conditions for the supply of 400,000 tonnes of Prime coking coal from Canada as stipulated in contract No. 2/78 which was signed on 30.9.1978 are given below:—

The Party will supply 400,000 tonnes of Prime Coking Coal from their Mines at Cardinal River Mine, Hinton, Canada (also known as Luscar Coal Canadian) for use in coke ovens in India for production of metallurgical coke. The seller shall make delivery of the material more or less evenly phased during the agreed delivery period i.e. during October 1978—September, 1979 with one month allowance for carry over at purchaser's option.

The coal will be of the following technical specifications:—

- 1. Size . . . . . 0-50 mm
- 2 Total Moisture (as received) . . . . . 7% Max.
- 3. Proximate Analysis on 'Air Dried Basis'

  - (a) Volatile Matter . . . . . 24-26%
  - (b) Ash . . . . . 9.75% Max.
  - (c) Phosphorus . . . . . 0.1 %Max.
  - (b) Sulphur . . . . . 0.35 % Max.

3. The terms and conditions for the supply of 200,000 tonnes of Prime Coking Coal from Peak Down and/or Saraji Coking mines, Australia for use in coke ovens in India for the production of metallurgical coke as stipulated in contract No. 3/80, which was signed on 19-9-80 are given below:—

The Party will supply the entire quantity of 200,000 tonnes evenly

spread out between 2nd half of September, 1980 and 31st March, 1981 as far as possible as per the following technical specifications:—

- 1. Size . . . . . 0-50 mm
- 2. Total Moisture (as received) . . . . . 8%
- 3. Proximate Analysis on 'Air Dried Basis'

  - (a) Volatile Matter . . . . . 20-22%
  - (b) Ash . . . . . 9.5 % (Tolerance +0.5%)
  - (c) Sulphur . . . . . 0.6% (Tolerance +0.1%)

**Formulation of Scheme by S.B.I. for Training of Farmers**

1709. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated by the State Bank of India for the training of farmers in the dryfarming methodology; and

(b) the places in which this scheme is being implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No specific scheme has been formulated by the State Bank of India for training farmers in dry farming methodology. However, Rural Development Officers of the bank, (who are qualified agricultural graduates with extension experience, numbering about 1745), have instructions from the bank to disseminate technical knowledge about latest techniques of production and package of practices to farmers. The State Bank of India has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs from the Bank's Research and Development Fund to the Gujarat Agricultural University for setting up a Farmers Training Centre at Dantiwada in Gujarat. This centre will train on an on-going basis groups of about 25 farmers each for about 2-3

weeks, in dry farming techniques, including selection of crops, cultivation practices, soil and water conservation and use of fertilisers etc. This scheme will be implemented shortly.

### इरा सेझियान समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1710. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम को पांच स्वतंत्र प्रादेशिक निगमों में पुनर्गठन करने के संबंध में इरा सेझियान समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार कब तक निर्णय करेगी; और

(ख) क्या इरा सेझियान समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में जीवन बीमा निगम को जीवन बीमा के क्षेत्र में "पियरलेस" जैसी गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं से होड़ के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है और क्या उक्त प्रतियोगिता का भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). सरकार रिपोर्ट पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

### Soft Loan Scheme

1711. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation and rehabilitation of Five Industries has failed to achieve expected utilisation of sanctioned funds by public financial institutions.

(b) if so, have Government made an indepth study of the causes of its failure; and

(c) whether Government propose to make fundamental changes in the Soft Loan Schemes to make it responsive to the needs of the Five Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The amount of assistance under the soft loan scheme sanctioned and disbursed by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to five selected industries viz. Textiles, Cement, Sugar, Jute & Engineering as on 30-9-78, 30-9-79 and 30-9-80, is given below:—

(Figures in Rs. crores)

As on 30-9-78		As on 30-9-79		As on 30-9-80	
Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
217.67	27.55	409.90	101.71	574.59	211.72

It would be observed from the above that the rate of utilisation has been showing an upward trend over the last three years and the latest figure of disbursement is fairly satisfactory. It can't hence be said that the ob-

jective of the soft loan scheme has not been achieved. Further, there is generally a time lag between sanctions and disbursements, due to the various arrangements the borrowing companies have to make to

fulfil the conditions of the loans, to tie up arrangements for equipment supplies etc.

**Joint Computerised Reservation System for AI and IA**

1712. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when will the joint computerised reservation system for Air India and Indian Airlines be brought into service;

(b) is the project progressing according to schedule; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken by Government to overcome the factors causing delays?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There is now no joint computerised reservation system for Air India and Indian Airlines and each Airlines will be having a separate computer-system.

(b) and (c). The cut-over date of the Air India project was February, 1981, but this date has to be suitably shifted due to the suspension of the training programme for the booking office and reservation staff as a result of the recent agitation by the Air India employees. A review of the date will be made as soon as normalcy is resorted.

In so far as Indian Airlines project is concerned, the selection of computer is under process with the Government. The present expectation is that the system can be installed in 1981 and the Corporation will be able to start implementation of Real Time Reservation, in phases, about six to seven months after the installation of the system.

**Unauthorised Powerloom**

1713. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the growth of unauthorised powerlooms in the country;

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government to check the growth of unauthorised powerlooms; and

(c) whether there is any proposal with Government to regularise the unauthorised powerlooms?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No assessment has been made as yet with regard to the unauthorised growth of powerlooms in the country. However, Government is keen to check the growth of unauthorised powerlooms. A Study Group under the Chairmanship of Textile Commissioner has been appointed to assess the effectiveness of reservation orders for handlooms and one of the terms of reference of the Study Group is to formulate guidelines for preventing growth of unauthorised powerlooms. Government will consider suitable steps after examining the recommendations of the Study Group.

(c) Unauthorised powerlooms which were in existence on 31-12-1978, and in respect of which applications have been sent to the Office of the Textile Commissioner before 31-12-1979 are being considered for regularisation.

**Refund of "Personal Loans" by Employees of Nationalised Banks**

1714. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several employees of the nationalised banks who having obtained 'Personal

loans' have refused to refund the amount from the bonus amount;

(b) if so, the number of such bank employees and the total amount due from them on this account; and

(c) the names of the banks?

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

#### **Amount Allocated for Development of Tourism in Orissa**

1715. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount allocated to Orissa in 1979-80 and 1980-81, respectively for the development of tourism in Orissa;

(b) the details of the development programmes which were included for undertaking; and

(c) whether the programmes have been completed by now?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The schemes for tourism development are taken up either in the Central or the State Sector. The Central Department of Tourism therefore does not allocate funds on State-wise basis for the development of tourism. However, the following schemes were taken up during 1979-80 or are proposed during 1980-81 in the Central Sector:—

#### **Department of Tourism:**

It is proposed to take up the construction of a Forest Lodge at Simlipal National Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose during 1980-81. The site is being selected in

consultation with the State Government.

#### **India Tourism Development Corporation:**

During the year 1979-80, the 12-room Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar was expanded by adding 26 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. It was commissioned on 17th December, 1979 as Hotel Kalinga Ashok.

The proposal to construct a hotel at Puri and/or Konark is pending finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. No allocation therefore has been made for these schemes during 1980-81.

#### **Heading: Non-payment of tax by M/s. Telco**

1716. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telco has not been paying any tax at all since 1976-77;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appeared in "New Age" weekly dated October 5 and November 2, 1980 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and union Government's reaction thereto:

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Telco has not been paying any income-tax since assessment year 1977-78 relevant to financial year 1976-77.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The position of profits including income from other sources before depreciation in the case of Telco for assessment years 1977-78 to 1980-81

along with the deductions and allowances claimed/allowed is as under:—

(All figures in thousands of Rupees)

*Assessment Year 1977-78*

Profits before depreciation : . . . . .	226696
<i>Less :</i>	
Depreciation u/s 32. . . . .	184335
Initial Depreciation u/s 32 (1) (iv) . . . . .	729
Investment allowance u/s 32A . . . . .	71152
Deduction u/s 35 regarding expenditure on scientific research . . . . .	3409
Deduction u/s 35 (1) (ii) regarding donations to Scientific research institutions. . . . .	70
Deduction u/s 35-B regarding Export Market Development Allowance against claim of 9597 . . . . .	1886 (—)261581
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Net loss allowed to be carried forward . . . . .	(—)34885
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Note: (i) Deduction u/s 80J for New Industrial undertaking not allowed in the absence of profit & loss account of the new unit.

(ii) Deduction of provision of gratuity of 7214 and depreciation of 3029 in respect of Engineering Research Centre not allowed.

*Assessment year 1978-79*

Profits before depreciation . . . . .	221515
<i>Less :</i>	
Depreciation . . . . .	171779
Investment allowance . . . . .	35542
Initial depreciation . . . . .	153
Scientific expenditure u/s 35. . . . .	2567
Deduction u/s 35-B . . . . .	15808
Gratuity as per actuarial valuation . . . . .	15186
U/s 80G—donations to charitable institutions . . . . .	100
U/s 80M. . . . .	194
Brought forward loss of A. Y. 1977-78 . . . . .	48125 (—)289454
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Net Loss claimed: . . . . .	(—)67939
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Note: Assessment proceedings are pending.

*Assessment Year 1979-80:*

Profits before depreciation . . . . .	280687
<i>Less:</i>	
Depreciation . . . . .	188919
Initial depreciation . . . . .	1635
Scientific expenditure u/s 35 . . . . .	3269
Gratuity as per actuarial report . . . . .	14406
U/s 80G . . . . .	250
U/s 80 M . . . . .	379
	(—)208858
	<hr/>
Gross income before set off of investment allowance: . . . . .	71829
<i>Less:]</i>	
Unabsorbed investment allowance for A. Y. 1977-78 . . . . .	32396
Unabsorbed Investment allowance for A. Y. 1978-79 . . . . .	35542
Investment allowance for 1979-80 (partly claimed) . . . . .	3892
	(—)71830
	<hr/>
	Net Income
	NIL
	<hr/>

Note: Unabsorbed investment allowance for Assessment year 1979-80 is claimed at 43774. Assessment proceedings are pending.

*Assessment year 1980-81*

Profits before depreciation . . . . .	316472
<i>Less:</i>	
Depreciation . . . . .	191337
Initial depreciation . . . . .	739
Scientific expenditure u/s 35 . . . . .	7205
Deduction u/s 35-B . . . . .	15214
Gratuity as per actuarial valuation . . . . .	23826
Deduction u/s 35 (1) (ii) . . . . .	141
U/s 80G . . . . .	500
U/s 80M . . . . .	547
	(—)239509
	<hr/>

Gross income before set off of investment allowance . . . . .		76963
<i>Less :</i>		
Unabsorbed investment allowance for A. Y. 1979-80 . . . . .	43774	
Investment allowance for 1980-81 (partly claimed) . . . . .	33189	(- )76963
		<hr/>
	Net income	NIL

Note: (i) Unabsorbed investment allowance of 28257 claimed.

(ii) Claim of carried forward u/s 80.J for A. Y. 1977-78, 1978-79 & 1979-80 is claimed as under :—

A.Y. 1977-78 5601

A.Y. 1978-79 4943

A.Y. 1979-80; Amount of claim will be submitted at the time of assessment.

(iii) Assessment proceedings are pending.

The permission to issue convertible bonds to Telco has been given by the Union Government to finance the expansion project of commercial vehicles.

There is no irregularity under the Law.

**Zinc Ore Mines found in Bhilwara District**

1717. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly potential zinc ore mines have been found in Bhilwara District; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to exploit the mines?

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

(b) Since the detailed exploration of the prospect is in progress, exploitation of these deposits would be considered after assessing the results of the present exploration work.

**Shifting of Attari Custom and Immigration Outpost**

1718. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to shift the Attari customs and immigration

outpost handling the Indo-Pakistan rail traffic has been deferred, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The proposal for shifting the Customs and Immigration clearance from Attari to Amritsar Railway Station is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Proposal for more Thermal Power**

1719. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount remitted during the current year by the Indians working in West Asia (including Gulf); and

(b) is there any scheme to attract investment from the non-resident Indians to the new ventures, both in the Private as well as Public Sector?



**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) No precise information about remittances received during the current year exclusively from Indians working in West Asia, including Gulf countries, is available, since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000/- and below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India by authorised dealers under the current rules. However, the overall figure of inward remittances for the current year, January-October, 1980 for which figures are available, is Rs. 3923 crores. This figure consists of gross non-export receipts, such as, airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts, etc., besides four heads of receipts relevant to this question, namely, (1) family maintenance, (2) savings of non-residents, (3) migrant transfers and (4) money-order receipts.

(b) Yes, Sir Liberal facilities are allowed for investment by non-resident Indians. They may invest without restriction in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital and earnings. There is a scheme which permits investment in the new issues of new companies in a select list upto 20 per cent with repatriation rights. There is another scheme which allows investment upto 74 per cent equity in Appendix I industries and export-oriented ventures with repatriation rights.

#### **Opening of Branches of Banks in Gulf Countries**

1720. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Public Sector Banks have branches in the O.P.E.C. Member Countries;

(b) have Government drawn up any scheme to attract investment from the Indians working in these countries; and

(c) is there any proposal to open branches of the Public Sector Banks in the Gulf countries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Only one Public Sector Bank viz., Bank of Baroda, has 8 branches in U.A.E.

(b) The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have introduced the following schemes which provided incentives to the individuals to remit funds from abroad:

(i) The Non-resident (External) Accounts Scheme.

(ii) The Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts Scheme.

(iii) Scheme permitting investments with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issue.

(iv) Scheme permitting investments with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin abroad in certain Industrial undertakings upto 74 per cent.

(v) The scheme of priority allotment in respect of import of tractors, cement and scooters to persons receiving funds equivalent to their cost from relative abroad.

(vi) A scheme for permitting non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin to utilise 25 per cent of the foreign exchange brought in by them for their personal requirements.

(c) At present there is no proposal for any Indian Public sector Bank to open a branch in the Gulf Countries.

#### **Promotion of Tourism in Kerala**

1721. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that tourist traffic in Kerala is on the decline and the famous beach resort—Kovalam—has attracted comparatively less number of tourists;

(b) keeping in view the fact that Kerala is the garden State of India, what measures are being taken to promote tourism in Kerala; and

(c) Is there any proposal to construct hotels in the Public Sector, with moderate tariff, to cater the domestic tourist needs?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) So far as foreign tourists are concerned statistics are compiled on All India basis and

not on State/location-wise basis it is not possible to indicate the trend of traffic to a particular place or State. However, the information compiled by the ITDC in respect of its Kovalam Beach Resort, it may be mentioned that the number of tourists utilising the resort facilities has shown an increase during the last three years as given below:—

Tourists	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Indian . . . . .	4478	6797	8446
Foreign . . . . .	5661	7703	7515
Total:	10139	14503	15961

(b) The Central Department of Tourism has brought out various publicity material including folders, posters, information directories and films for promotion to tourism in Kerala. Besides, media representatives and travel agents from tourist markets abroad are also invited from time to time to visit Kerala to have first hand information on Kerala for its promotion abroad.

(c) In addition to its existing 128 room accommodation at Kovalam, the I.T.D.C. envisages during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—1985) the construction of a 3-star 50-room hotel at Cochin at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Kerala Tourist Development Corporation (KTDC) is already constructing a medium priced hotel for domestic tourists at Kovalam and has proposal to put up hotels for budget tourists at Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur, Cochin, and Varkala. The KTDC also operates medium priced accommodation at Ponnudi, Guruvayoor and Thekaddy.

#### Fall in Export of Automobiles

1722. **SHRI A. A. RAHIM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a step fall in the foreign exchange earnings

with regard to the export of automobiles of African countries; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase automobile export?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). There has been no fall in the foreign exchange earnings from the export of automobiles to African countries. Promotional steps are, however, being taken for increasing the exports of engineering goods, including automobiles. These include participation in international exhibitions, sponsoring of trade delegations, publicity through news media, invitation to officials/businessmen to visit India and extension of lines of credit for the purchase of Indian engineering goods, including automobiles.

#### Meeting with Handloom Ministers held in New Delhi

1723. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**  
**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Ministers dealing with Handloom in all the States and Union Territories

was convened on November 12, last in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) A meeting of the State Handloom Ministers was held on 12th November, 1980 to discuss the problems confronting the handloom industry, in particular, the problems of yarn supply. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Union Minister for Commerce inaugurated the meeting. Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, Union Minister of State for Commerce presided over the meeting.

Handloom Ministers and representatives from 20 States participated in the meeting, which was also attended by a representatives of Reserve Bank of India. Discussions were centered around problems of yarn supply, availability of credit and problems of marketing. The main conclusions reached at the meeting are as follows:—

(i) The problem of yarn supply to handloom sector could be tackled only by organising weavers either under cooperatives or under handloom development corporations and arranging for distribution of yarn by the apex societies and corporations through direct procurement from the mills. Government of India have already arranged with the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation to make available 23,000 bales of yarn to the weavers. The proposed National Handloom Development Corporation will also assist the State level agencies in getting adequate supply of yarn from the mills.

(ii) There is need for proper co-ordination in implementing the development programmes for handlooms. The States may consider creating a Cabinet Committee for

coordinating the activities of the departments concerned with the handloom development; such a Committee could include Ministers incharge of Handlooms, Textiles, Cooperation and Industry.

(iii) Increased Government purchases of handloom cloth is a major source of marketing support to the handloom industry. State Government Departments like Transport Corporations, Hospitals, etc. should purchase handloom cloth from the handloom apex marketing societies and corporations for their total requirements. As far as Government of India is concerned, the purchases through DGS&D may be streamlined to enable more purchases to be affected from the State Handloom Cooperatives and Corporations.

#### **Treatment Meted out by Customs Officials at Trivandrum Airport**

1724. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that treatment being meted out by customs officials at the Trivandrum Airport to the people arriving from Gulf countries, is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter and see that the people are not humiliated unnecessarily?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). Collector of Customs Cochin has reported that the passengers arriving from Gulf Countries at Trivandrum Airport are treated with due courtesy and expedition. To facilitate passenger clearance a number of measures have been taken and these include rationalisation and a substantial liberalisation of the Baggage Rules, augmentation of supervisory staff and posting of officers of the rank of Assistant Collector of Customs at the Airport for quick and on-the-spot

redressal of the passengers' grievances. A new scheme of levy of customs duty on passengers' baggage has also been introduced with effect from 15-7-1980 to avoid the time consuming adjudication proceedings. Judging from the complaints or reports received and the nature of supervisory control available, it cannot be said that the treatment meted out to the passengers at Trivandrum Airport by the customs officials is not satisfactory.

**Credit advanced by Nationalised Banks to top 10 big houses**

1725. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of credit advanced by nationalised banks to the top 10 big houses this year;

(b) what is the total amount advanced to small-scale industry this year; and

(c) what is the amount advanced to small, medium, marginal and poor farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The data in respect of advances made during a particular year is not maintained by the banks. It is, therefore, possible to furnish the information only with reference to outstandings on a particular date. The total outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks (20 nationalised banks, State Bank of India and associate banks) to the 10 largest industrial houses registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act (ranked by the size of their assets in 1978) as at the end of December, 1979 amounted to Rs. 691.72 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). The total outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks to small scale industry, and small and marginal farmers amounted to Rs. 2335 crores and Rs. 506.26 crores as at the end of December, 1979 and March, 1979 respectively.

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**Credit Expansion**

1726. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has there been credit expansion this year uptill now compared to last year;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) comparative figures month by month of the total amount of money in circulation last year and this year upto October?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The latest available information show an increase in bank credit by Rs. 1091 crores (+5.1 per cent) during the current financial year between march 28 and October 31, 1980, but this is substantially lower than the increase of Rs. 1783 crores (+9.8 per cent) recorded during the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

(c) A statement showing the outstanding amount of money supply with the public as on the last Friday of each month during the current financial year upto October 1980 and the corresponding period of the previous financial year is enclosed.

*Statement*

Money Supply with the Public

	(Rs. Crores)	
As on last Friday of	1979-80	1980-81
April	22027	24928
May	22511	24788
June	23324	24180
July	23186	23718
August	22833	23670
September	22950	23415
October	23457	2259

### राजस्थान में पर्यटन का विकास

1727. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में, वहां पर पर्यटन सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए, कोई अध्ययन दल भेजा था,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अध्ययन दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे यात्रा परिपथ संबंधी संकल्पना के आधार पर और पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास में प्राथमिकताओं का उल्लेख करते हुए पर्यटन विकास की एक 10 वर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना तैयार करें। विकास संबंधी एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से इसी प्रकार की एक योजना की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) राजस्थान की पर्यटन संभाव्यता का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए मई, 1976 में एक सर्वेक्षण दल गठित किया गया था।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण दल ने नवम्बर, 1976 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी, जिसे आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया था, क्योंकि अधिकांश सिफारिशों

पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई करना अपेक्षित था।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### जोधपुर के लिए बोइंग विमान सेवा

1727. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उद्योगों और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जोधपुर के लिए बोई विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक आरम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) ; जी, नहीं, फिलहाल नहीं।

(ग) जोधपुर के लिए सप्ताह में तीन बार की वर्तमान एच० एस० 748 यातायात की मांग की पर्याप्त रूप से सेवापूर्ति करती है जब भी इस सेक्टर पर यातायात में सुधार हो जाएगा तथा वहां बोइंग 737 सेवा का परिचालन करना वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य हो जाएगा, इंडियन एयरलाइंस ऐसी सेवा चालू करने का विचार करेगी।

### Fall in Production of Saleable Steel

1729. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:  
SHRI R. PRABHU:  
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) whether 20 per cent fall in the production of saleable steel is expected during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Since the last few years, there has been progressive decline in the production of saleable steel. In course of the last seven months of the current year also there was a fall of about 5 per cent in production of saleable steel compared to the production figure for the corresponding period of the last year. In view of the continuing constraints on supply of major inputs like coal and power, it has not been possible to secure any significant change in the trend of production even during the current year.

(b) Main reasons for shortfall in production have been inadequate supply of coking coal and restrictions on power supply to steel plants. Some of the important steps taken or are proposed to be taken to optimise the production of saleable steel at SAIL plants are indicated below:—

(i) To supplement the indigenous supply of coking coal, import of 1.2 MT of coking coal was arranged in 1978-79. The entire quantity has been received by August/September, 1980. Government have allowed further import of 0.5 MT of coking coal during this year and supplies have already started arriving. Global tenders for an additional 1.0 MT of coking coal have also been issued by SAIL.

(ii) Power generation from captive units in the steel plants is being maximised.

(iii) As a long term measure, steps have been taken to augment the existing captive power generation facilities at Bokaro and Durgapur by 180 MW and 120 MW respectively.

(iv) Actual supplies of coal and power as well as other essential inputs are being closely monitored regularly at various levels. Close and constant liaison is also being maintained with the input supplying agencies so as to secure maximum supplies of power and coking coal.

**System of Time Bound disposal of Licence Applications**

1730. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a system of time bound disposal of licence applications; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? . . . .

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). The system has been introduced from 1st November 1980. Under this system, the following time limits have been laid down for disposal of import applications found complete in essential respects:—

Category of application	Time fixed
(i) For Actual Users Automatic licences . . . . .	30 days.
(ii) For Actual Users Supplementary licences . . . . .	45 days.
(iii) For Import Replenishment licences including Advance/Imprest licences	45 days.
(iv) For Capital Goods licences upto Rs. 10 lakhs (or Rs. 15 lakhs for manufacturer-exporters for import against REP licences).	60 days, (from date of receipt of essentiality certificate from sponsoring authority).

**Persons who have been charged with Tax Evasion**

1731. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names and particulars of persons who have been charged with evasion of income-tax and corporation tax during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 (upto October, 1980);

(b) extent of tax evasion in each case; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against the persons concerned on charges of evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. SISODIA): (a) to (c). Large number of cases of tax evasion are detected

every year by the Income-tax Department through its multi-farious activities viz., investigation of accounts, enquiries into specific allegations of tax evasion, survey, searches, collation and dissemination of information etc. These cases are dealt with by assessing officers scattered all over the country. Collection of information regarding the cases detected during the last four years and current year (upto October, 1980) for tax evasion, the extent of tax evasion in each case and the action taken against the persons concerned will involve immense time and effort. However, according to information so far compiled, the number of cases in which penalty for concealment of income was levied, the concealed income involved and the total amount of penalty levied therein during the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as under:—

Year	Number of Concealed cases		Amount of penalty
	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)
1976-77	6,986	13.21	12.57
1977-78	8,613	13.	13.06
1978-79	28,776	14.	11.99

**Quantity and value of sugar imported**

1732. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of sugar imported during 1980-81;

(b) names and particulars of agencies from whom sugar has been purchased;

(c) names and particulars of agencies through whom sugar has been imported; and

(d) price of sugar per quintal in the international market and domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A quantity of 1,80,245 MT of sugar valued at Rs. 93.22 crores was imported in the current year.

(b) and (c). Sugar was purchased from an International Trading Company M/S ED&F Man (Sugar) Ltd., London under contract entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India.

(d) International market quotations in different commodity market, where sugar is traded, fluctuate, sometimes quite widely and from day to day and for different shipment periods.

**Collection of excise duty from small Scale handmade match units of Sivakasi**

1733. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the excise duty collected during the past three financial years from the 1,000 or so small scale handmade match units in Sivakasi and around; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to tally the amount of excise duty collected with the annual production of these units during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Excise duty collected from small scale match units in and around Sivakasi for the past three financial years is given below:

Period	Amount
	(In thousands)
	Rs.
1977-78 . . . . .	10,257
1978-79 . . . . .	23,276
1979-80 . . . . .	21,079

(b) The Central Excise Department exercises checks over production and clearances by manufacturers in order to guard against surreptitious removal of non-duty-paid matches.

**Soviet Union to buy raw jute**

1734. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has expressed willingness to

buy a substantial quantity of raw jute in the current year;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any follow-up action in that direction; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Trade Plan provision for 1980 for export of raw jute from India to USSR is 4500 tonnes. On a request from USSR authorities, we have agreed to purchase by USSR of an additional quantity of 2000 tonnes of raw jute this year. Contracts have been concluded so far for export of 6300 tonnes of raw jute.

**Black Money**

1735. SHRI CHITTA BASU: SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated their strategy to combat the growing black money menace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The fight against black money is a continuous one and no single or once for all strategy can be a substitute for sustained and vigorous efforts to prevent the growth of black money. The Government have taken a number of legislative measures from time to time to check tax evasion and generation of black money. The legislative measures have been reinforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery.

The Government propose to curb the growth of black money through multi-pronged action of more effective imple-



mentation of tax laws and launching drive against hoarding and profiteering. Some of the steps recently taken/being taken by the Government are as follows:—

- (i) Powers of search and seizure under the Income-tax Act, 1961 are being exercised by the Directors of Inspection/Commissioner of Income-tax. Recently, the Deputy Directors of Inspection and the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners have also been so empowered.
- (ii) For detecting persons having taxable income/wealth but who are not paying tax and for collecting information about existing tax-payers Survey Operations by the Income-tax Department have been intensified and a permanent organisation to undertake survey on continued basis is now being built up.
- (iii) It has been decided to set up an organisation for collecting higher Intelligence. The organisation will be used, *inter-alia*, to build up dossiers of cases involving tax evasion on a large scale so that the information contained therein can be utilised in making requisite investigation including search and seizure operation.
- (iv) It has also recently been decided to give multi-media publicity to cases in which tax evasion has been established immediately after the conviction for tax offences. This has been done with a view that the wide publicity given might become a deterrent to other tax evaders.
- (v) The organisation for handling prosecution launched by the Income-tax Department is being strengthened.

### राजस्थान में खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण

1736. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा और डुंगरपुर जिलों में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खनिज सम्पत्ति का गहन सर्वेक्षण अब तक न किए जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सैलखड़ी के अतिरिक्त वहां संगमरमर-पत्थर तथा चूना-पत्थर के विपुल भंडार हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोनों जिलों में अब तक संगमरमर के खनन के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या चूना-पत्थर का सर्वेक्षण अलग से कराया गया है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि वहां उपलब्ध चूना पत्थर प्रत्येक जिले में दो सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ; और

॥ (च) क्या भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग अथवा राज्य सरकार के खनिज विभाग ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण तथा राजस्थान सरकार के खान और भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा और डुंगरपुर जिलों के अनेक क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत खनिज सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं ।

(ख) राजस्थान के डुंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में चूना-पत्थर के क्रमशः लगभग 300 लाख टन और 500 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है। लेकिन, इन जिलों में संगमरमर के कोई महत्वपूर्ण भंडार नहीं मिले हैं ।

(ग) बांसबाड़ा जिले में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संगमरमर निकालने के लिए विद्यमान खनिज पट्टों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :-

1977-78	5
1978-79	16
1979-80	18

डुंगरपुर जिले में उपर्युक्त अवधि में संगमरमर के लिए कोई खनिज पट्टा नहीं था ।

(घ) और (च) : जी हां ।

(ङ) इन क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक रूप से उपयोगी प्रकार के सीमेंट का खाने स्थापित करने के लिए चूना पत्थर के उपादेय भंडण की पुष्टि के लिए और अधिक विस्तृत गवेष किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ।

**अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से ऋ**

1737. श्री भोखा भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के वित्त मंत्रियों ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से विकासशील देशों को ऋण देने के क्या निदेशात्मक सिद्धान्त तय किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने का मामला भारत द्वारा उठाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

। वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्री० बेंकटरामन) :

(क) राष्ट्रमंडल के देशों के वित्त मंत्रियों की 24-25 सितम्बर, 1980 को बरमूला में हुई बैठक में मंत्रियों ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को छोटी प्रथमव्यवस्थाओं की और सब से कम विकसित देशों की भुगतान शेष संबंधी समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए । अन्तर्रा-

ष्ट्रीय मुद्रा प्रणाली के संबंध में गवर्नरों के बोर्ड की 28 सितम्बर, 1980 को वाशिंगटन में हुई अंतरिम समिति की बैठक में सदस्य देशों की भुगतान शेष से संबंधित गंभीर समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा अपने साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए अंशदान बढ़ाने के संबंध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोष की भूमिका की प्रशंसा की गई । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को विक सशील देशों को ऋण देने के संबंध में कोई निर्देशक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित नहीं किए गए ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

**सल्फर के निर्यात पर रोक**

1738. श्री भोखा भाई : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश से सल्फर के निर्यात को पूर्णतः बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इसकी कमी का अनुमान लगाने में समर्थ नहीं है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप इस का निर्यात पूर्णतः बन्द करना पड़ा;

(घ) क्या सरकार सल्फर के उत्पादन के अतिरिक्त स्रोत का पता लगाने में असफल रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो सल्फर के निर्यात को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). देश में प्राकृतिक गंधक का कोई भी अभिज्ञात स्रोत नहीं है और हमारी सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताएं आयातों के जरिये पूरी की जाती हैं । फलतः इस मद के निर्यात की अनुमति देने में कोई औचित्य नहीं होगा ।

(ब) तथा (ङ). देश में गन्धक के निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

**Concession to Government Employees under Income Tax Act, 1961**

1739. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section 89FF of the Income Tax Act, 1961 envisages the concession to be given to the Government employees whose gross income is only Rs. 8,000 p.a. is continuing to-date;

(b) if so, the reason why it has not been amended when the net income limit for income-tax purpose has been increased from Rs. 8,000 to 12,000 p.a.;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) is there any proposal to amend it in future; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons for not amending Section 80FF of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). Under section 80FF of the Income-tax Act, 1961, Indian citizens having a gross total income not exceeding Rs. 12,000 were entitled to a specified deduction in respect of expenses incurred on higher education in certain cases. With the raising of the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, this provision became redundant and has accordingly been omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980. The omission take effect from 1st April, 1981. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the provisions of section 80FF.

**Tourists Centres in every Foreign country to promote Tourism**

1741. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Tourist Offices overseas are

spread very thinly and also have an insufficient impact in attracting foreign tourists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only one person in every 250 Tourists world-wide visits India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to set up Tourist Centres in every country in order to promote our Tourism Industry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism maintains 18 Tourist Offices abroad in cities and countries with the maximum potential for the promotion of tourist traffic to India. These offices are located in USA, Canada, UK, Continental Europe, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Australia and Kuwait. In addition, seven officers have also been posted at vantage points in USA, Australia, Iran and Japan. The tourist traffic to India registered an increase of 12.1 per cent in the decade 1969—79 as against the world average of 5.8 per cent. The average stay of tourists in India in 1979 was 25.6 days as against the world average of four to six days. In actual numbers the tourist traffic more than trebled in the 10-year period 1969—79, from 244, 724 in 1969 to 764,781 in 1979. Thus it cannot be said that Tourist Offices abroad have had an insufficient impact in attracting foreign tourists to India. A statement indicating the location of various tourist offices overseas is placed below.

(b) The ratio of foreign tourist arrivals in India to world-wide visits of tourists was 1 : 353 in 1979.

(c) Tourist Offices in foreign countries are opened as and when the need arises, the primary criteria being the potential of any particular country to generate tourist traffic to India.

## Statement

For the promotion of tourist traffic from the countries abroad, 18 Government of India Tourist Offices have been set up in various countries abroad as shown below:—

S.No.	Tourist Office	Jurisdiction
1.	New York	USA, Latin America, Canada and Carribean Islands
2.	Los Angeles	
3.	Chicago	
4.	Toronto	
5.	London	U.K. and Eire
6.	Geneva	Continental Europe
7.	Paris	
8.	Frankfurt	
9.	Stockholm	
10.	Brussels	
11.	Milan	
12.	Vienna	
13.	Tokyo	Japan, Phillipines, Hong Kong and Thailand
14.	Bangkok	
15.	Sydney	Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia
16.	Singapore	
17.	Perth	
18.	Kuwait	West Asia

Seven officers are based in Washington i.e., Miami, Dallas and San Francisco in the USA Melbourne in Australia, Tehran in Iran and Osaka in Japan.

### Supply of Coal to Bokaro Steel Plant

1742. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as against a minimum requirement of 200 mva the Bokaro Steel Plant is being supplied only 110 mva of coal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the first fortnight of August, 1980 the steel plant has suffered a loss of Rs. 50 crores and there is threat of equipments being damaged; and

(c) if so, the step taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Presumably, the reference to coal is by mistake and the question actually relates to the supply of power. The contract demand

of power for Bokaro Steel Plant from Damodar Valley Corporation is 145 MVA and the minimum requirement for continuous operation 110 MVA. As against this, the drawal restrictions imposed by the DVC have reportedly been from 5 to 100 MVA for 90 per cent or more of the time during April to October, 1980.

(b) In the integrated operation of a steel plant like Bokaro short-falls of coal, power etc. have a combined effect on the operations and lead to loss in production. The national figure of production loss due to power shortage alone for the first fortnight of August, 1980 as far as it could be computed, is 18,000 tonnes of saleable steel valued at Rs. 5.4 crores. As regards damage to equipment by inadequate or interrupted power supply, it is a fact that the lives of motors, windings of drives etc. are adversely affected.

(c) The steps taken or being taken to improve the power position for Bokaro Steel Plant include the maximisation of generation of the captive power plant, close and constant liaison with input supplying agencies, and regular monitoring of the position in regard to the availability of power at various levels and schemes for the installation of additional captive generation facilities at Bokaro.

**Suspension of Employees of a Nationalised Bank**

1743. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 17th October, 1980 is it a fact that over half a dozen employees of a nationalised bank have been suspended following embezzlement of several lakh of rupees "large-scale" irregularities in the bank records;

(b) if so, what are the details of the racket and the amount involved; and

(c) the details of the persons found involved and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference is to the alleged embezzlement of funds at the Naya Bazar Branch of Punjab National Bank. If so, on the basis of a complaint filed by Punjab National Bank, Central Bureau of Investigation has already registered a case against three employees of Punjab National Bank and the investigation is not yet completed. Full details will be known only after the investigation has been completed. In the meanwhile, the bank has placed under suspension seven of its employees who are alleged to be involved in the embezzlement.

**Availability of Copper and Zinc in Darjeeling, West Bengal and Sikkim**

1744. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey in its recent report admitted that a huge quantity of copper and zinc are available in Pedong Peshak, Garubathan in Darjeeling, West Bengal and Rangpo to Manbrang in Sikkim; and

(b) what steps have been taken so far to explore these mines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has located (i) The Gorubathan Lead-Zinc deposit having 2.79 million tonnes of 4.01 per cent lead and 4.23 per cent zinc in Malkhola and Daling Chu blocks and indication of copper mineralisation over a stretch of 2.5 kms, in Pedong and Peshok areas of Darjeeling district and part of Sikkim (ii) The Western extension of copper-lead-zinc mineralisation of Bhotang mine, in Rangpo from Titlang to Membrang in Sikkim. In Bhotang Mine, an extension of mineralisation of 100 metre strikewise 200 metre depthwise in western part has been proved, with 2.90 to 5.92 per cent of Copper-Lead-Zinc. Both the Gorubathan and Bhotang deposits are small. Mining Lease has been granted to the Hindustan Zinc Limited for the Gorubathan deposit, for which, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has recently submitted to Government a scheme for detailed exploration on promotional basis, which is under examination. Geological Survey of India is also continuing drilling and exploration in these areas. The Sikkim Mining Corporation, a Joint Venture of Government of India and Sikkim Government, established in 1960 is responsible for mining and producing concentrates from the Rangpo deposit.

**Dropping of Special Restriction for Foreign Tourists visiting Darjeeling**

1745. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any special restriction for the foreign tourists intending to visit Darjeeling;

(b) whether there is any proposal to drop this restriction; and

(c) what are the special measures that have been taken by Government regarding rail and air journey, hotel facilities for the tourists visiting Darjeeling—highest altitude hill station town in India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order 1963 is applicable to Darjeeling. In the interest of promoting tourism however, foreign tourists are granted permits liberally for a stay of upto 7 days in Darjeeling. Foreign tourists who travel to Bagdogra and back by air are allowed to visit Darjeeling upto 15 days without permits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines operates a daily flight between Calcutta and Bagdogra, the nearest airport for Darjeeling. This flight provides convenient connections to other metropolitan cities.

New Jalpaiguri is a rail head connected with Calcutta and Delhi by rail services. Darjeeling is connected to New Jalpaiguri by road as also a regular narrow gauge rail service.

As regards accommodation facilities there are four western style hotels approved by the Central Department of Tourism. In addition, there are several Indian style hotels, tourist lodges etc. Department of Tourism in the Central Sector has constructed a Youth Hostel in Darjeeling. Depending on the availability of funds, tentatively it is proposed to develop facilities of trekking in the Darjeeling area.

**Re-opening of Cooch-Bihar Airport in West Bengal**

1746. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reopen the Cooch-Bihar Airport in West Bengal by piloting small aircraft; and

(b) if so, when the Cooch-Bihar Airport will be reopened?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Cooch-Bihar Airport is one of the aerodromes being considered by the Government for Third Level Feeder air services in the north eastern Region.

**Expansion of coffee plantations in North-Eastern region**

1749. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the possibilities for generating by the expansion of coffee plantations in the North-Eastern region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any target to encourage tribal owner-growers also for coffee development in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Based on preliminary surveys conducted by Coffee Board, a perspective plan was drawn up for coffee expansion in the country including the North-Eastern region. 36,000 hectares of land are proposed to be brought under coffee by 1995 in the North-Eastern region and during the Sixth Plan, an area of 13,550 hectares is proposed to be brought under coffee in this region. So far, 1,860 hectares

have been brought under coffee in this area. Coffee Board has so far established one coffee demonstration farm each in Assam and Nagaland and a regional coffee research station and five more coffee demonstration farms are proposed to be started in the North-Eastern region during the Sixth Plan. A man-power development scheme for coffee expansion has been included in the Sixth Plan. The labour requirement for cultivation and ancillary activities is 3.25 persons per hectare and about 45,000 persons are expected to get employment in the North-Eastern region in the implementation of the coffee expansion programme.

(c) Tribal owner-growers in the North-Eastern states are being given all assistance by the respective State Governments and the Coffee Board for development of coffee by way of supply of seeds and planting materials, subsidy for planting coffee, technical assistance and marketing facilities. More than 75 per cent of the economic benefits from these programmes are expected to flow to the tribal population and weaker sections of the community.

#### **Raids by Income-tax authorities**

1750. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were carried out by the Income-tax authorities during the last three years.

(b) how much tax evasion was detected; and

(c) how many persons were penalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Sir, during the last three financial years, the Income-tax Department has

conducted the following number of searches:—

Financial Year	Number of searches
1977-78 . . . . .	617
1978-79 . . . . .	1345
1979-80 . . . . .	2109

During the course of these searches, the following assets were seized:—

Financial Year	Value of assets seized
	(In lakhs of rupees)
1977-78 . . . . .	353
1978-79 . . . . .	512.31
1979-80 . . . . .	1214.68

The extent of tax evasion and the number of persons liable for penalty for concealment relating to these cases will be known after the assessment and penalty proceedings become final.

#### **Training of Carpet Weavers**

1751. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted fund to a Government agency in Uttar Pradesh for the training of carpet weavers;

(b) whether that agency directly trains the weavers or gives financial assistance to the manufacturers for this purpose;

(c) how many carpet weavers have been trained so far; and

(d) whether Government are also making arrangements for the trained weavers by giving financial assistance

for looms and raw-materials to start their own manufacturing?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Grants were given by Government of India to the U.P. Export Corporation Ltd., an undertaking of U.P. Government for training of carpet weavers.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected from U.P. Export Corporation Ltd.

**Malpractices in Import of Rudraksha**

1752. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention was drawn towards the large-scale malpractice in the import of Rudraksha, as was published in 'Daily Gandiv' of Varanasi of 10th April, 1978;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted by the Janata Government in the matter;

(c) what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) whether the present Government will re-examine the whole case.

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

(b) The matter was investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) and (d). The allegation pertained to the imports of Rudraksha beads against two licences for Rs. 10,000/- each issued to Bharat Sadhu Samaj. The letter of authority was issued to Shri Kumar Bhattacharya for importing the goods. The quantity imported was 92 bags, out of which 85 bags have been seized by the police, six bags had been found with Shri Sankata Bajpaye for the purpose of making rosaries and one bag was found half-used out of which 385 rosaries were said to have been made and passed on to Bharat Sadhu Samaj.

No penal action could be taken on the basis of the enquiries made. There is no proposal to reopen the case.

उचित दर की दुकानों से आयातित प्रार० बी० डी० पाम आयल तथा रेपसीड आयल का वितरण

1753. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयातित प्रार० बी० डी० पाम आयल तथा रेपसीड आयल के केवल उचित दर की अनाज की दुकानों से वितरण की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि इन खाद्य तेलों को हलवाईयों, होटलों, रेस्टोरेंटों, आदि जैसे भारी मात्रा के प्रयोक्ताओं को बेचने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए ताकि बनस्पति और सरसों के तेल की मांग बाजार में कम हो जाये और इसके मूल्य कम हो जायें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश क लोगों द्वारा आयातित तल पसन्द नहीं किया गया है और उनकी बिक्री कम है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर उनकी बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृजमोहनी महन्ती) : (क) जी हां, ।

(ख) से (ङ) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आयातित खाद्य तेलों को राज्य में भारी मात्रा के प्रयोक्ताओं को बेचने की अनुमति देने के बारे में पहले अनुरोध किया था । तथापि खाद्य तेलों



की आयात की जा रही सीमित मात्रा और इन तेलों को उपभोक्ताओं विशेषकर समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को, उचित तथा युक्तिसंगत मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इनके सार्वजनिक वितरण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई थी कि वह अपनी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सशक्त एवं फिर से सक्रिय बनायें। किसी भी नई वस्तु की तरह उपभोक्ताओं के बीच आयातित तेलों के लोकप्रिय बनने में भी समय लगा, परन्तु हाल ही के महीनों में अब इनकी पर्याप्त मात्रा राज्य सरकार द्वारा उठाई तथा वितरित की गई है। यद्यपि तेल वर्ष 1978-79 (नवम्बर, 78-अक्तूबर, 1979) के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिये आयातित तेलों की केवल 2,776 मीटरी टन मात्रा उठाई, तथापि बाद के तेल वर्ष 1979-80 (नवम्बर, 1979-अक्तूबर, 1980) में यह मात्रा 18,261 मीटरी टन तक पहुँच गई। अतः यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उपभोक्ताओं ने आयातित तेलों को पसन्द नहीं किया है अथवा राज्य सरकार पर इसकी बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिये दबाव डाला जा रहा है।

**Frequent changes made in credit Policies of Banks.**

1754. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has admitted that frequent changes made by them in the credit policies and procedures could not produce desired results because the banks could not respond to sudden changes;

(b) whether R.B.I. report on trend and progress of banking in India for 1979-80 says that it was not possible for banks to adhere to the target stipulated for a three months' period; and

(c) what steps have been suggested by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Credit policy is essentially a short term instrument and policy changes are related to the monetary and credit situation prevailing during a specific period. In this context, the changes in credit policy cannot be deemed to be excessively frequent. By and large the banks have been able to respond positively to the changes in the credit policy.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India had not stipulated any target. The guideline indicated to banks was that non-food credit expansion during 1979-80 should be less than that of the previous year, and it was this guideline which was extended upto 15 months. The performance of the banking system as a whole vis-a-vis this guideline was reasonably satisfactory.

(c) The refinance facilities were tightened in April, 1980 and again in July, 1980. The credit expansion during the slack season of 1980 has been broadly in accordance with the guidelines for the slack season.

**Shortfall of Steel in Public Sector Plants**

1755. SHRI B. V. DESAI:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 lakh tonnes of shortfall of steel in the public sector plants for last 6 months has carried the availability gap this year beyond the two million tonnes mark;

(b) if so, what are the main factors responsible for this;

(c) what is the position after six months i.e. upto November, 1980;

(d) if so, whether there seems to be no improvement because the power shortage continues to be there; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The shortfall in actual production of saleable steel at public sector steel plant against the proportionate target during the period April—September, 1980 was 7.14 lakh tonnes. The gap between the total requirement and indigenous production for the entire year is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes which will be met by imports under different schemes such as "back to back" OGL and buffer imports.

(b) The main factors responsible for shortfall in production are severe restriction in power supply and inadequate availability of coking coal to the steel plants.

(c) and (d). Contrary to the trend in the first six months of the year, the actual production of 4.06 lakh tonnes of saleable steel during October, 1980 was marginally higher than the production in the same month last year. Power shortage, however, continues to be a serious impediment to increased production.

(e) Some of the important steps taken by Government to achieve increased production of steel includes import of coking coal, maximisation of power generation from the captive units in the steel plants, close and constant liaison with input supplying agencies, regular monitoring of power and coal position at various levels; schemes for additional captive power generation facilities at Durgapur and Bokaro.

**Appointment of committee of experts on working of Public Enterprises**

1756. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a committee of experts to examine the working of the public enterprises in Coal, Steel, Shipping and Fertilizers;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) the scope and objects of the committee; and

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

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

(b) The Committee consists of:—

- (i) Shri Mohd. Fazal,  
Member Planning  
Commission . . . . . Chairman
- (ii) Shri K.S. Rajan, Director General Technical Development & Secretary, Department of Technical Development, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi . . . . . Member
- (iii) Dr. L.K. Behl, Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Drug & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., New Delhi . . . . . Member
- (iv) Shri P.K. Basu, Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) . . . . . Member-Secretary

(c) The Committee has been required to identify, inter-alia the steps necessary to improve performance of the public enterprises and to draw up a time-bound action programme directed to:

- (i) ensuring maximum utilisation of installed capacity;
- (ii) ensuring adequate control of operational costs;
- (iii) improvement of preventive and predictive maintenance of plant and equipment; and
- (iv) improvement in management and operational efficiency.

(d) The Committee's Report on Coal India and its subsidiaries has since been received and is currently under Government's consideration. It is expected that the Committee would complete its work within a year of its constitution (Committee constituted on 12th August 1980) and submit its Reports on other sectors from time to time as and when they are completed.

#### Five Point plan to contain inflation

1757. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a five point plan to contain inflation in the country;

(b) if so, whether one of the measures is dear money and a dividend freeze for two years;

(c) if so, what are the other anti-inflationary measures under consideration; and

(d) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Government keeps the price situation under constant surveillance and remedial measures are taken in the light of emerging situation. Broadly, the strategy in this regard consists of (i) strengthening the public distribution system; (ii) increasing production; (iii) augmenting domestic supplies through imports; (iv) restraining undue expansion in money supply and bank credit; and (v) curbing anti-social activities such as hoarding and profiteering.

#### बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में करेंसी नोटों की चोरी

1758. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या बि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो मध्य प्रदेश स्थित बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में हुई करेंसी नोटों की चोरी

की जांच कर रहा है और क्या प्रेस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के घरों की तलाशियाँ आदि की गई हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है ; और

(ग) बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास से अब तक कितने मूल्य के करेंसी नोट चोरी हुए हैं और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपबन्धी (श्री मंगल-बाई बारोट) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) अब तक बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास से चुराए गए करेंसी नोटों का कुल मूल्य केवल 1700 रुपए है, जिसमें से 50 रुपए मूल्य के 4 नोट के 5-11-1976 को गुम होने की रिपोर्ट की गई और 8-1-78 को यह पता चला कि 100 रुपए के मूल्य के 15 नोट कम है । इसके अलावा 50 रुपए के मूल्य के 28 नोटों की बिना नम्बरों की छपी हुई एक शीट का गुम होने का पता 8-2-80 को और एक 100 रुपए के मूल्य के बिना नम्बर के छपे हुए नोट के गुम होने का पता 27-9-80 को चला. इन नोटों का सांकेतिक मूल्य कुल 1500 रुपए होगा । प्रत्येक मामले में जांच किए जाने पर भी गुम हुए नोट बरामद नहीं हो पाए ।

#### Supply of iron ore to Pakistan

1759. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been entered into with Pakistan for the supply of iron ore to that country;

(b) if so, the quantity of iron ore to be supplied to Pakistan under the agreement; and

(c) on what terms and conditions?

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

(b) The agreement provides for supply of 1.93 million tonnes of iron ore spread over a period of about 7 years from September, 1980 to March, 1987.

(c) Payment for iron ore will be received in US Dollars and price for each year of supply (April-March basis) shall be fixed by negotiation.

**Setback to exports by S.T.C.**

1760. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports by the State Trading Corporation have suffered a serious setback in the first four months of the current financial year (April, to July);

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) to what extent these earnings and exports declined during the period; and

(d) what steps have been taken from July onwards to improve the position?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (d). The exports by STC during the first four months of the current financial year amounted to Rs. 121 crores as compared to the exports of Rs. 175 crores made during the corresponding period last year. The decline was mainly due to non-availability of sugar, alcohol and molasses for export. Crash in the international prices of castor oil and a sharp fall in the world demand for leather, further affected the exports adversely. To increase the export earnings, STC is laying more emphasis on exports of manufactured products, and serious consideration is being given to the possibility of exporting other agricultural commodities subject to domestic availability, in the coming crop season.

**Restrictions imposed by Australia on import of Handloom products and Handicrafts from India**

1761. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia had decided to put restrictions on the import of certain handloom products and handicrafts from India;

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

(c) what are the items on which restrictions have been imposed;

(d) what kind of restrictions;

(e) total loss India will have to suffer in this regard; and

(f) whether Indian Government have taken up this issue with them?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). With a view to arresting the allegedly rapid build-up in the level of imports of many textiles, clothing and footwear products, cleared under the handicraft concession, which permitted duty free, quota free entry to these products, Government of Australia has imposed certain restrictions on the privileged status enjoyed by some of those products till now. The restrictions now imposed cover imports of these products with Australia from all countries.

(c) and (d). Items on which restrictions have recently been imposed are handicraft towels and towelling products with effect from 1st September, 1980. The restrictions now fix a quota limit on the erstwhile duty free quota free status of these items. Earlier from 1st July, 1980 a quota system on handicrafts knitted coats,

jumpers, cardigans and sweaters and the like have been introduced.

(e) No loss in foreign exchange is anticipated.

(f) The matter had been taken up with the Australian authorities.

**Concession for Exporters under Products Export Scheme by M.M.T.C.**

1762. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.M.T.C. proposes to introduce significant concessions for Exporters under its Products Export Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for such concessions;

(c) to what extent these concessions have been benefited the exporters and to the increase of exports;

(d) whether M.M.T.C. is trying to streamline the procedure involved in the products export scheme; and

(e) to what extent they have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In order to boost the export of finished products the manufacturer-exporters are being supplied duty free raw-material, provided the orders are secured by the exporters in the name of MMTC. Further, no service charge is being collected by MMTC on the export orders procured by the manufacturer associates. It is expected that these concessions would help to augment the export trade.

(c) As a result of the concessions given to the manufacturer-exporters, their products have become competitive in the world market. Consequently, the exports have increased.

Figures for exports during the last 3 years are given below:—

1978-79 . . .	Rs. 4 Lakhs
1979-80 . . .	Rs. 20 Lakhs
1980-81 . . .	Rs. 16 Lakhs

(upto 14-11-80)

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The export of finished products is gradually improving and MMTC is receiving many Inquiries from abroad.

**Proposals from Companies for Joint Ventures Abroad**

1763. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether 18 companies have sought Government's permission to have joint ventures abroad;

(b) whether Government have approved their proposals; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and the names of the countries and the companies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During the first seven months of the current financial year (April—Oct. 1980) 33 Indian Companies had sought approvals to set up joint ventures abroad.

(b) Out of the 33 applications received, 14 proposals have been approved and final decision on 5 proposals which were considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad will be taken after obtaining further clarifications. One application has been withdrawn by the applicant company and another application has been kept in abeyance at the request of the applicant company. The remaining 12 applications are being processed.

(c) A statement giving the required information is attached.

**Statement**

Details of applications received during April—October, 1980 to set up Joint Venture Abroad

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country of Location	Field of Collaboration	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Karna Hotels P. Ltd., Bangalore.	U.S.A.	Vegetarian restaurant.	Approved.
2.	M/s. Pearl Agencies N. Delhi.	W. Germany	Marketing of readymade fashion garments.	Approved.
3.	M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd., Bombay.	Saudi Arabia	Undertake turnkey projects.	Approved.
4.	M/s. Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Pune.	U.S.A.	Trading and marketing of pumps	Approved.
5.	M/s. Raptakas, Brett and Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Zambia	Special infant food.	Approved.
6.	M/s. BDA Investments and Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Jullundur.	U.A.E.	Steel rolling mill.	Approved.
7.	M/s. The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Bombay.	Sri Lanka	500 room hotels.	Approved.
8.	M/s. Kiloskar Brother Ltd., Pune.	U.K.	Trading and marketing of pumps.	Approved.
9.	M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Tongo	Paints, enamels and varnishes.	Approved in principle.
10.	M/s. Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Thailand	Dyestuffs, pigments etc.	Approved.
11.	M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Punalur.	Australia	Conversion of green wood into wood chips.	Company withdrew the application.
12.	M/s. Punjab Chemi-Plants Ltd., Chandigarh.	U.K.	Prime turn key projects.	Final decision not taken for want of detail.
13.	M/s. Telengana Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.	Sri Lanka	Spinning Mill.	Application kept in abeyance at the request of the party.
14.	M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	U.A.E.	Undertake general contracting and construction.	Approved.
15.	M/s. Chemosyn P. Ltd., Bombay.	Tanzania	Pharmaceutical formulations	Approval to be issued after obtaining more information.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	M/s. Herbersons Ltd., Bombay.	Sri Lanka	Fruit canning/bottling plant.	Final decision to be taken after obtaining more information.
17.	M/s. George Mijo Exports U.S.A. Pvt. Ltd.		Trading and marketing of sea food.	Approved.
18.	Shri Harish I. Bhava and others, Bombay.	Singapore	Trading and marketing.	Approval to be issued after the applicants furnish the required information.
19.	M/s. Dodsai Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Malaysia	Erection and construction work.	Final decision not taken for want of details.
20.	M/s Indian Railways Construction Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Thailand	Construction of rail road projects.	Approved.
21.	M/s Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., New Delhi.	Singapore	Silicon semi-conductors, transistors, rectifiers etc.	Approved.
22.	M/s. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Bombay.	Thailand	Dyestuffs.	Under process.
23.	M/s Asiatic Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta.	Nigeria	Industrial gases.	Under process.
24.	M/s. Extrusion Processes Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	Zambia	Aluminium collapsible tubs and rigid cans.	Under process.
25.	M/s. Rukmini Investment P. Ltd., Silaiman (TN)	Sri Lanka	Weaving factory.	-do-
26.	M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune.	U.S.A.	Trading and marketing.	-do-
27.	M/s. Ponds (India) Ltd.,	Sri Lanka	Toiletries and cosmetics.	-do-
28.	M/s. Agombago Transport Ltd., Madras.	Sri Lanka	Passenger transport system.	-do-
29.	M/s. Bida International Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Thailand	Fatty acids and glycerine.	-do-
30.	M/s. Rasoi Vanaspati Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	Nepal	Solvent extraction.	-do-
31.	M/s. Birdan Chemang Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	U.K.	Trading and marketing.	-do-
32.	M/s. The Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Indonesia	Machinery for textile and chemical industries.	-do-
33.	M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Cyprus	Computer Consultancy Service.	-do-

**Opening of Divisional Office of L.I.C.  
at Silchar**

1764. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken by the Life Insurance Corporation of

India to open a Divisional Office at Silchar in 1974 is still due to be implemented;

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

(c) the probable date for the opening of the said Divisional Office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). In 1974, the LIC Board laid down criteria of new business and business in force which should be applied while considering proposals for creation of new Divisional Offices. The Board also approved in principle the proposal to set up a new Divisional Office at Silchar within the next five years. It was then expected that during this period the business of the territory to be assigned to the proposed new Division would go up to the prescribed level. However, the business has not grown as expected and it has, therefore, not been possible to open the proposed Divisional Office.

#### Rise in Wholesale Price Index

1765. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official wholesale price index for all commodities, rose for the ninth successive month and stood at a record 262.5 points in September provisional as against 259 for August;

(b) whether it is a fact that causing the hike in the index were the steep increase in the index of food products, 8.8 per cent rubber and rubber pro-

ducts 2.1 per cent and miscellaneous products 1.5 per cent;

(c) whether Government are aware that the increase in the index for food products follows the rise in the index for fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved fish and sea food, grainmill products, bakery products, sugar khandsari and gur; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to stabilise the prices?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing movements in the wholesale Price Index for the period August—September 1980 is attached Sugar, Khand-sari and Gur which account for 54.4 per cent of the total weight in Food Products continued to dominate the overall price rise during August-September 1980.

(d) The Government has taken several anti-inflationary measures which include; (i) strengthening the public distribution system; (ii) augmenting internal supplies through imports; (iii) restraining undue expansion in money supply; (iv) curbing anti-social activities such as hoarding and black marketeering and (v) increasing production.

#### Statement

#### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Base: 1970-71 = 100)

1980

Group/Commodity	I N D E X			% change sept. 80 over August 80
	August *	September *		
I	2	3	4	
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b>	259.0	262.5		+1.4
I Primary Articles . . . . .	234.5	233.1		-0.6
(i) Food Articles . . . . .	207.4	205.4		-1.0

\* Data are provisional.



1	2	3	4
Foodgrains . . . . .	210.5	213.4	+1.4
Cereals . . . . .	191.9	192.5	+0.3
Pulses . . . . .	302.3	316.4	+4.7
<b>Fruits &amp; Vegetables . . . . .</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
Milk & milk Products . . . . .	179.3	181.4	+1.2
Eggs, fish & meat . . . . .	256.6	262.5	+2.3
Condiments & spices . . . . .	113.7	112.6	-1.0
(ii) Non-Food Articles . . . . .	213.2	213.1	Neg.
Fibres . . . . .	163.6	170.0	+0.8
Oilseeds . . . . .	226.1	224.8	-0.6
(iii) Minerals. . . . .	1062.2	1064.5	+0.2
<b>II Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>No. Ch.</b>
<b>III Manufactured Products</b>	<b>263.4</b>	<b>271.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
<b>I. Food Products</b>	<b>336.9</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>+8.8</b>
(i) Dairy Products (including processed milk and tinned milk)	226.7	233.8	+3.1
(ii) Canned & Preserved fish & sea food . . . . .	381.2	479.6	+25.8
(iii) Canned and Preserved fruits & veg. . . . .	202.7	205.2	+1.2
(iv) Grain/mill products . . . . .	171.8	174.0	+1.3
(v) Bakery products . . . . .	185.7	192.3	+3.6
(vi) Sugar, Khandsari & Gur . . . . .	431.4	489.2	+13.4
(vii) Sugar, confectionary cocoa & chocolate . . . . .	238.1	238.1	No. Ch
(viii) Misc. food products (a+b+c) . . . . .	229.4	222.5	-3.0
(a) Edible oils . . . . .	226.7	219.2	-3.3
(b) oilcakes . . . . .	238.1	231.5	-2.8
(c) Other misc. food products . . . . .	286.7	237.0	+0.1
<b>2. Beverages, Tobacco &amp; Tobacco products }</b>	<b>212.0</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>3. Textiles . . . . .</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>Neg.</b>
<b>4. Paper &amp; paper Products . . . . .</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>255.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>5. Leather &amp; Leather Products . . . . .</b>	<b>385.8</b>	<b>383.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>6. Rubber &amp; Rubber Products . . . . .</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>7. Chemicals &amp; Chemical Products . . . . .</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
<b>8. Non Metallic Mineral Products . . . . .</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
<b>9. Basic Metals, alloys &amp; metal Product . . . . .</b>	<b>267.4</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
<b>10. Machinery &amp; Transport Equipment . . . . .</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>11. Misc. Products . . . . .</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>+1.5</b>

**Proposal to Open Fair Price Shops.**

1766. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of fair price shops Government propose to open to meet the requirement in rural and urban areas for distribution of essential goods;

(b) State-wise break-up of the present number of fair price shops in rural and urban areas; and

(c) the time by which the rest of the areas are likely to be covered under the fair price shops schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

*Statement*

*The number of Fair Price Ration Shops With Break-up in urban and rural areas*

S. No.	STATES/U.Ts.	Number of fair price shop		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4367	18892	23259
2.	Assam	1642	12167	13809
3.	Bihar	5412	21697	27109
4.	Gujarat	2511	6719	9230
5.	Haryana	1069	3767	4836
6.	Himachal Pradesh	195	2513	2708
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	432	1068	1500
8.	Karnataka	3563	10437	14000
9.	Kerala	1840	9659	11499
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4453	15813	20266
11.	Maharashtra	6532	21079	27611
12.	Manipur	90	435	525
13.	Meghalaya	312	1234	1546
14.	Nagaland	75	26	101

(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):  
(a) to (c). The Central Government has advised the State Governments to enlarge the coverage of the Public Distribution System. It has been suggested that in the rural areas there should be atleast one fair price shop for every 2,000 population. The Headquarters of a village panchayat should have a fair price shop irrespective of its population. In the remote and inaccessible areas particularly in the tribal belts, the population coverage of a village or a cluster of villages, as the case may be, could be even a thousand. The State Governments have been taking action accordingly. Since January, 1980, the number of outlets of the public distribution system have increased by 31,000. A Statement showing the number of fair price shops Statewise, is annexed.

1	2	3	4
15. Orissa . . . . .	2390	13087	15477
16. Punjab . . . . .	1679	5617	7296
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	1738	7572	9310
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..	13	13
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1925	15423	17348
20. Tripura . . . . .	72	673	745
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	6911	30851	37762
22. West Bengal . . . . .	5238	12767	18005
23. A. & N. Islands . . . . .	43	151	194
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	12	98	110
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	160	21	181
26. D. & N. Haveli . . . . .	..	40	40
27. Delhi . . . . .	2052	131	2183
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	95	281	376
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	23	23
30. Mizoram . . . . .	84	247	331
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	84	82	166
<b>Total :</b>	<b>54976</b>	<b>212583</b>	<b>267559</b>

#### Exemption limit on Wealth Tax

1767. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one residential house, whether situated in rural area or urban area is treated on the exempted list from wealth tax;

(b) whether Government are aware that the benefit of enhanced exemption limit on wealth tax from rupees one lakh to rupees 1.50 lakh does not reach a large section of the middle class; and

(c) if so, whether any study team has been appointed by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) under the Wealth-tax Act, the value of one house or a part of a house belonging to the assessee, whether situated in rural area or urban area, qualifies for exemption up to rupees one lakh.

(b) The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 has raised the exemption limit for wealth-tax from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh in view of the somewhat steep rise in prices of assets. It is considered that a large number of persons, including those who would have otherwise become liable to wealth-tax, have benefited from this measure.

(c) No, Sir.

होटलों में पर्यटकों के लिए स्थान सुलभ कराने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण दिया जाना

1768. श्री छीतू भाई गामित :  
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार होटलों में पर्यटकों के लिए स्थान सुलभ कराने की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को ऋण जारी करती हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा औद्योगिक वित्त निगम भी उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए ऋण देते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में होटलों को दिए गए ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार/वित्तीय संस्थान होटलों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को ऋण प्रदान नहीं करती। तथापि, वित्तीय संस्थान, अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण निवेश निगम, होटल परियोजनाओं को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं बशर्ते कि वे उनकी कुछ खास शर्तों की पूर्ति करती हों। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में होटल परियोजनाओं को प्रदान किए गए ऋणों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाये गए हैं।



4. बनारस होटल्स लिमिटेड, वाराणसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	40.00	7.50	47.50	26.00	9.50	35.50	10.00	5.00	15.00
5. नार्दन इंडिया होटल्स लिमिटेड, आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	—	—	48.00	—	—	48.00	—	—	—
6. इंडियन होटल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली	दिल्ली]	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.00	—	64.00
7. ट्रेड विंग्स लिमिटेड, गोआ	गोआ	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00	—	30.00
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उप-जोड़ .		65.50	7.50	73.00	85.50	16.00	101.50	104.00	10.00	114.00

## 1978-79 (जुलाई—जून)

1. डोलफिन होटल्स लिमिटेड, विशाखापट्टनम	आंध्र प्रदेश	17.50	—	17.50	—	—	—	10.00	—	10.00
2. होटल बंजारा लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद	आंध्र प्रदेश	7.00	—	7.00	—	—	—	10.00	—	10.00
3. गुरुप्रसाद होटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बंगलौर	कर्नाटक	8.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. त्रिमूर्ति होटल्स लिमिटेड, कटक	उड़ीसा	—	—	—	—	3.30	3.30	—	—	—
5. एलएल होटल्स एण्ड इन्वस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई महाराष्ट्र	दिल्ली	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.00	—	18.00
6. जयप्रकाश एन्टरप्राइजिज लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली	दिल्ली	35.00	6.25	41.25	70.00	12.50	82.50	35.00	6.25	41.25
7. मागनेस्ट होटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, गोआ	गोआ	42.00	—	42.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. ट्रेड विंग्स लिमिटेड, गोआ	गोआ	36.50	—	36.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
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उप-जोड़ .		146.00	6.25	152.25	70.00	15.80	85.80	73.00	6.25	79.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1979-80 (जुलाई-जून)</b>										
1. ईस्टर्न इंटरनेशनल होटल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई	महाराष्ट्र	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.00
2. पाइम होटल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई	महाराष्ट्र	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	5.00
3. इंडियन रिजार्ट होटल्स लिमिटेड, गोआ	गोआ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	10.00
4. टू ड बिग्स लिमिटेड, गोआ	गोआ	—	—	—	21.50	—	21.50	14.00	—	14.00
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	उप-जोड़	—	—	—	21.50	—	21.50	14.00	18.00	32.00

\*केवल प्रत्यक्ष परियोजना सहायता से संबंधित ।

**Loan given by Nationalised Banks in Surat**

1769. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items for which loans were given by nationalised banks in Surat district from 1977 to June, 1980 indicating year-wise and item-wise break up of loans;

(b) the amount given to Adivasi, Harijans, Agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers out of the above indicating details thereof; and

(c) whether a fixed percentage has been allocated or is proposed to be allocated for granting loan to the above categories if so, details thereof and whether special instructions have been issued to the banks in this regard; if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Hitherto the date reporting system did not provide for collection of data in the manner asked for. Available data in respect of outstanding advances of the scheduled commercial banks in Surat District are as under:

*Outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Surat District*

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sectors				Total Bank Credit (2+3+5)	Of which small scale industry
	Agriculture and allied activities	Industry	Trade	All Others		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1976	8.34	42.53	3.37	4.10	58.34	15.31
1977	10.83	50.00	3.54	5.36	69.53	20.46
1978	12.00	59.08	4.59	6.15	81.82	23.58

(c) Public Sector Banks have been treating sectors such as agriculture, road and water transport, small scale industries, retail trade, small business, education and professional and self-employment ventures in which most of the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society, are engaged, as priority sectors.

All the scheduled Commercial banks have been advised that by 1985, their priority sector advances should reach 40 per cent of their aggregate advances. These banks have been further advised that they should aim at ensuring that minimum of 40 per cent of additional credit every year flows to the priority sector. The banks have also been advised that small scale in-

dustries with credit limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000/- should be treated as "weaker sections" in the category and advances to such "weaker sections" should constitute 12.5 per cent of the total advances to small scale industries by 1985.

In the Agricultural Sector the banks have been advised to ensure that by 1983 atleast 50 per cent of their direct advances go to the small and marginal farmers with land holdings of 5 acres and less and landless labourers and persons engaged in allied activities whose borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000/-.

The banks have also been advised that the district/block credit plans



should be weighed in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and special bankable schemes suited to members of these communities should be drawn up to ensure their participation in such schemes and larger flow of credit to them for self-employment.

Differential Rate of Interest Scheme which is in operation since 1972 is also devised wholly for the benefit of the weakest amongst the weaker sections of the society. Under the Scheme, the banks have to ensure that at least 40 per cent of the credit goes to the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. As at the end of December, 1979, a sum of Rs. 140.95 crores covering more than 20 lakh borrowal accounts was outstanding under the Scheme. Of this a sum of Rs. 61.13 crores covering nearly 9 lakhs borrowal accounts was outstanding amongst the members of S.C./S.T. This works out to 43.4 per cent of the aggregate advances under the Scheme as against the stipulated target of 40 per cent.

**Cost of Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd. Being set up in Orissa**

1770. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Orissa Sponge Iron Limited Projected to be set up at Tangrani in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(b) whether this project is going to be set up by the O.S.I.L. with the collaboration of IPICOL and T.R.F.I;

(c) if so, the share capital of different associates; and

(d) when this project is expected to enter into commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The estimated cost of the Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd. Projected is Rs. 23.60 crores.

(b) A new joint sector company under the name and style of Orissa Sponage Iron Ltd. has been formed

with the participation of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) and Tor shares of different associates are as (TRFI).

(c) It is reported that out of the total equity capital of Rs. 600 lakhs the shares of different associates are as following:—

IPICOL	Rs. 180 lakhs
TRFI	Rs. 120 lakhs
Allis & Chalmers	Rs. 60 lakhs

(d) The plant is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1981.

**Setting up of sponge iron factory at Joda, Orissa**

1771. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether IPICOL is going to set up a sponge Iron factory at Joda in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount estimated to invest for this factory;

(c) whether IPICOL wants to set up this factory with the point collaboration of some foreign firm; and

(d) if so, the name of the firm and whether the factory will be set up within this fifth five year plan period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) An application was received from M/s. IPICOL for setting up a sponge iron plant at Joda in Orissa which was rejected in June, 1980 because IPICOL had earlier been issued a licence to set up a plant of 3,00,000 tonnes annum capacity, of which they are implementing only 1,50,000 tonnes. Since they had an un-implemented capacity with 1,50,000 tonnes still available with them, they could not be granted further capacity. Recently the Orissa Government have made known their intention to set up the plant out of their unimplemented capacity.

(b), (c) and (d). The Orissa Government has advised that the new plant will use the indigenous technology claimed to have been developed by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Other details have not yet been advised by them so far.

**Direct flight between Delhi and Trivandrum**

1772. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by air travellers from Trivandrum to Delhi and vice versa due to their on-introduction of a direct flight from Trivandrum to Delhi and Delhi to Trivandrum;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take step for introducing a direct flight from Trivandrum to Delhi and vice versa; and

(c) if so, when the direct flight may materialise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The average number of passengers per day on this route is estimated at 15, and as such a direct flight between Delhi and Trivandrum is not economically viable.

However, to facilitate passengers travelling between Delhi and Trivandrum, Indian Airlines schedules have been so designed as to provide very convenient and immediate connections for travelling from Delhi to Trivandrum and vice versa with one stop only either at Madras or at Bombay. The ticketing and baggage both via Bombay and Madras will be booked direct between Delhi and Trivandrum.

**Alleged infringement of import and export rules in importing L-Base**

1773. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the infringement of

Import and Export Rules by the State Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited, in importing of L-Base against letter of authority;

(b) if so, whether a detailed examination has since been made;

(c) whether it is true that the documents raised by the State Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited for import of L-Base against letter of authority clearly violated the provisions of Export and Import Rules; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter and, if not, then under what authority they have done so?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Representations were received that the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., were charging sales tax on L-Base, imported by them on behalf of Actual Users against Letters of Authority. The Corporation accordingly examined this matter and obtained legal opinion which showed that the transactions, in question, would not be treated as exempt from sales tax.

(c) and (d). The question whether there has been any violation of the provisions of import and export rules in this regard is being looked into.

**Participation of national textile corporation in Government's plan to adopt villages for economic development**

1774. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has decided to participate in Government's plan to adopt villages in backward regions to promote economic development;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn by the N.T.C.;

(c) how many villages in which Districts of M.P. would be adopted by the subsidiaries of N.T.C.; and

(d) which other public sector Undertaking is participating in the scheme of adopting villages for the economic development, if so, the details of the schemes operating?

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

(b) NTC has issued the following guidelines to its Subsidiary Corporations for suitable programmes of rural development:—

(i) To provide technical assistance to the handloom/powerloom weavers for improving their performance, supply of yarn to them and assistance in marketing of the cloth produced by them,

(ii) Development of garment manufacture by arranging loans for sewing machines and supplying fents and rags,

(iii) Assistance in manufacture of leather goods particular items consumable in mills,

(iv) To provide training in mills to educated rural unemployed of adopted villages with a view to eventual absorption in various departments.

Some of the profit making subsidiaries like Tamilnadu, Gujarat have started implementing such schemes.

(c) National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd., has continued to incur losses and as such has not been considered suitable for taking on such programmes at the present moment, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises commending such schemes for adoption only by Public Undertakings not incurring losses.

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

### Proposal to ban Tasar Silk Import from China

1775. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese silk is being imported by private trade under replenishing licences at Rs. 110 per kg. against domestic price of Rs. 275 to 300 per kg.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese have been dumping tasar silk at extraordinary low price to kill the local industry and the private trade is more or less a party to it; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose banning tasar silk import to protect India from Chinese dumping?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It has been alleged that Chinese silk is being imported by private trade under replenishment licences at prices much below that of indigenous silk prevailing in the indigenous market.

(c) Raw silk is already banned for import under Actual Users policy. However, this is permitted to be imported against export under the replenishment policy. Government has already taken action to regulate the import of tasar silk in so far as it has amended the replenishment policy to allow import of tasar silk only against export of tasar silk goods. This is expected to reduce further the quantum of imports.

### Coarse cloth allotted to Gujarat State

1776. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of coarse cloth allotted to the State of Gujarat during the year 1979 and its production in metres within the State;

(b) whether the State Government made any demand to enhance the quota of coarse cloth for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) the criteria laid down for allotment for coarse cloth to the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 17.427 million sq. Metres of controlled cloth were allotted to the State of Gujarat during 1979. 57.590 million sq. metres were produced within the State of Gujarat during the year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Allotment of controlled cloth to the States is made on the basis of population and availability of controlled cloth during a particular month, on the basis of an annual production of 400 million square metres.

#### Kudremukh iron ore project

1777. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the effect of Iran—Iraq war on the Kudremukh Iron-ore Project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is rather early to estimate precisely the effect of the present conflict between Iran and Iraq on the indications given earlier by Iran about lifting the Kudremukh iron ore concentrate after two years.

#### Purchase of jute by JCI from poor growers

1778. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute purchases from the poor growers by Jute Corporation of India has been very low; and

(b) if so, the details of the purchases made and reason for low rate of purchasing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) JCI has procured a quantity of 2612 LS—9.

7.09 lakh bales of jute during the period, 1st of July to 15th November, 1980, as against 5.04 lakh bales procured during the corresponding period in the preceding year. Bulk of the procurement has been from the jute growers.

#### जिला अजमेर (राजस्थान) में लघु बचत योजना के अधीन प्राप्त जमा राशियां

1779. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के अजमेर जिले में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, लघु बचत योजना के अधीन कितनी जमा राशियां प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ख) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान तत्संबंधी क्या लक्ष्य रखे गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बारोट) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान के अजमेर जिले में अल्प बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत जो रकमें जमा के लिए प्राप्त हुई है वे इस प्रकार हैं :-

(लाख रुपए)

(अल्प बचत संग्रह की रकमें)

	सकल निवल	
1977-78	611	124
1978-79	817	226
979-80	741	172

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अभी तक कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है

**Sugar Export Commitment**

1780. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sugar export commitments existing at present; and

(b) the details of the international sugar agreements entered to by India at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the International Sugar Agreement for the year 1980, India has been awarded a basic export tonnage quota of 8.32 lakh MT raw value equivalent to approximately 7 lakh MT white sugar. However, in terms of the ISA Rules operation of the export quotas have been suspended since February, 1980 and until these are reimposed, the export quota is not obligatory. But the export performance will be taken into account in fixing further quotas allocations.

As per the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement in case of suspension of the quotas as above, all member countries have the obligation to release special stocks. India's special stocks commitment for export amounts to about 1.32 lakh MTs.

India has an agreement with EEC for export of sugar under which we are required to export 25,000 MT sugar by 30th June, 1981.

We also have a contractual obligation to export 2,00,000 MTs sugar by 30th June, 1981 against the import contract for sugar concluded in April, 1980.

**Export of Birds**

1781. SHRI S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that birds from Calcutta bird market are being exported to foreign countries;

(b) whether Government are aware that many such birds die during the course of transit due to improper packing; and

(c) whether any instructions have been given to the S.P.C.A. and Zoological Survey of India to inspect and give certificate before birds are despatched?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 24 varieties of live birds are allowed for export from India, at present.

(b) Government has no such information.

(c) No, Sir. All the consignments of birds for export are subject to pre-shipment verification by the Regional Director of Wild Life Preservation available at the authorised ports of shipment. Production of Legal Procurement Certificate is also a pre-requisite for export of birds.

**Regularisation of Labour in Sericulture Research and Training Institute**

1782. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary steps have been taken for regularisation of the services of Casual and Time Scale Labour work at Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Berhampore, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether the Director of Research has been directed to issue necessary orders?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions exist for the regularisation of Casual and time-scale labourers subject to their fulfilling the necessary qualifications and the existence of regular vacancies.

**Soviet Assistance for major projects**

1783. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) which are the major projects such as Steel and alumina for which Soviet assistance would be available; and

(b) what is the quantum of such assistance—both in terms of money and technical know-how and their break up project-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). The major Soviet aided projects in the steel sector concern their cooperation in the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 MT to 4.0 MT capacity and Bokaro Steel Plant from 1.7 MT to 4.0 MT capacity. In the case of Bhilai, the assistance is in the form of credit facilities and services of technicians, to be met from out of the 300 million roubles credit of 1966. In respect of Bokaro the assistance includes preparation of the DPR, working drawings, supply of equipment and materials not available in India, design supervision during erection and training of Indian technicians in the USSR. All this is being met from the credit of 200 million roubles provided by the 1965 agreement as well as credit of 85 million roubles subsequently provided from the unutilized portions of credit of some other projects in the country. Soviet credit of the order of 250 million roubles is also available for the setting up of the first stage of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant which is to have an initial capacity

of 1.2 MT to be ultimately expanded to 3.4 MT.

M/s. Tsvetpromexport of USSR prepared a feasibility report for an alumina project having a capacity of 600,000/800,000 tonnes capacity per year based on the east coast deposits. This report is currently under examination by the appraisal agencies in the Government. Commercial and financial aspects of the project are to be sorted out with the Soviet authorities before a final investment decision is taken on the project. In view of this, it is premature to indicate the exact quantum of Soviet assistance for the alumina project at this stage.

**Implementation of recommendations of Choksi Committee**

1784. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a person or a panel to make suggestions for simplifying the direct tax laws;

(b) and (c). whether Government have implemented the recommendations made by Choksi Committee; and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):** (a) Yes Sir. A proposal to appoint a Committee to make suggestions for simplification of direct tax laws is under the consideration of Government. The details are yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). Out of 718 recommendations and observations contained in the Interim and the Final Reports, 18 recommendations have so far been implemented through the Finance Acts of 1978 and 1979 and Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980. Rest of the recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

अहमदाबाद में कपड़ा मिल पर आयकर  
विभाग द्वारा छाप

1785. श्री विशाल सिंह : क्या  
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद की उस कपड़ा  
मिल का नाम क्या है जिस पर आयकर  
अधिकारियों ने छाप मारा था और मिल  
द्वारा 1½ करोड़ रुपए की धोखा धड़ी  
का पता चलाया था, जैसाकि 26 सितम्बर  
1980 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में समाचार  
प्रकाशित हुआ है, और उक्त धोखाधड़ी  
का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) छापों के दौरान किस प्रकार की  
अनियमिततायें पाई गईं और उन पर सरकार  
द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई  
सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) महोदय, आयकर  
विभाग ने, 24 सितम्बर 1980 से 29  
सितम्बर 1980 के बीच मैसर्स असरवा  
मिल्स, अहमदाबाद तथा उससे संबंधित समूह  
के मामलों के व्यापारिक तथा रिहायशी  
परिसरों की तलाशी ली है ।

(ख) अब तक की गई प्रारम्भिक  
जांच पड़ताल के आधार पर इस समूह  
के मामलों में छिपाई गई आय का अनुमान  
1.40 करोड़ रुपये का लगाया गया है ।  
इन मामलों में जांच पड़ताल चल रही है  
और कानून के अनुसार यथोचित कार्यवाही  
की जायेगी ।

#### Revised Rates of Computing Pension

1786. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state: :

(a) is it a fact that due to the  
revised rates of computing pension,  
as notified in O.M. No. F-19(4)-EV/  
79 dated 25th May, 1979 of Govern-  
ment, Ministry of Finance (Depart-

ment of Expenditure), some of the  
Government pensioners are suffering  
a loss of some pension amount every  
month;

(b) is it also a fact that the Gov-  
ernment have received some repre-  
sentations in February to June 1980  
from such pensioners and their asso-  
ciations in this respect; and

(c) what action Government have  
taken or propose to take to meet the  
demands made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a)  
As a result of the decision to merge  
dearness allowance, at the average  
index level of 272, with pay for pur-  
poses of retirement benefits with  
effect from 30-9-1977, pension of all  
those who retired with that benefit  
would increase. However, if pension  
and "relief on pension" are taken  
together, some pensioners would lose.  
On the other hand, all such pension-  
ers are entitled to a larger lump-sum  
amount in the form of Death-cum-  
Retirement Gratuity and commuted  
value of pension. For this reason, an  
option has been provided to pension-  
ers so that a person losing under the  
new orders could opt to remain un-  
der the old orders.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is already a provision  
for an option so that a pensioner may  
opt for such benefits as may be more  
advantageous to him.

#### Appellate Tribunals for Customs and Excise Cases.

1787. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) Whether Government have by  
now taken a decision to set up Ap-  
pellate Tribunals for Customs and  
Excise Tax cases;

(b) if so, what will be the constitution of these Tribunals and their powers to decide cases;

(c) where these will be located; and

(d) when they will start functioning?

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

(b) The proposed Tribunal would hear first appeals against the decisions of Collectors of Customs or Central Excise and second appeals against the orders in appeal passed by Collectors of Customs or Central Excise (Appeals). The Tribunal would consist of members, with legal background and qualifications, and technical members, drawn from the Departments of Customs and Central Excise. The Tribunal would have powers to confirm, modify or amend the decisions appealed against. For the purpose of discharging its functions, the Tribunal would have the powers of a Civil Court, as regards discovery and inspection, enforcing attendance, compelling production of books of account and documents and issuing commissions. Fuller details relating to the Tribunal are set out in the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980.

(c) For the present, it is proposed to locate the benches of the Tribunal at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(d) The Tribunal is expected to start functioning as soon as the necessary administrative and legal arrangements, which have been taken in hand, are completed, it is hoped to do so as early as possible.

समस्तीपुर जिले में सेंट्रल बैंक द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

1788. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री समस्तीपुर जिले में दुधारू पशुओं के लिए कमजोर वर्गों को सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा दिए गए ऋण के बारे में 25 जुलाई 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5602 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर के भाग (ख) और (ग) से संबंधित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस जानकारी को सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस जानकारी को सभा-पटल पर रखे जाने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) . अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5602 के भाग (ख) और (ग) से संबंधित सूचना इस बीच एकत्र की जा चुकी है तथा उसे सदन के पटल पर 24-11-1980 को रख दिया गया है ।

मांगी गई सूचना नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :--

1979-80 के दौरान, सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने, आई० आर० डी० पी० के अंतर्गत दुधारू पशु खरीदने के लिए, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित 401 लाभप्राप्त कर्ताओं का, विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन रियायती ब्याज दरों पर वित्त पोषण किया । कुल 9.30 लाख रुपए के ऋण संवितरित किए गए । इसका शाखावार विवरण अनबंध में दिया गया है ।



अनुबंध

(लाख रुपए)

शाखा	प्राप्त आवदन-पत्र		स्वीकृत आवेदन-पत्र		लौटाए गए आवदन-पत्र			
	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि	संख्या	राशि		
समस्तीपुर	.	.	80	3.18	78	3.10	2	0.08
दुर्लसिंगलराय	.	.	53	0.90	11	0.22	42	0.68
सेराइरंजन	.	.	140	2.72	120	2.42	20	0.30
ताजपुर	.	.	72	1.24	42	0.84	30	0.40
पूसा फारम	.	.	60	1.00	60	1.00	—	—
रोसीरा	.	.	90	1.80	90	1.80	—	—
			495	10.84	401	9.38	94	1.46

Number of Iron-ore, manganese and lime-stone mines in Orissa

1789. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Iron Ore, Manganese and Lime-stone mines are there in Orissa;

(b) the total number of such mines are there in Keonjhar district;

(c) the total number of mines owned by MMTC, OMC and Private Owners; and

(d) the names of the private owners?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) As of 1979, the total numbers of mines, in Orissa, of Iron Ore, Manganese and Lime-stone are 58, 41 and 14 respectively.

(b) The total number of mines in district Keonjhar of Iron Ore, Manganese and Limestone are 41, 22 and nil respectively.

(c) MMTC does not own any mine. OMC has 9 Iron Ore mines, 7 Manganese Ore mines and none for Lime-stone. Private Owners have 45 Iron Ore Mines, 33 Manganese Ore mines and 12 Limestone mines.

(d) As per the Annexure.

*Annexure*

Number of iron ore, manganese and Lime-stone mines in Orissa

Iron ore

1. Shri Arjun Ladha, P.O. Chaibasa, District Singhbhum
2. Shri B.D. Patnaik, P.O. Bonaikela, District Keonjhar
3. M/s Bhanja Minerals (P) Ltd., P.O. Keonjhargarh, District Keonjhar (Orissa)  
M/s Bird & Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta-1

5. M/s H.G. Pandya & Brothers, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar
6. M/s Hindustan General-Electric Corpn Ltd., Thaper House, 25, Brabour Road, Calcutta
7. Shri K.C. Pradhan, Plot No. 306/6400 Road No. 8, Unit IX, Bhubaneswar-7
8. M/s Kalinga Mining Corpn. Ltd., P.O. Joda, District Keonjhar
9. M/s Khatau Narbheram & Co., P.O. Gua, District Singhbhum.
10. Shri M.H. Rahman, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar
11. Md. Serajuddin, 19-A, British Indian Street, Calcutta
12. M/s Serajuddin & Co., P-16, Bentinck Street, Calcutta-1
13. M/s Manilal & Bros., P.O. Keonjhargarh, District Keonjhar
14. Shri Niranjana Patnaik, Murgabeda, District, Keonjhar
15. M/s Orissa Mineral-Dev. Co. Ltd., P.B. No. 46, Chartered Bank Bldg., Calcutta
16. R.S. Bhanjdeo, P.O. Joda, District Keonjhar
17. M/s Rungta Mines (P) Ltd., P.O. Chaibasa, District Singhbhum
18. M/s S. Lal & Co. Ltd., Office of the Agent, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar
19. Avijit Roy & Vikramjit Roy, P.O. Banspani, Via Joda, District Keonjhar, Orissa
20. Shri S.C. Padhee, P.O. Joda, District Keonjhar
21. Shri S. Narayana & Co., 174, M.G. Road, Calcutta
22. Dr. (Mrs.) Sarojini-Pradhan, Telanga Bazar, Calcutta
23. M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Jamshedpur
24. Bajranglal Padia, P.O. Rairangpur District Mayurbhanj
25. Shri Ghanashyam Mishra, P.O. Gurumahisani, District Mayurbhanj
26. M/s Lal Traders & Agency (P) Ltd., 7, Waterloo Street, Calcutta
27. Shri Joy Kishore Choubey, P.O. Rairangpur, District Mayurbhanj

28. M/s Omprakash Umashankar-Gourishankar Chowbey, P.O. Rairangpur
29. R.C. Das, P.O. Bedempahar
30. M/s Bonai Industrial Co., P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar
31. M/s Feegrade & Co. (P) Ltd., P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar.
32. Shri M.G. Mohanty, Station Road, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar.
33. M/s. S. Lal & Co. Ltd., 10, Camac Street, Calcutta.
34. Aryan Mining & Trading Corpn. (P) Ltd., P.O. Koire, District Sundergarh.

*Manganese Ore*

1. M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Jamshedpur.
2. M/s. Orissa Mineral Development Co. Ltd., P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar, Orissa.
3. M/s. Serajuddin and Co., P-16, Bentick Street, Calcutta-1.
4. M/s. Hindustan General—Electrical Corporation Ltd., P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar.
5. Mangilal Rungta, P.O. Chaibasa, District Singhbhum.
6. M/s. Kalinga Mining Corpn., P.O. Joda, District Keonjhar.
7. Shri B.D. Patnaik, P.O. Bonaikela, District Keonjhar, Orissa.
8. M/s. H.G. Pandya & Brothers, P.O. Jajang, Via : Joda, District Keonjhar, Orissa.
9. Shri Narayan & Co., P.O. Noamundi-833218, District Singhbhum, Bihar.
10. M/s. S. Lal & Co. Ltd., 10, Camac Street, Calcutta-17.
11. M/s. Orissa Manganese Minerals (P) Ltd., District Keonjhar.
12. M/s. Freegrade and Co. Ltd., P.O. Barbil, Keonjhar, Orissa.
13. Shri T.P. Rungta, P.O. Chaibasa, Bihar.
14. M/s. Bonai Industrial Co. Ltd., P.O. Barbil, Keonjhar, Orissa.
15. M/s. Aryan Mining & Trading Corpn. (P) Ltd., P.O. Koira, Head Office : 61, Stand Road, Calcutta-6.

*Limestone*

1. Shri Jyoti Pramanik, Mission Road, P.O. Sambalpur (Orissa)
2. M/s. Bisra Stone Lime Co., District Sundergarh, Orissa.
3. Shri R.A. Jalan, J.D.L. Mines., P.O. Rajgangpur, District Sundergarh, Orissa.
4. M/s. Rasiklal & Co., P.O. Keonjhar, District Keonjhar (Orissa)
5. M/s. Orissa Cements Ltd., P.O. Rajgangpur District Sundergarh (Orissa)
6. M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Hatibari District Sundergarh (Orissa) (Hatibari Limestone Quarry)
7. M/s. B.D. Patnaik, At/P.O. Keonjhar District Keonjhar (Orissa)
8. Shri Sadasiva Tripathi, P.O. Khatkurbahal, District Sundergarh (Orissa)
9. Shri Rani Sati Mining Traders, Limestone Quarries, Main Road, Rourkela-769001 (Orissa)
10. Shri G.C. Sharma & Others, Madho Bhawan, P.O. Kharagpur, S.E. Rly. (W.B.)
11. Shri Vijay Krishanlal Mines Owner & Engineer, Contractors Colony, Sector-6. P.O. Rourkela-769002.
12. M/s. United Collieries Ltd., P.O. Lanjibarna District Sundergarh (Orissa)

**Survey by Income Tax Department  
Delhi**

1790. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Survey is being conducted by the Income-tax Department, Delhi to detect the extent of concealed assets and tax evasion in Delhi;

(b) if so, details of parties detected as a result of Survey so far; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this Survey has proved to be waste of man-power and resources?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). The Income-tax Department is conducting survey operations in Delhi for detecting new tax-payers and also for gathering information about the existing tax-payers. In these survey operations, during the period October, 1979 to October, 1980, premises of about 20,000 parties were surveyed, 8,300 new income tax and 900 new wealth tax cases were detected and information in respect of more than 9,000 existing tax-payers was obtained.

(c) No, Sir.

**Loss due to strike in Air India on Bonus issue**

1791. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the loss of revenue by way of passenger and cargo traffic by the Air India in the wake of the strike by the 'Guild' on the bonus issue;

(b) whether the claim by the 'Guild' that a promise was made by the Air India last year for 20 per cent bonus is correct;

(c) if so, who made that commitment; and

(d) what positive steps Government propose to take to prevent such illegal strikes being resorted to by the various Unions of Air India's employees which have brought a bad name to the national career?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The Air India management had entered into a productivity linked bonus agreement with

the unions in 1979 for the payment of productivity linked bonus during the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. Since no productivity linked bonus was payable for the year 1979-80 as per the formula the Air India management offered to pay the statutory minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent.

(d) It is not possible to prevent unions from resorting to illegal strikes. However, efforts are made to sort out the problems through discussion/negotiations.

**Financial benefit to retired Central Government Employees**

1792. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever any financial benefits were given to serving Central Government employees upto 1973 the retired Central Government employees were also given an *ad hoc* increase in their pensions; and

(b) if so, is the same practice proposed to be followed in giving similar *ad hoc* increase in pension to the retired employees along with financial benefits given to the Central Government employees so far after 1973 as also the benefits that would be given in the future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

**RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION**

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह फोटो देखिए । हम लोगों ने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि बिहार में पुलिस यह ज्यादाती कर रही है ।  
..... (व्यवधान) .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got something to announce to the House. I know your feelings.

I have to inform the House that I have received notices of adjournment motion from Sarvashri Bapusaheb Parulekar, Samar Mukherjee, Jyotirmoy Bosu, R. K. Mhalgi, Ram Vilas Paswan, Harikesh Bahadur, Ramavatar Shastri, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Satyasadhan Chakraborty regarding—

Reported news of barbarous acts by Bihar Police in which Bihar Police are alleged to have blinded several undertrial persons.

When the Calling Attention notices on the subject were received, the Speaker had immediately referred the matter to the Minister of Home Affairs for ascertaining the factual position in regard to the matter. I have received an interim reply from the Ministry of Home Affairs. A final reply indicating the factual position is yet to be received. As the matter sought to be raised is of wide public importance, a Calling Attention on the subject has been allowed for Monday, 1st December, 1980.

(Interruptions)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) : यह केवल आखें फोड़ने की बात है। बौद्ध गया में पुलिस क्या कर रही है, वह मैं बता रहा हूँ। ... (अवधान) ...

आप केवल एक मिनट हमारी बात सुन लीजिए ... (अवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must all kindly co-operate. I have said that on Monday we will have a calling attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anything said without my permission shall not go on record.

I am sorry to observe that these things are being repeated though I am trying very sincerely to respect the so-called zero hour and do something. But if you act like this, we cannot do anything. I am very sorry.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Sanitary and Water Fittings (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 2101 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1980.

(ii) The Export of Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 2167 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1980.

(iii) The Export of Dried Fish (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 2168 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1980.

(iv) The Export of Dried Shark Fins and Fish Maws (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 2169 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1980.

(v) The Export of Coriander (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. S. O. 2213 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980.

(vi) The Export of Curry Power (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. S. O. 2438 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980.

(vii) The Export of Aluminium Utensils (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 2440 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980.

(viii) The Export of Electric Motors and Generators (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 2554 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(ix) The Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1080 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1430/80.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2216 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980 authorising the cement Corporation of India to carry out investigation in Mohinder-garh District, of Haryana under section 18A of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 with regard to the availability of any mineral, under section 28 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1431/80.]

NOTIFICATION re. FIXATION OF MINIMUM PRICES OF WHICH JUTE AND MESTA IS TO SELL IN CALCUTTA, AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY, FOR 1978-79

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:  
I beg also to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 617 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1980 regarding fixation of minimum prices at which jute and mesta of different varieties and grades specified in the Schedule to the notification shall be purchased or sold in Calcutta during the season ending with June, 1981 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S. O. 769 (E) dated the 10th September, 1980 issued under the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1432/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1433/80.]

AIRCRAFT (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification in Notification No. G. S. R. 883 in Gazette of India dated the 23d August, 1980, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1434|80]

**AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BOMBAY, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) 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, 1980 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1435|80.]

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 894 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1980, under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1436|80.]

12.10 hrs.

**STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the re-

commendations contained in chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Railway operation and earnings.

(2) Statement showing Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and seventeenth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Railway Expenditure.

12.12 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of subrule (6) of rule 186 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.14 hrs.

**PETITION RE NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY RE-ORIENTATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION, ETC.**

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura): I beg to present a petition signed by Dr. Arun Mitra and Shrimati Usha Shrivastawa regarding national health policy, reorientation of medical education, employment of medical graduates, setting up of medical university and more budgetary allocation on health.

**PETITION RE GENERATION OF MORE EMPLOYMENT, PRICE-RISE EDUCATIONAL REFORMS, INCLUSION OF 'RIGHT TO WORK' IN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, ETC.**

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):** I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Bant Singh Brar and others regarding generation of more employment, price-rise, educational reforms, inclusion of "right to work" in fundamental Rights, lowering of voting age and employment relief

**STATEMENT RE SETTING UP OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF MEDIA UNITS.**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Statements by Ministers. Shri Vasant Sathe.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):** On a point of order, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Under what rule?

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Under rule 222. I gave notice of an adjournment motion regarding the impending strike of 1,37,000 dock and port workers. You have not said anything about that. What has happened to that adjournment motion?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I have told umpteen times that the reasons for rejecting or withholding consent for an adjournment motion shall not be divulged by the Speaker.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur):** "May not".

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Shri Vasant Sathe to make a statement.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** On a point of order, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I am not permitting anybody. *(Interruptions)* It is not permissible under rule 372.

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** Government have

been considering for sometime the ways and means of restructuring the various media organisations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in order that the organisations could function in a more professional and efficient manner. Government are also anxious that the media should be responsive to the wide-ranging aspirations and the requirements of the people throughout the country. For this purpose, the different media organisations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would have to devise appropriate and innovative programmes so as to enrich the cultural identity of the people and promote national integration.

With this end in view, it has been decided to constitute an Advisory Committee to make suitable recommendations to Government from time to time.

A copy of the Resolution regarding the constitution of the Advisory Committee and its terms of reference is placed on the Table of the House.

**RESOLUTION**

It has been decided to constitute an Advisory Committee to advise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes relating to the Media Units under its administrative control. The Advisory Committee would consist of the members mentioned below:—

**Chairman**

1. Shri G. Parthasarathi

**Members**

2. Shri E. Alkazi
3. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand
4. Shri Basu Bhattacharya
5. Dr. E. V. Chitnis
6. Shri N. L. Chowla
7. Shri K. S. Duggal
8. Shri B. V. Karanth
9. Shri P. V. Krishnamurthy



10. Shri K. Kurian
11. Dr. V. K. Narayana Menon
12. Smt. Sumati Mutatkar
13. Dr. N. Bhaskara Rao
14. Smt. Fatima Zakaria

2. The Terms of Reference of the Advisory Committee will be:

To advise the Government on

(a) Structural changes in the different media organisations under the Ministry of I&B and, if necessary, in the Ministry itself to bring about greater professional efficiency and improvement in the quality of performance of the media in response to wideranging national requirements and aspirations;

(b) Measures to be taken at the national, state, regional and local levels to associate the people more directly in the planning and initiation of innovative programmes in the different media organs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of I&B, through creative participation and inter-communication so as to enrich their cultural identity and promote national integration.

(c) determining priorities in different areas of media development and providing adequate infrastructural support and strengthening the capacity of the media to reach out to all sections of the people;

(d) the mode and mechanics of coordination amongst various media groups under the Ministry of I&B and of cooperation between the Central and State media organisations with a view to maximising the impact of communication support for developmental efforts; and

(e) Any other related matter referred to the Committee by the Government for advice.

3. The Advisory Committee may consult other institutions and experts in the field of media as well as any other person that it may consider desirable to consult.

4. The Advisory Committee will have its Headquarters at New Delhi and meet as often as considered necessary. It may also visit such places in the country as considered necessary for a proper and comprehensive study of the media organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

5. The Advisory Committee may evolve its own procedure.

6. The Advisory Committee will make recommendations from time to time to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. These recommendations will cover organisational matters, changes in policy formulations as well as programme implementation.

7. The expenditure on TA/DA in connection with the meetings of the Advisory Committee will be borne by the Ministry of I&B/parent Department to which the Member belongs.

8. The non-official members will be entitled to travelling and daily allowance in accordance with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No. 6/26/E IV/59 dated 5th September, 1980 as amended from time to time.

#### ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Chairman/Members of the Advisory Committee, Prime Minister's Office, All Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

Orders that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

(J. K. BHATTACHARYA)

JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NO. 1/56/80—IP&MC

Government of India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

New Delhi, the 28 November, 1980

Copy forwarded to:—

1. The Chairman and Members of the Advisory Committee.

2. All Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

3. All Media Units/Sections of the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

4. Information Officer, Ministry of I&B.

(AJAY PRASAD)

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to seek a clarification.\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no; it will not go on record because Rule 372 is very clear:

“A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.”

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not asked a question; I am seeking a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing you.

Shri Bhishma Narain Singh. (*Interruptions*).

I am not allowing. You and I have got to respect the rules: both of us. (*Interruption*)\*\*. No. no clarification. Please!

Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI . BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): With your per-  
mission, Sir, I rise to announce that  
Government Business in this House...  
(*Interruptions*)\*\*.

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot ask for a clarification accord-  
ing to Rule 372. (*Interruptions*)\*\*  
Why cannot you also take it out and  
read it? I have already read Rule  
372. What is this, Mr. Jyotirmoy  
Bosu? (*Interruptions*)\*\*. I have  
read it:

“A statement may be made by a  
Minister on a matter of public im-  
portance with the consent of the  
Speaker but no question shall be  
asked at the time the statement is  
made.”

Whether a question or a clarification  
there will be no discussion on the  
statement. (*Interruptions*). Who is  
obstructive has got to be known to  
the House. Now please. (*Interrup-  
tions*). I cannot allow, against the  
rules. I am the custodian and the  
House is the defender of the rules.  
(*Interruptions*). No. What is this?  
You are a senior Member. I am  
very sorry.

Yes. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.  
(*Interruptions*). No I am not per-  
mitting you.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA  
NARAIN SINGH): With your per-  
mission, Sir, I rise to announce that  
Government Business in this House  
during the week commencing 1st De-  
cember, 1980. will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of  
Government Business carried over  
from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing  
of:—

(i) The Ear Drums and Ear  
Bones (Authority for use for  
Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980.

\*\*Not recorded.

(ii) The Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill, 1980.

(iii) The Air (Control and Prevention of Pollution) Bill, 1980.

(iv) The Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980.

(v) The Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill, 1980.

(3) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bills in replacement of them:—

(a) The Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980.

(b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

(i) The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980. as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(ii) The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iii) The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, what has happened? This is for next week. and it is entirely Government business. In the Business Advisory Committee it was agreed that the Government will agree to a discussion on the communal situation, the price rise for the peasantry and the Sixth Five Year Plan. These are three important matters of public importance. But now Government is saying that the whole of next week is full with Government business. What about other business of public importance? The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was postponed, it has not

met. We will not agree to this unless the Government agrees to discuss these important things, i.e. the communal situation, remunerative prices for the peasants' produce etc. Movements are going on; difficulty is there. The Sixth Five Year Plan's framework has been circulated; we want to discuss this also. What has the Government to say about this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You attended the Business Advisory Committee's meeting?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Yes. It was agreed to call a meeting again, but it has not been called; it has been postponed. We are going to adjourn; what will happen then? We are going to adjourn for the next week. Before we start next week's business we must know how Government will find time and Parliament—the Lok Sabha—will find time for a discussion of these important things. These are very important matters and Government must agree. Otherwise, we will not agree to this kind of twisting of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see, regarding the Business Advisory Committee, reasons have already been placed. You can all speak on that and the Minister will then reply. This is not the way. (*Interruptions*). There should be a procedure. This is one of the points you are going to raise. He will reply to you finally. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): What about the Business Advisory Committee? You don't call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee; what for is the Business Advisory Committee there if it is not meeting. Without the Business Advisory Committee's consent, how can he announce the business? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is, he has placed it before the House...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): I have a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is your point of order?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** My point of order is regarding the procedure—about the statement to be made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Under what rule?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Rule 376. That is the usual rule. How many times do we quote Rule 376? We have learnt it by heart Sir.

What I am pointing out to you is that, always, the statement is made after the Business Advisory Committee's meeting. For some reason, because the Speaker is not keeping good health, the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was cancelled. Now, by-passing the Business Advisory Committee, here the Parliamentary Affairs Minister makes a statement regarding the business and actually by-passes the decision that was already taken at an earlier meeting. This is all the more objectionable. That is why Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was pointing out that the whole procedure of making the statement is wrong. Therefore, you should ask and direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that such a statement, without the consent of the Business Advisory Committee should not be made.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Sir, may I make a submission?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister will reply to this. Let us hear the Minister first.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** You should hear us first. Why did you allow the Minister to make the statement?

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**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I want his clarification on this. Then you can speak.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Is it not a fact that the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was not called? There was no meeting. How can he announce the business for next week without consulting the Committee? The Committee is a Committee of the House. (Interruptions). Do they want our Cooperation or not? If we are not going to be consulted, we will not be members of the Committee.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Basirhat): Sir, we are all Members of the Committee...

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** The Business Advisory Committee allocates the time. That time has been allotted. Then we arrange the business and give it to you. This is the procedure. If the Business Advisory Committee's meeting was postponed, it is not my fault. (Interruptions). For Government business you allot the time in the Business Advisory Committee. Then I announce here...

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Not only time. It discusses questions which are important questions to be discussed—what will be the business of the House. This is not a technical Committee. (Interruptions) You take the Business Advisory Committee so lightly. It is not a time allocating Committee. I am taking very serious objection. The Business Advisory Committee is not a time allocating Committee: it is an important Committee and functions on behalf of the House as to what will be the business of the House. Business is discussed—Government business and non-official business.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The Minister knows very well that in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee last week three subjects

were selected. One was the question of prices, which was already discussed this week, the second was the question of falling prices for the peasants' or farmers' produce. That should be discussed. The third was the question of communal situation. And if this meeting had taken place as usual this week, then we know that one of these subjects would definitely have been found time for. Because the meeting could not be held, he is taking advantage of that and is coming forward with his own arbitrary list of business, without consulting the Committee. We would have selected one of those subjects and he would have agreed. The Speaker had already assured. Without doing that, he has come forward with government business only. What about those other items?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let this agenda be there. The Speaker has already assured the House that those items would be taken up for discussion. I would communicate your strong feelings to the Speaker, and when the Speaker comes on Monday, some announcement will be made with regard to these discussions. (Interruptions) Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I will communicate the strong feelings of the House to the Speaker...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
May I make a submission?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि नियम 289 के मुताबिक लिखा हुआ है कि समिति की सिफारिशें सभा को प्रतिवेदन के रूप में प्रस्तुत की जायेंगी, हम लोगों का प्वाइण्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है कि जब समिति की बैठक ही नहीं हुई, समिति ने कोई सिफारिश ही नहीं की तो सभा में आप क्या प्रतिवेदन करा रहे हैं ? आप इस बारे में क्लिग दीजिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you have not given your ruling on my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am ascertaining the views of all. This is a matter which has to be decided very amicably. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH: The report of the last Business Advisory Committee's meeting was already presented. This is the business for the next week. Where is the question of Report?

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: May I make a concrete suggestion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear his concrete suggestion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You may call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee this afternoon. Let the Committee meet and discuss the programme for the next week. The Minister has done something wrong. He should not have come to the House with this business alone.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Rule 288 is very clear. You can read the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rule 288 reads:

"It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee."

Perhaps he says that it shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is the Committee, not the Minister, who will decide. If you take it like this, then it will be presumed that we have agreed for the next week only these items that the Minister has announced—if the House agreed to that. What you have read now refers to 'the Committee', not the Minister. It is the recommendation of the Committee with

which the Minister is to come and announced in the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only for allocation of time...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There are other subjects which are included with the consent of the Speaker. That is why, the Committee is presided over by the Speaker. In his absence, you may preside over the Committee. In his absence, you are presiding over the House. You may preside over the Committee also. It will be a very wrong tradition if the Minister goes on like this. That means, we will have agreed for the next week only for this business. This cannot be agreed to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the business for the next week has been presented by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and whatever is your viewpoint, you have already given; you have suggested the items to be included...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We will not accept this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given your items.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You could have protested.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am protesting against the manner in which he has come with this.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall settle it and come to a conclusion. Let us hear this side also. Let us hear the views of both sides. Mr. Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I want draw your attention to Rule 290. You in your wisdom, have stated that the Report has been submitted before the House.

Now, the House is seized of the matter. It is now for the House to consider it as per Rule 290.

'At any time after the report has been presented to the House....'  
(Interruptions)

if they have got any objection—I am just bringing this to your notice—

'a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with the amendments or disagrees with the report.'

A motion may be moved and you can put it before the House whether the House agrees with the report or not.  
(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The opposition should not be taken for granted. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 10 of the Agenda is: Shri Bishma Narain Singh to make a Statement regarding Government Business for the week commencing the 1st December, 1980.

He has already made that statement. Now, I would call one by one to give their own suggestions which, they have already given. Shrimati Dandavate.  
(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I am raising a basic objection.  
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting that. Now he has presented the report. I have got to call one by one. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are raising points of orders. You must give your ruling on that. It is not a technical issue like that. Steamrolling would not be allowed. Please give your ruling on the point of order that I am raising.

Under Rules 288 and 289, taking the rules together, the Business of this House has to be conducted on the basis of certain procedures. What will

be the items—official Bills or otherwise—to be discussed in this House are there. There is a procedure for that which Rules 288 and 289 lay down. I am reading them out for your consideration.

Rule 288(1) says:

‘It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.’

This includes even the Government Bills which have to come up to the Committee. It is not as if the Minister may come and make a statement. (Interruptions) Please ask him to listen to me. I am reading Rule 288(2) now which says:

‘The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed’.

Then I come to Rule 288(3) which says:

‘The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time’.

Besides what the Committee is doing for the House business, it does even the other business which is considered by the Speaker. The Committee is bound to do that. See the Express Explanation. It says:

‘The expression other business referred to in this rule and Rules 290A and 291 means business, other than private members’ Bills under rule 65 and private members’ resolutions under rule 170.’

Then I come to Rule 289 which says:

‘The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report’.

Who presents the recommendations? It has been the practice that the Parlia-

mentary Affairs Minister presents the recommendations to the House. This is the only thing which the Minister does by coming forward with the proposal. Otherwise we all know what is the printed business of the Government and what is the intention of the Government. Government has circulated all these Bills which are known to us. But, formally, the business of the House has to be decided, the time and everything, by the Committee along with the Speaker. Then, the Minister, on behalf of the Business Advisory Committee, comes to the House and submits that report. It is on the basis of that report that the House functions. It is a well aid practice according to rules and traditions also. Here the Minister comes forward without taking any of us into confidence... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):  
No, no.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Just listen to me. He comes here without taking any of us into confidence. Only one meeting was called by the Business Advisory Committee. In that meeting, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you were not present. Here, I want to tell you that in that committee, meeting, the last business was done. So, the last business was done according to the decision of that Committee meeting. We decided in that meeting that are four to five important issues of public interest which the House would like to discuss. First, the deteriorating communal situation in this country; Second the remunerative prices to the peasantry which they are agitating all over the country; Third, the Sixth Five Year Plan framework which has been referred to and then attacks on Harijans and other things. Then the Minister agreed and the Committee agreed unanimously for the last week’s business. It was agreed that one issue will be taken up, viz., price and in the coming weeks one issue from the issue referred to above will be taken up every week. This was the decision. After that the meeting was

called to decide the next week's business. Unfortunately, the meeting has been postponed.

Sir, if the speaker fell ill, in his place when You are presiding and conducting the business of the House what was wrong if you yourself could have called the meeting and decision of the Business Advisory Committee for the next week's business. Without this procedure being adopted the Minister has come with the next week's business. If we agree to the Minister's proposal it would mean that the House has agreed to the proposal which the Minister has placed and you will say because the House has agreed for the next week's business therefore the next week's business will be this. Therefore, Sir, I am saying that the Minister is not within his right to come with any kind of report or statement to announce the business of the next week without those things being discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, Sir, our request is very correct. We have been cooperating with the Minister and the Minister will not have any grievance on that account. We are also interested that the government business gets properly conducted. So, what is wrong if the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is called this afternoon to decide next week's business and then the Minister announces it on coming Monday as to what is the business of the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not for the first time. It is the convention of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry and, Sir, the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held and all the members were present and the allocation of time for the business of the government was discussed. It is only the previous meeting which was adjourned. It is wrong on the part of Opposition to raise an issue that there was no discussion in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Their point is that no meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is held every week. He is referring to the last week's meeting. I say, Sir, the meeting was postponed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is nothing wrong when he has submitted Report under Rule 289.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu: I am calling you to speak on this issue. Only on this issue....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir, on this issue—as if I am new to this House. Sir, I have been a member of the Business Advisory Committee for more than a decade. You kindly don't try to teach me. The question is this, Sir. We are going to come to the end of two working weeks. We had only one Business Advisory Committee meeting. The tendency is being shown to evade the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: No, Sir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a serious remark.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the circumstances. The Speaker is not well.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's remarks are absolutely uncalled for. He is making aspersion against the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you are not casting any aspersion on the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will come to the operative part. Sir, In



the last Business Advisory Committee certain decisions were taken. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, besides the Government Business which you have printed and circulated, if I remember correctly, there were three items. One was Debate on 'Price rise' standing in the name of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. The second one was 'Falling prices of agricultural products' and the third was a debate on the ICAR. Now, Sir, if the hon. Minister in his wisdom has chosen to include all those items decided by the BAC, perhaps the House would not have been so much agitated as they are now..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already there. Item 3 is there. I think you went through it—it is there, printed. This item is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: True, but he has not included any of the two remaining items in this week's business. That is what our objection is. That is exactly our objection. My second point is this: If the Business Advisory Committee would have held its meeting in this week, then, we had other points to make which we would have brought in. There is the question of the disposal of Centurian Tank spare-parts. There is the fertilizer complex scandal of Maharashtra.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you have included it..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no chance and it is an important thing. You have purchase of tanks worth 10 crores..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla. Give your points; help me; let us all jointly decide, because, it is the business for the next week.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I think this matter has to be decided. May I draw the attention of the House to this? The item is 'Statement of the Minister'. It is

not a Report. Therefore, my submission is this: Rule 290 does not come into play at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: It has already been decided. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Actually what is expected of us is this: What is the actual interpretation of Rule 288? I just want to quote this. These are the previous precedents. *Kaul and Shakhder*, Volume II, on page 659, say this; and I will quote it. This is apart from the conventions, as has been stated. The convention has been that always these matters, what are to be decided, what are to be taken into consideration in the next week's agenda, all these are considered by the Business Advisory Committee. It never happened—to the best of my knowledge—that just the statement is made and the business time is allotted here. Sir, it is not only the function of the Business Advisory Committee to fix up the time, but they fix up the subject also. Here it is said:

"The Committee selects for discussion in the House motions under Rule 184, short-duration discussions under Rule 193 and recommends time therefor. The priority in respect of Government business is determined by the Government. In certain cases the Committee has however recommended priority to individual items of business or suggested the hour and date on which an item of business be taken up or recommended postponement of certain items of business. If sufficient time was not available during the session for disposal of business placed before the Committee."

So, it is not merely allocation of time, Sir, let us not give a wrong precedent now, May I submit this? At the moment, the best thing which should have been done is this. The Committee can sit for a while after lunch or during lunch and send a report. (*Interruption*) May I submit, Sir,

the purpose is only meeting for this. In view of the good traditions which we have laid down, what we should do is this. They may sit for a while. After that a report can be submitted. I am afraid nothing can be done under 290. Otherwise, this would mean writing off the rights of the Members of Parliament provided under 290. How can the amendment be put? I do not think the amendment to the Statement can be moved? It can be done only after the report has been submitted. This arises only after the report has been presented. Now, the report has not been presented. Therefore, the question does not arise. I think that would mean taking away the valuable right of the House to decide the matter. Without fixing the time, how a matter can be disposed of? There is no report presented. Without fixing the time for the business, how a particular item can come at all? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir,.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I was holding the floor when he rose. A point of order had been raised by me. I was holding the floor after being called by you, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the Minister. You have got to sit down. I will allow you to speak afterwards.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No question of allowing me afterwards. You called me and I was holding the floor. I was addressing the Deputy-Speaker. He raised a point of order. Now you ask me to sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to know something which is very important. Can I not know that? Please sit down. I will allow you

afterwards. I want to know certain clarifications from him.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You may know it later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. I want to hear the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you must give him the time now.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can ask him to sit down. I can ask you also to sit down. I can ask both of you to sit down.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, right from the beginning, Shri Banatwalla got up and wanted to raise a point of order. The convention in the House has been that before the Parliamentary Affairs Minister explains the position of the Government, the Members of the Opposition..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wanted a clarification on the points raised by Mr. Shejwalkar.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the same point, Mr. Banatwalla wants to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I have called the Minister, he must wait for his chance. He cannot dictate to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nobody wants to dictate. The convention has been that before the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.....

(*Interruptions*)

He is replying now at the end. Mr. Banatwalla wants to raise a point of

order on the same point. That will help you and help the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have called the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to intervene. I am going to call everyone of you. I want to settle the matter. I am going to call Mr. Banatwalla next.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** There was no motion. I want to cite an example.

On 8th May, 1974, several members belonging to opposition parties raised objection to the changes made in the order of business set for particular days without proper motion in this respect. The Deputy-Speaker thereupon observed:

"It was for the Government to arrange business... The list of business is proposed by them. I have to accept the business of the Government as arranged and if they do not want to press a particular Bill and give priority to it, they can give priority to some other Bill. It is altogether their business."

This was the ruling.... (Interruptions).

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** There was a reference made to the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee held its meeting and its report came to us and the report was unfortunately adopted by this House without referring it back. If you will remember, I had moved a motion that the report be referred back. What was the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee? I must say that even the hon. Member, Shri Chandrajit Yadav is responsible for making mis-statement and incorrect statement on the floor of the House today. The Business Advisory Committee then recommended that certain items including the communal situation of the country shall be discussed by this House dur-

ing the course of the present session  
..... (Interruptions).

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** You have not listened to what I said. That was the first item in my statement. I am sorry to say that you are making allegations and wrong statement without hearing me.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** The Business Advisory Committee in which even the opposition members, not the Muslim League, were represented, gave this particular suggestion that it might now be considered at any time during the session. Therefore, I say that whether it is the ruling party which has not yet come forward to discuss the communal situation, or whether it is the opposition members, who are represented in the Committee... (Interruptions), both of them have failed to allow this House an early opportunity to discuss this communal situation. My point is: Did the Business Advisory Committee in its first report fix the date and fixed the time for discussion on this inflammatory situation? It failed to fix any date and time for discussion on the communal situation. However, I demand that the discussion must take place immediately on the communal situation and as early as possible.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Your strong feelings have been noted.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): The matter relates to procedure which is very important because the rights of the Members of the House and particularly, opposition are involved. On matters, whether Government Bills or other business, which have already been referred to the Business Advisory Committee, it is the duty and the right of the Business Advisory Committee; which is a Parliamentary Committee to take decision on that even with regard to fixation of time. Fixation

of time necessarily means, which are the subjects which will come up for discussion during the next week. Unless time is fixed, no discussion can be held. Therefore, by the process of fixation of time, the Committee itself has an undeniable right to decide upon the subjects which will be taken up for discussion. Now, with regard to the matters which are pending before the BAC, with the object of pre-empting that discussion and decision, without having a decision on the matters by the BAC which is within its jurisdiction, can the Minister take a decision with regard to those very matters, without consulting the BAC? That means that the BAC cannot take a decision on those subjects before them. The Minister has no such power under the rules. If the matters are not before the BAC, then the Minister may take a decision. But the matters within the actual jurisdiction of the BAC cannot be decided by the Minister unilaterally without taking the Members into confidence.

By the simple process of not fixing a time, can he avoid discussion on the subject which the BAC has decided to discuss? Today, it is very clear from what has been stated by the Members of the BAC themselves that they had been pressing hard for a discussion early next week. Therefore, although the BAC has decided that the communal situation should be discussed the first thing next week, now, that is being pre-empted. By not allowing a discussion, can the hon. Minister *suo motu* obviate a discussion or avoid a discussion on this very important topic? This is not a matter for the Government to decide. It is not a question of priority of Government business. If it is a mere priority of Government business the Minister has the sole authority to write to the Speaker and decide it. Therefore, it is very important that this matter which is before the BAC cannot be decided by him.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): The House is discussing

as to what are the powers of the Business Advisory Committee and the point is, Sir, that the jurisdiction of the BAC is only limited to suggesting the time for a particular item and the Business Advisory Committee has no right to suggest any item.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to invite your attention to 288(3) because, Sir, 288 was referred to by the Honourable Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

Sir, sub-clause (3) mentions that "the Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time." Sir, I would ask the Honourable Minister for Parliamentary Affairs whether it is not a fact that the Speaker has assigned a duty of recommending and suggesting subjects for the business of the House? Let him say "No", then that point would be otherwise. In this connection, Sir, there is a precedent. I invite your attention to page 659 of the Shakhder book wherein it is stated that the committee has a right to suggest *suo motu* and recommend to the Government to bring forward a particular subject for discussion in the House and for a precedent, it was mentioned at No. 6 that it was at the initiative and suggestion and recommendation of the Committee that discussions were held on certain subjects of current and topical interest, peaceful use of atomic energy in '54, economic policy of the Government in '55, agrarian policy of the Government and Press Commission report and GATT in '54. That means, Sir, if it is stated that they have no right to make a recommendation to follow the precedent, Sir, that they have made recommendations which have been accepted and Sir, if that is the precedent, if the Business Advisory Committee does not meet to decide the business of the week, that would mean, Sir, the very right which is vested in them to make a recommendation by selection of a subject, is denied to them. Therefore, what the

[Shri Bapusahab Parulekar]

Parliamentary Affairs Minister refers to Rule 288 is not correct, it has to be read with Rule 288(3).

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was fixed and members were given notice. Then the meeting was cancelled. Now, is it the contention of the Honourable Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that unless the Speaker is present himself, personally, no Business Advisory Committee meeting can take place? The House has to function and it has to function in an orderly manner. If the Speaker is not here, you are occupying the Chair, you can call the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and the Business Advisory Committee has to recommend the time and also the subjects. Now the Minister has every right to suggest in what order the Government business is to be taken. But what about the non-official business and for the Minister to come to the House without calling a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, is not the way to seek the cooperation of the Opposition.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** It is a contempt of the House.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** It is a contempt of the House.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Therefore, I suggest let the Business Advisory Committee meet this afternoon and then we can decide about the business which will be taken up by the House next week.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, परसों हम लोगों की बैठक बुलाई गई थी। मैं भी अध्यक्ष जी के चेम्बर में वहां गया, वहां जा कर मालूम हुआ कि अभी तुरन्त मीटिंग कैसिल हो गई है। मैं बिजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ। जब मीटिंग कैसिल हुई तब से मैं लगातार पूछ रहा हूँ कि बैठक कब होने जा रही है? अभी तक मुझे नहीं बताया

गया है कि बैठक कब होने जा रही है। आज उस समय भी मैंने आप से यह मामला उठाया था कि 289 क्लीयर कट कहता है कि प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब आप प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर आप इतना झमेला क्यों करवा रहे हैं। इस में सब से बड़ी बात यह है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा— कि यह सदन का अपमान है। बिजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हम लोग आपके साथ कोअप्रेट करते हैं और आप भी कोअप्रेट करते हैं। लेकिन अभी आप कोअप्रेट नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या आप कोअप्रेशन नहीं चाहते हैं? इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि इसको पोस्टपोन कीजिए। अभी एक बजने वाला है, अभी तुरन्त चल कर के बैठक कीजिए। इसमें अध्यक्ष का कोई मामला नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष भी इसे कर सकता है। अभी आप चल कर के बैठक कीजिए और बैठक करने के बाद यहां आ कर इसे सदन में प्रस्तुते कीजिए।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Now, you should give your ruling.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Business Advisory Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) Eighth Report, presented on 17-11-1980, this copy is with me here. There some business has been recommended or hours have been allotted. It is also stated in item No. 3 there that "the Committee also recommend that discussion on the following matters may also be held during the current session:—

(1) Remunerative prices for the agricultural produce;

(2) Communal riots in the country; and

(3) Performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research."

These items are in the agenda. Therefore my suggestion is this. I realise the weight of the points raised by Members. Ordinarily, the Business

Advisory Committee meets to allocate time to various items of business. This time, however, it has not been possible to hold the meeting.

I am sure the Government has taken note of the view expressed by the Members and time would be found for discussion of either communal riots in the country or remunerative prices for agricultural product next week.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: During this week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next week means the coming week. The House stands adjourned to meet at about 2 p.m. after lunch.

12.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till about Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—Contd.

श्रीमति प्रमिला बंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : आने वाले सप्ताह में बहस करने के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। पहला और दूसरा सुझाव मैं एक साथ लेती हूँ। यह चीनी के बारे में है। 1 दिसम्बर से सरकार ने एलान किया है कि लैवी चीनी की कीमत 2-85 पैसे के बजाय 3.50 होगी। इस एलान के पहले से ही किसान आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उनकी मांग तीन सौ रुपया टन केन की कीमत उनको दिए जाने के बारे में है। लैवी चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने की जब घोषणा की गई उससे पहले से उनका आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इतना ही नहीं बहुत से लोगों को नवम्बर महीने में जो चीनी का कोटा है और जो उनको मिलना

चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला है। यह चीनी फ्रीज कर दी गई है। अब उनको यह चीनी 1 दिसम्बर के बाद 3.50 में मिलेगी। अगर आप लोगों को वक्त पर चीनी नहो देते तो आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि दिसम्बर में उनको 2.85 के भाव पर ही चीनी मिले। दीवाली के अवसर पर जो आपने चीनी का एडीशनल कोटा दिया था वह भी उनको नहीं मिली है। इसके बारे में शहरों और देहातों से शिकायत आ रही है। यह इशू हमारे सामने आना चाहिए और इस पर अगले सप्ताह बहस का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए।

सरकार ने असम में नेशनल सिक्को-रिटी आर्डिनेंस लगाया है। प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ले लिया है। पिछले कई महीनों से वहाँ चीनी बाजार में सात रुपये से पच्चीस रुपये तक के भाव में बेची जा रही है। कितने लोगों के खिलाफ इस आर्डिनेंस के तहत कार्यवाही हुई ताकि लोगों को चीनी सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकती, इसके बारे में भी बहस होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं टैलीफोन फेल्योर और एक्शन टेकन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। आज अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा है कि टेलीफोन के जनरल मैनेजर मि० बनर्जी को कहा गया है कि वे छुट्टी पर चले जाएँ। अगर मिनिस्ट्री ठीक से काम नहीं करती है तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? जब इस बारे में लोगों की तरफ से शिकायतें हुईं और राज्य सभा तथा लोक सभा में इस पर बहस हुई, तो कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि यह तो ऐसे ही चलेगा, जिनको टेलीफोन नहीं चाहिए, वे सरेंडर कर दें। अगर मिनिस्टर इस प्रकार की भाषा इस्तेमाल करें, तो अफसर और नीचे वाले लोग किस प्रकार से काम कर सकते हैं? अगर मिनिस्टर की गलती के लिए आप अफसरों को फांसी देना चाहते हैं, तो इस प्रकार से इस देश का राज नहीं चलने वाला है।

[श्रीमती प्रमिला बंधुवते]

कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में भी सेक्रेटरी को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है। क्यों? कछले हफ्ते श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर\*\* ने एक कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया।

जब यह सवाल उठाया गया, तो सेक्रेटरी को वहां से हटा दिया। अगर मिनिस्ट्री की फेल्युर होती है, तो किस को सजा होनी चाहिए, उस पर क्या एक्शन होना चाहिए इस विषय पर इस सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए।

आप ने ब्लाइंडिड पर्सन्स के बारे में कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस मन्जूर किया है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या पुलिस ने जगह जगह लोगों को ब्लाइंड करने का एक नया तरीका अपनाया है। मुझे रिलायेबल सोर्स से पता चला है कि महाराष्ट्र में किसान आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित किसानों की तो आंखें नहीं निकाली गई हैं, लेकिन बैलों की आंखें निकाली गई हैं। वे हेव बि: बनाईड बाई इ: पुलिस इन न सिक। जेल में रखे गये प्रिजनर्स के साथ यह कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है? मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस विषय पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए।

मेरा आखिरी पायंट यह है—इट इज एक्शोलाटो अरजेंट—कि 25 नवम्बर के वेट्रिड में यह खबर आई है कि श्री रानी सती हिसार में अपने पति की पायर पर सती हो गई, उसके सम्मान में दिल्ली शहर में यहां का एक महिला संगठन सोमवार को एक जुलूस निकालने जा रहा है। आज हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी महिलायें ट्रेडीशन के शैकल्स, जंजीरों को तोड़ कर इन्सान के नाते जीयें। इसके लिए वे संगठित हो रही हैं। इस प्रकार का काम बेकानूनी है। राजा राममोहन राय ने इस देश में एक हवा बनाई, जिससे एबालिशन आफ सती एक्ट पास हुआ। हमारे देश में आत्म-हत्या करना अपराध है। अगर देश के

कैपिटल में महिलायें इस प्रकार का प्रोसेशन निकालती हैं, तो उसका मतलब यह है कि हम सती-प्रथा को पुन:जीवित करना चाहते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मिनिस्टर इस बारे में यहां कुछ कहें। (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री तांत्रिक पूजा करती हैं, उसे जाने दें, लेकिन इस पर विचार होना चाहिए।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): On the List of Business for next week many of the important items which were raised in the House have not been included. For instance, take the deteriorating law and order situation in the country as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say the country as a whole, will it include West Bengal also?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Prime Minister said before the elections that the people will be free from oppression, from torture, atrocities and communal trouble. Now thousands and thousands of butcheries, atrocities and rapes on women continuing. Even though we give Call Attention Notices on these subjects, only innocuous subjects are chosen so that these important issues could be by-passed and they will not come up in the House.

Secondly, I want to refer to the discrimination against the State of West Bengal in the matter of industrial licences. For the last 15 years, there has been no Central investment in the State of West Bengal. Not only that, whenever private capitalists seek industrial licence, the higher-ups in Delhi say that no licence would be given if any unit is to be set up in West Bengal, they have to go to other States.

For the Haldia Petro-chemical complex an industrial licence has been promised for the last 20 years, but it has not yet been issued. So also for the IDPL unit in Kalyani, Free Trade Zone at Dum Dum airport and

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

an electronic unit in the Salt Lake Area.

Then, Sir, this is a subject we must include and discuss.

Then, from Adhura in Bihar detailed reports have come. It seems it is a tribal area and it lives in a colonial style. There is no law and order there. There are reports that Adivasi women are forcibly stripped and raped. They are tattooed and tortured. It is a forest area and the forest officers etc. are involved in this. There are harrowing stories of these tortures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given more items.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Then about the bye-elections in West Bengal which are scheduled shortly, the notice was given, but even without consulting the State, directions have been given to postpone the elections. Is it because they think that if the elections are held in West Bengal, the Congress(I) is bound to lose in the elections?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Because the West Bengal Government is fully involved in this case.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let Mr. Tytler go there and fight an election there.

So, this is an instance of gross discrimination against the State Government.

There is a Calling Attention on Monday on the unfortunate torture and blindness. Here is the picture...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that I am going to have Calling Attention.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But why not a discussion on it? Why merely a Calling Attention? Certain M.Ps. are entitled to speak on that. So, it should be fully discussed.

Then in the Weir constituency of Rajasthan...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said about that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You have not said anything. In the Weir constituency a press party was taken by the State Government. When they went to a booth, they saw that it was captured and more ballot papers were stamped and put inside the boxes. The police chased them, they assaulted them and it is reported that the Chief Election Commissioner said that the election results should not be declared. In violation and subversion of the Constitution the election result has been withheld.

The last is about the proposal to send CRP to States. The Centre wants to take law and order in their hands and the States are reduced to glorified municipalities. This is the position which we never consider proper and we never agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Chitta Basu. I find there is a lot of repetition in respect of many items.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, one point has already been emphasised by Mrs. Dandavate. You know, there has been a great deterioration in the P&T services all over the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are complaining against the workers or against the Department?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So far as the workers are concerned, you are perfectly right. The complaint of the workmen is that there are bad materials, bad equipment, bad stocking and bad management. The matter has become all the more alarming in West Bengal. The entire P&T services have practically come to a point



[Shri Chitta Basu]

of near break-down. Therefore, that subject should be included for discussion. If that discussion is not included, may I expect that the great, energetic Minister, Mr. Stephen, will at least make a statement here?

Many of the points have already been raised by my hon. friend Shri Niren Ghosh. There is a policy of deliberate discrimination against the Government of West Bengal. Certain Members are also making wild allegations. You know there has been a massive protest. The people of West Bengal, whom we have the privilege to represent here, have expressed their wrath and condemnation against the policy of the Centre discriminating against the Government of West Bengal. That wrath has been expressed by a successful and complete bandh yesterday. The Central Government should take note of it. It is my allegation that the Central Government has chosen the path of confrontation with the people of West Bengal, but the people of West Bengal will not take that lying down.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): I have mentioned some subjects, one of which has been mentioned here. There is a commitment by you that the communal situation would be discussed early next week.

I also strongly suggest and request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is so mild and smiles away everything, that there should be discussion of this problem of the West Bengal Government's and people's charge of a deliberate and calculated policy on the part of the Centre denying the legitimate minimal rights and interests of the people of the State. It is a calculated attempt. In the last ten months we find that even a proposal approved by the Minister is scuttled at the Prime Minister's level. Certain matters are pending before the Minister. The food-for-work programme is there, the electronics project etc. Bills are being

held up. Even the quasi-federal set-up in this country is being completely nullified by making the Bills passed by an elected legislature of a State non-functioning and inoperative because the President's assent is not given for months together. No reason is being given, and the State Government officers have to run from the section officer to the Secretary, they have to please them and request them to kindly consider these Bills which are important. The Land Reforms Bill, the Educational Reforms Bill, the Bill with regard to workers' rights have all been held up. If you think you are right, explain it to the people and the nation, so that the people of the State, the Government of the State, the ruling party of the State, do not have the feeling that there is a calculated, deliberate attempt to put the State into difficulties. You clear yourself. You should welcome this opportunity. As they have a guilty conscience, they do not want to face Parliament even on that issue. That is very clear now. They want to run away.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But your conscience is very clear.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** My conscience is clear that we have to get hold of them by the neck. As my hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu, said, they ought to see the writing on the wall. It cannot be taken lying down for ever.

Another very important point is—the former Minister of State for Defence is here; probably, he has contributed to it—about the removal of an Ordnance depot from Calcutta which has been there for over 200 years. About 600 employees are involved. Everybody has protested about it. Previously, a decision was taken and an assurance was given that they are not considering the removal of the Ordnance depot from Calcutta. Now, a decision has been taken that it will be removed from Calcutta. Our information is that

it is against the recommendation of even the military officers. Some political wire-pulling has been there. That is why it is being removed.

The other point is about the inhuman treatment meted out by the police. I strongly support a discussion on that.

About the port and dock workers' strike which is now impending, the Government should immediately make a statement on that so that the people know what is the position.

About the Rajasthan bye-election in Weir constituency, there has been a mockery of the election machinery that has been set up in the country. Let the Government come out with a statement.

They cannot for ever run away from these problems. They have to face them. Otherwise, the people will take their own course.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like the Government to clarify the position on two issues.

Firstly, in an unfortunate air-crash in the month of June, 1980, along with Shri Sanjay Gandhi, Capt. Saxena also was killed. So many months have elapsed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the widow of Capt. Saxena has been given the succession certificate and whether the compensation has been paid to her and, if so, what is the quantum of compensation.

Then, Capt. Saxena belonged to the Flying Club of Hyderabad. Certain dues were there. He went to the Andhra High Court and, on the writ petition, the judgment came in his favour. I want to know whether the amount of his dues will be paid to the widow? I also want to know whether any financial assistance will be offered to the widow of Capt. Saxena.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write a letter to the Minister and you will get a reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That does not help. That is why I am raising it here. If it were so easy, I would have done it.

These are the two persons who died in the air-crash. In one case, we find that memorials are being erected, so many schemes are being evolved. I am happy that it is being done.... (Interruptions) You can rest assured that I will not be cowed down by these shoutings. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go to the next item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know whether the dues from the Delhi Flying Club are being given to the widow of Cap. Saxena.

The second item is that selection grades are already given to the secondary teachers in different States of the country. However, unfortunately, I am told that though a directive has already gone from the Education Ministry, selection grades are not being given to the secondary teachers from Goa, Daman and Diu. As a result of that, a large number of teachers are likely to undertake a mass hunger-strike from 1st December. I would like the Education Minister to send an immediate directive and see that it is implemented by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You better write a letter to the Education Minister also.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I would like the Government to clarify the position in regard to an important constitutional issue.

The post of Special Officer for linguistic minorities under article 350B of the Constitution has not been filled up for the last 2-1/2 years. The last incumbent retired in May, 1977. The post has remained vacant since then. This amounts to a constitutional failure which has escaped the

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

notice of the Government at the Centre. Art. 350B lays down that:

- "(1) There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned."

So the Constitutional failure is obvious because Art. 350 B uses the word 'shall' in sub-clauses (1) and (2). I therefore urge upon the Government to make a statement to that effect next week.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): Sir, the Junior Doctors of Delhi had gone on strike. After their 58 days' agitation an agreement was signed between the Health Ministry and the Junior Doctors' Federation in New Delhi. This agreement was about working hours, job avenues, after residency leave benefits, removal of D.A. disparities, accommodation, payment of salary and so on. It is shocking that despite the fact that three months have elapsed since the agreement was signed, no concrete steps have been taken to implement the same. Not only that, but the local authorities are also victimising the Interns and Resident Doctors for their participation in the strike. The promised interim relief has also not been announced. The Government should therefore make a statement, as the Federation has now announced that it would be forced to resort to direct action on the issue of implementation of this agreement.

The second item on which Government's statement is necessary is the Port and Dock Workers' strike. They have threatened to go on strike. Government should make a statement thereto.

29th November is observed as an international solidarity day by the Palestinian people. Government should make a statement announcing closure of the Israeli Consulate at Bombay and must have economic sanctions imposed against Israel.

The next item I want next week is a discussion on communal violence. You have already given your directions and I hope that the discussion will come up soon. Indiscriminate arrests are going on against innocents there. Even those doing relief work and providing succour to the victims are being detained. This is paralysing the relief work being done by voluntary agencies. Then lawyers are being prosecuted and detained. This is a very serious situation. (Interruptions).

The stalemate facing the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission should also be discussed in this House. There are proposals by both India and Bangladesh as regards the long-term augmentation of the Ganges waters. Since India and Bangladesh do not agree to each others proposals, the Joint Rivers Commission may be entrusted with the task of formulating an alternative proposal. A long-term solution also requires Nepal's participation in the Joint Rivers Commission because the source of the water is in Nepal. In the interests of speedy solution this matter should also be discussed at length in the House.

श्री राजवत्सर कास्त्री (वटना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रबले सप्ताह के लिए मुझे तीन विषयों पर चर्चा करनी है। मैं लिखा हुआ पढ़ देता हूँ, ताकि समय कम लगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में 6 वामपंथी एवं जनवादी दलों द्वारा आसमान छूती कीमतों, भ्रष्टाचार बेकारी, बिगड़ती कानून-व्यवस्था, जनविरोधी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून अध्यादेश, सांप्रदायिक जहर तथा नागरिक आजादी पर हमले के विरोध में 27 नवम्बर को आयोजित सफल बिहार बंद को असफल बनाने के उद्देश्य से पुलिस द्वारा लाठी चार्ज, घरों में घुस कर बच्चों तथा अन्य लोगों को पीटने, बीस हजार लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने तथा पटना से प्रकाशित हिन्दी दैनिक "जनशक्ति" के सह-संपादक श्री यू० एन० मिश्रा को जेल में डालने का समाचार मिला है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय, मेहरबानी करके इन सवालियों पर एक वक्तव्य सदन के सामने दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेकण्ड आटम के सम्बन्ध में बड़े संजोग की बात है कि यहां पर सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री इस समय मौजूद हैं, मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to have an Half-an-Hour Discussion.

श्री रामावतार शश्री : महोदय, आकाशवाणी जनविरोधी ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the third item. We have got a Half-an-Hour Discussion on that....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: That is 'Akashwani', that is, All India Radio. You do not understand Akashwani perhaps. You may perhaps understand 'Indirawani'.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आकाशवाणी के जन-विरोधी एवं पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैये के बारे में सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए ताकि उसे इंदिरावाणी की भूमिका अदा करने से रोक जा सके। आकाशवाणी संसद् के कार्यों के प्रति उपेक्षा और भेद-भाव की नीति तो

बरतती ही है, बल्कि वह जन आंदोलनों के समाचारों को या तो प्रसारित ही नहीं करती या तोड़-मरोड़ कर सरकार का पक्ष ही उजागर करती है, जिस प्रकार सफल बिहार बंद को असफल बतलाया गया। 24 नवम्बर से 28 नवम्बर तक चल रहे छात्रों, नौजवानों के आंदोलन, उन पर किए गए लाठी-चार्ज तथा गिरफ्तारियों की घटनाओं को भी प्रसारित नहीं किया गया।

तीसरी और आखिरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, भागलपुर जिले में दो विचाराधीन बंदियों की आंखों में एसिड डालकर उन्हें अंधा बनाया गया इसके लिए कालिंग अटेंशन की इजाजत दी है, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सिर्फ इतना ही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि इस पर पूरी बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो ये पुलिस वाले पागल हो कर मंत्रियों की आंखों में जहर डालेंगे, मंत्री लोग भी अंधे हो जाएंगे। इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। उमेश यादव और बलजीत सिंह को अंधा बना दिया गया जिसकी खबर आपने अखबारों में भी पढ़ी होगी।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): My first point is about the proposed port and dock workers' strike. As has been stated, it is a very serious thing. I think, a discussion on this should be included in the agenda for the next week.

My second point is about the famine conditions about which reports have come in. As a result many persons are dying in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh. This is a very serious situation and I think this matter should be discussed here.

In Midnapore District, In West Bengal, Vidyasagar University was to be set up long time back. But, it has not yet come up. People who are sitting here should have been there. He was a person born in Bengal, in the 19th century and his memory

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

should be given due regard and we should discuss that here as to when that is going to come up there. My last point is, as everybody said, about the blinding of undertrials in Bihar by the police. That should also be discussed here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Hari-kesh Bahadur. You have many items. Please be brief.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The first thing is that three disastrous train accidents have taken place. We have given adjournment motions and calling attention. This should be discussed. In this matter, we have given some motions under Rule 184. That may be accepted and can be debated here.

Starvation deaths are taking place in Bihar. This is a very serious thing. We have given adjournment motions as well as Calling Attention notices. I see in this country there is lot of food production and we send to the other countries. Here people are dying because of starvation. It is a very serious problem. Therefore that should be debated.

Centurion tanks deal is a scandalous thing. In the other House, there was a discussion on it. Therefore, in this House also, there should be a discussion on that. There are adjournment motions. I would request you to direct the Government that they must put this thing in the agenda for the next week.

Then, I come to consultancy contracts of ammonia plants of Bombay High gas-based fertiliser plants to be set up at That and Hajira. That matter is very important and very serious because there is a loss of crores of rupees on these—Rs. 55 crores per annum. Therefore, this matter appears to be very serious and it must be discussed here. We have given a notice under 184 and 193. I would like you to direct the Government to discuss this matter also.

The other matter is about the murder of the wife of a journalist in Orissa.

This matter was raised several times. Sufficient attention is not being given by Government. The press freedom is in danger. If some important and vital matter is exposed by the journalists, their family is not safe. Certainly this matter should be discussed by us. This is a serious matter concerning the freedom of the press. I would request you to kindly direct the Government that this must be taken up in the next week's business.

About the Harijan atrocities, we have given several notices for calling attention. At least one of them should be taken up. In Tamilnadu, in Bihar and everywhere there are atrocities on tribals and Harijans.

I now come to Jawaharlal Nehru University's closure. This matter has not been taken up. This is a serious matter. This comes under Ministry of Education. Fortunately it is not a State University. Hence this is a Central subject and therefore this matter must be discussed here.

I come to deteriorating law and order situation through out the country. This matter has got to be discussed. I have not mentioned that. But this should also be discussed, as it has been discussed in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not given any item, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not necessary. The B.A.C. should have met once in the second week. The House should have full confidence in evolving a formula. There is no point in withholding anything. The Committee should have discussed the matters that are agitating the minds of the Members.

Take, for example, Air-India Last year, it had incurred a loss of Rs. 50 crores and they have to be met through taxes. This year—I understand—this is going to be increased. May be, it may come to Rs. 60 to 70 crores. Therefore, a debate on the floor of the House should take place—there should be a sort of debate on setting up a Parliamentary

Commission to inquire into the affairs of Air India. The Public Undertakings Committee did their job. But, it has to be done more thoroughly now.

I now come to the approach to the Sixth Plan. This is a subject involving the country's economy; there is no mention anywhere in the last Business Advisory Committee. This was a matter about which some of us had repeatedly requested for a discussion. Some time has to be found in this session to have a full-fledged debate on the Approach to Sixth Plan document. How are we going to deviate from this? My friends talked about centurion tanks—disposal of components and spares. This is very disturbing because a letter has been produced, signed by Mr. Michael, an international reekateer where it seems a member of the other House, a lady Member of the other House, had approached him. How the Minister got that letter, how he became very close and friendly and familiar, these are the things that need to be discussed on the floor of the House because there is a lot of slush money in the whole affair. There is no doubt about it. And, Sir, what is more annoying to us is this: They require more than an investment of Rs. ten thousand crores for re-equipping the army, with a corps of more tanks. We should have a discussion on the fertilizer complex in Maharashtra. We should have a discussion about the students' demonstrations by Students' Front and Democratic Young League and how they have been treated. Our main criticism is against the All India Radio; it is the usual practice; unless PM's Secretariat clears certain things, they can't be put out in the All India Radio. Another thing is this: There is going to be Agreement on Railways between our country and Bangla Desh. We would like the hon. Railway Minister and the Minister of External Affairs to come and make a Statement in the House apprising the House of the situation, so that we can have the details on this.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI (Fatehpur): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Notice on Bangla Bandh. It should be taken up for discussion, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned these things; he can mention also.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Much killings have been done; this matter may be allowed; and time for discussion may be given for discussing this issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has expressed his view. Why should anybody oppose it. It is for the Government to see what they can do; why are you agitated about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: We support it. I say, we support it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you become so very intolerant? Order, please. Mr. Paswan (*Interruptions*) I have called Shri Paswan....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar):\*\*

He says he is here for 20 years and if this is going to be the end product after 20 years' stay here, God only knows what will happen after another 5 years.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनो—राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में—और बाहर देश में यह बात ग्राम लोगों के दिमाग में घर कर गई है कि सरकार ने प्रेस और रेडियो पर बिना लिखे सेंसरशिप जारी कर दिया है। इसका जीता जागता सुबूत यह है कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों की बैठकें चल रही हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को पता नहीं चल रहा है कि

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान**

इस देश में पार्लियामेंट भी चल रही है या नहीं। सरकार के खिलाफ जितनी भी बातें हैं, उन्हें इस ढंग से रखने की कोशिश की जा रही है और सरकार के द्वारा इस प्रकार का दबाव डाला जा रहा है, जिससे जाहिर होता है कि सरकार ने रेडियो और अखबारों पर अलिखित सेंसरशिप जारी कर दिया है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक क्वेश्चन भी दिया, लेकिन वह एडमिट नहीं हुआ। हमारे पास लिखित रूप से यह सूचना भेजी गई कि इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि मिनिस्टर सदन में कहें कि सेंसरशिप नहीं है। मेरे पास प्रूफ है कि सेंसरशिप लगाया गया है और वह जारी है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए कि सेंसरशिप लगाया गया है। हम लोग इसको साबित करेंगे कि सेंसरशिप लगाया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बिहार में कानून-व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है और बिहार के जो संसद सदस्य हैं, चाहे पक्ष के हों या विपक्ष के हों, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए कि बिहार में कानून-व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... बिहार की सरकार को खत्म करना चाहिए... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) :** वहां कानून-व्यवस्था ठीक है।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** आप नए-नए आए हैं इसलिए कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... जनता पार्टी से नए-नए गये हैं इसलिए कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस के लोगों से पूछिए कोई नहीं कह रहा है कि... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** देश में लॉ-एण्ड-ऑर्डर सिचुएशन बहुत खराब हो गई है। (व्यवधान)

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** अभी तृतीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पूरे देश में कानून-व्यवस्था खराब है उस पर चर्चा हो जाए इसके लिए हम लोग तैयार हैं। दूसरी जगहों पर अांख में सीब डालकर गरीब लोगों को अन्धा किया जाता है। इसके अलावा दो-एक चोड़ों और महत्वपूर्ण हैं। आज कल अखबारों में महन्त के सम्बन्ध में डेली आ रहा है कि उसके पास 20-22 हजार एकड़ जमीन है जब उस जमीन पर हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग जोतने के लिए जाते हैं तो वहां पर लास्ट ईयर तीन हत्यायों की गई और फसल काटने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। मैंने लिख कर दिया है कि 15 आदिवासियों को पुलिस द्वारा मारा गया है इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन और कॉलिग एटेंशन भी दिया है, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि फैक्ट्स मंगा रहे हैं परन्तु अभी तक हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि फैक्ट्स मंगाए जा रहे हैं या नहीं मंगाए जा रहे हैं।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Law and order is a State subject. Why do you want to raise it here? Please go to the next point.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** बिहार में हुई घटना की जवाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार की है राज्य सरकार की नहीं है। बिहार में आदिवासी और हरिजनों पर दिन-दहाड़े कत्ले आम हो रहे हैं। सरकार को इसके लिए स्ट्रांग कदम उठाने चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि ब्रिटेन में एक नियम बनाया गया है कि भारतीय बच्चों के प्रवेश पर उनका एक्सरे लिया जाएगा एक्स-रे लेने से बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। इस लिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि जो ब्रिटेन में बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया गया है उसको रूकवाया जाए तथा मेरा सरकार से

निबंधन है कि इनको इस पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please conclude now. You are repeating your points

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** प्रश्न में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जूनियर डॉक्टर्स की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर बहस की मांग की गई है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

**श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रथ (अल्मोड़ा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय संसद्-कार्य मंत्री जी ने जो बिजनेस अगले सप्ताह के लिए रखा है उस में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा रह गया है । कल बंगाल में वहां के सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने जबरदस्ती अपनी गुण्डागर्दी के द्वारा अपनी दादागिरी के द्वारा बन्द करवाया है उस का जिक्र इस में नहीं किया गया है । वहां पर सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुप-योग करते हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने विरोध पक्ष के लोगों का जीवन दूभर कर दिया है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वहां की सरकार सामान्य आदमी के जीवन की सुरक्षा करने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ हो गई है वहां का सामान्य आदमी आज अपने आप को बिल्कुल असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहा है । एक नई स्थिति वहां पर पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने पैदा कर दी है । वह के एक मंत्री के द्वारा पश्चिमी बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है कि वे केन्द्र की सत्ता को नहीं मानेंगे । यह एक नई बात है—अगर वहां के मंत्री इस तरह की बात को कहेंगे कि केन्द्र की बात को नहीं मानेंगे तो यह हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हटने की बात हो जाती है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह के बिजनेस में पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार के इस घृणित कार्य के लिए उस की निन्दा की जानी चाहिए तथा यह मामला सदन में विस्तार से विचार किया जाना चाहिए । यदि जरूरत पड़े तो पश्चिमी बंगाल में रिजर्व

पुलिस भीजी जानी चाहिए तांकि वहां के नागरिकों का जीवन सुरक्षित हो सके विरोधी दल के लोगों का जीवन सुरक्षित हो सके । यदि इतने से भी मामला न सुलझने वाला हो तो पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को जो जन-विरोधी सरकार है जो केन्द्र के साथ लड़ाई लड़ना चाहती है उस की धंग कर के राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की प्रयत्न रखी जायें ।

दूसरी बात—केरल के सम्बन्ध में है केरल में जो सत्तारूढ़ दलों का कॉम्बिनेशन है उस में विभिन्न फैशनज हैं जो आपस लड़ रहे हैं मारपीट कर रहे हैं । जिस की वजह से वहां सरकार नाम की कोई चीज रह नहीं गई है । आम आदमी असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहा है । इस लिए केरल सरकार के कण्ठकट पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

आप यहां पर रोज देखते हैं—अपोजीशन जीरो आवर में जिस तरीके से स्थिति को उठा कर हल्ला-गुल्ला मचाता है उसी तरह से वह बाहर भी करने लग गया है । नासिक में रेल की पट्टियां उखाड़ने, रेलों को रोकने का काम हो रहा है, जिस से आम आदमी का जीवन जो रेल में सफर कर रहा है खतरे में पड़ सकता है ।\*

इस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश में विरोधी पक्ष सिस्टेमेटिक तरीके से सदन में और बाहर भी . . . . .

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is this? Let him say what he wants to say Please sit down.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए । प्वाइण्ट आफ आर्डर यह है



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rules? No point of order. (Interruptions)..

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक माननीय सदस्य के प्रति ऐसी बात कही जा रही है विदाउट-प्रायर-इन्फर्मेशन ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no; please sit down. What is this you are raising? Let him say what he wants to say. More than that is coming the papers.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: On a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule? Under what rule do you want to raise a point of order?(Interruptions) This is not the way. Let him have his say What is going to happen? Allow him to speak. Allow him to have his say. (Interruptions). I am not permitting you now. I have already permitted to you. Nothing will go on record. I am not permitting you. This will not go on record.

When you talked so much, they were hearing you. It is not proper.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:\*\*

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : त्रिपुरा में वहां की सरकार द्वारा वहां के ट्राइब्स को परेशान किया जा रहा है जिस से वहां अशान्ति भड़के । त्रिपुरा की मार्क्सवादी सरकार वहां सिस्टेमैटिक तरीके से पूरे पूर्वांचल में अशान्ति भड़काने की कोशिश कर रही है जिस से हमारे पूर्वांचल में विघटन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़े । यह खतरनाक बात है इस पर सदन में विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

इस देश के कई प्रान्तों में ढाई साल तक जो एक सरकार रही कहीं लोक दल की, कहीं जनसंघ की आर० एस० एस० की उन लोगों ने पुलिस में अपने लोगों को भरती करवाया

\*\*Not recorded.

है और वे लोग सिस्टेमैटिक तरीके से हमारी सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए जगह-जगह हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कर रहे हैं । इस स्थिति पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिए ।

लास्ट-टाइम जनता पार्टी की सरकारों के मंत्रियों ने एक दूसरे पर विदेशी एजेंट होने के आरोप लगाये थे .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete it. There is no time. He has to complete it. We have to complete it by 3 O'Clock.

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत : इस से सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के मन में हमारे देश के इन नेताओं के प्रति जो इस समय विरोध पक्ष में हैं सन्देह पैदा हो गया है । हमारा निवेदन है कि उन के कण्डक्ट पर भी विचार किया जाये ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): You are very kind to me and I may say that I invariably try to accommodate the wishes of the members of the ruling party as well as of the Opposition. We have also noted your views in the matter. I may say that it was our intention to announce the Government business for coming week only, according to the established practice. But considering the wishes of the House to have an early discussion on communal riots, Government agree to arrange a discussion thereon on Wednesday the 3rd December, 1980, on a motion to be admitted by the Honourable Speaker. As regards the other points raised by hon. Members, I will look into them and whatever I think proper I will bring it to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: Third December.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I have said, 3rd December.

15 hrs.

**RESIGNATION BY MEMBER**

(Shri Janki Ballav Patnaik)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker received today a letter from Shri Janki Ballav Patnaik, an elected Member from Cuttack constituency of Orissa, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker accepted his resignation with effect from 28th November, 1980.

15.01 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

**Central Silk Board**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-  
RAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri  
Khursheed Alam Khan: I beg to  
move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri Zainul Basher resigned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member

from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri Zainul Basher resigned."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Ayes'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No; I said, 'Noes' have it. You have to call a division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now the Lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of subsection (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri Zainul Basher resigned."

The Motion was adopted.

15.06 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-  
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
TENTH REPORT**

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Be-  
gusarai): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1980."

The motion was adopted

15.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL AREAS AND SCHEDULED CASTES—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Further Discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango on 1st August, 1980—(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, the time allotted is one hour and twenty minutes for this. (Interruptions) I have to move one item, after this.

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Mention it after one hour and nineteen minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are many speakers on that. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want the time to be extended?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us discuss it till five minutes to six. (Interruptions.) I don't want to .. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): The time should be extended.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have got a resolution. I have to move it. (Interruptions) I hope. Hon. Members won't mind it. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): This is a very important matter. We have taken both State and tribal plans.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan.

श्री राम बिलस पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं उस दिन कुछ उदाहरण दे रहा था और मैं समझ रहा था कि जब से पार्लियामेंट का सेशन खत्म हुआ था इसके बाद जो हरिजन-आदिवासियों के ऊपर अत्याचार हुए हैं, वे मकवाना जी के प्रयासों से, होम मिनिस्टर के प्रयास से और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार के प्रयास से कम होंगे, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया और इसका एक ही कारण है, जो कि मैं ने उस दिन कहा था कि सरकार चाहे हरिजनों के लिए जितना चिल्ला ले, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत कभी साफ नहीं है, और यही कारण है, कि जब तक नीयत आप की साफ नहीं रहेगी तब तक आप चा जितनी योजनाएं बनाएं, चाहे जितना समय खर्च करें, उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पूरे देश में हरिजनों के ऊपर, आदिवासियों के ऊपर जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उसका लेखा-जोखा अखबारों से आप कर लीजिए। कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं मिलेगा जिस दिन हरिजनों या आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के ऊपर अत्याचार न हुआ हो, उनकी हत्याएं न हुई हों, लेकिन सरकार को इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बौद्ध गया का जिक्र कर रहा था। हमारे बिहार में एक-एक आदमी के पास 10-10, 20-20 एजार एकड़ जमीन है और दूसरी तरफ एक गरीब आदमी के पास 20 खुर जमीन भी नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि हम गरीबों के लिए, हरिजन-आदिवासियों

के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह हालत है। कैसे आप हरिजन-आदिवासी की रक्षा करेंगे जब कि आपके पास हिम्मत नहीं है, आप बड़े लोगों से ज़मीन नहीं छीन सकते। जब तक आपके पास यह हिम्मत नहीं आएगी तब तक आप चाहें कि हरिजन-आदिवासी और गरीब लोग खुश रह, यह नहीं हो सकता।

अभी आपने अंधोरा के संबंध में पढ़ा होगा, सासाराम जिले का मामला है, यहां पर आदिवासी लोग 14 मील ऊंचे पहाड़ पर बसे हुए हैं, सेठ-साहूकार लोग वहां पर जाते हैं, सौ-दौ-सौ रुपए देकर उसकी ज़मीन ले लेते हैं, उस के बाद उस ज़मीन को लेकर उसकी ज़मीन पर उसी से काम करवाते हैं और बाद में कह देते हैं कि यह सब सूद में जमा हो गया और इस प्रकार पुष्ट दर पुष्ट वे सूद भरते रहते हैं। बौद्ध गया का मामला मैंने उठाया। वहां पर एक महन्त हैं, वे कहते हैं कि उन के पास कोई परिवार नहीं है, लेकिन उसके पास 22000 एकड़ ज़मीन है। उसको इतनी ज़मीन रखने का क्या अधिकार है। इस पर संघर्षवाहिनी के लोगों ने आन्दोलन चलाया, हरिजन-आदिवासियों ने आंदोलन चलाया, पिछली बार तीन हरिजनों को मार दिया गया, हरिजन जो कि सब से कमज़ोर वर्ग के होते हैं, उन को कत्ल कर दिया गया। यह ज़मीन अभी भी हरिजन आदिवासी के कब्जे में है, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंदोलन हो रहे हैं, प्रतिदिन अखबारों में समाचार निकल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस के बाद भी सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। न बिहार के प्रशासन, न दिल्ली के प्रशासन में इतनी हिम्मत है कि वह हरिजन आदिवासियों को उन के अधिकार दे सके।

सरकार चाहे कितनी ही नीतियां बना ले, लेकिन जब तक हिम्मत नहीं होगी तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। तलवार भले ही

आप के पास है, लेकिन अगर उसे चलाने के लिए हाथ नहीं हैं तो उस तलवार से आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। सिर्फ नीति बना देने से, भाषण दे देने से मामला हल नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय, अभी सिंहभूमि जिले में 15 आदिवासियों की पुलिस द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई, लेकिन इस संबंध में अभी तक इस सदन में एक मिनट भी चर्चा नहीं हो पाई है। सरकार द्वारा यह नहीं कहा गया कि यह हत्या क्यों हुई। इस से हत्यारों का मन बढ़ा है और हरिजन-आदिवासी का मन घटा है, चाहे उस के लिए पैसा दे दीजिए, योजना बना दीजिए, कुछ काम नहीं आएगा। सब से पहले आप हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को विश्वास दिलाएं कि यह देश उनका है। उन को अभी तक इसका विश्वास नहीं हो पाया है कि यह देश उन का है। उन की संख्या कम नहीं है। उन का मन मरा हुआ है, पेट भी मरा हुआ है, दिमाग भी मरा हुआ है। उन के मन को हजारों साल से मार कर रखा गया है, आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों दृष्टियों से। उनका हर तरह से शोषण हुआ है। उनको आप आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें। यह सब किए बिना आप करोड़ों रुपया उन के वास्ते खर्च कर दें उनका उद्धार नहीं होगा। नीति और नियत साफ होनी चाहिये। मकवाना जी होम मिनिस्ट्री के स्पोक्समैन हैं लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब कभी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के संबंध में प्रश्न किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो राज्य सरकारों को निदेश जारी किए गए हैं उनका कहां तक इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो रहा है तो जबाब मिल जाता है कि आशा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकारें उन पर अमल करेंगी। कानून आप बनाते हैं, निर्देश आप देते हैं, राज्यों में आपकी सरकारें हैं लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि आप आशा करते

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

है कि वे उनको कार्यान्वित करेंगी। जब कहा जाता है कि पूर्व चलो तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि पश्चिम की ओर जा रहे हैं। मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि मुझे शंका है कि कहीं भारत सरकार ने तमाम राज्य सरकारों को उनके कान में जाकर यह तो नहीं कह दिया कि यदि हम हां कहे तो न समझना और जब न वहे तो ना समझना। जब कभी जोर से सरकार काती है कि वह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की रक्षा करना चाहती है तो देखने में आता है कि उनकी ही जोर से इन पर अत्याचार होने लग जाते हैं।

एस सी एस टी में हम लोग साउथ गए थे। एक घटना के बारे में हमने मकवाना जी को लिखा है, प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखा है। एक जगह पर सतरह हरिजन महिलाओं के साथ रेप किया गया। रेप करने के समय उस हरिजन महिला का जो पति था उस की भी जमींदार के द्वारा तुरन्त हत्या कर दी गई। हत्या के बाद वहां हरिजन आदिवासी संघ के लोगों ने जलूस निकाला : पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया और उन लोगों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया।\*\*

गृह मंत्रालय कानून बनाता है, कायदा बनाता है लेकिन उसका पालन किसी भी कार्यालय में नहीं होता है। कल बोकारो स्टील प्लांट से लोग आए थे। वे कह रहे थे कि हमारी जमीन छीनी गई है। सरकार के कानून के मुताबिक जिस किसी हरिजन या किसी अन्य जाति वाले की जमीन छीनी जाती है, उस को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है लेकिन यहां ऐसा भी नहीं हुआ है। अगर इस आधार पर किसी को नौकरी मिल भी गई है और वह रिजर्व कोटे में आता है तो उस को इस में जोड़ दिया गया और

इस आधार पर कह दिया जाता है कि रिजर्वेशन मिल गया है। देखने में आता है कि आदिवासियों को, हरिजनों को दूकानें नहीं मिलती हैं। इस वास्ते आप नियत साफ करें। चाहे सरकारी नौकरी हो, व्यापार हो, कारखाने हों सब चीजों में आप आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें।

एंटी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और एंटी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग यहां बोट क्लब पर आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आरक्षण खत्म करो। भारत सरकार की नाक के नीचे यह असांविधानिक काम हो रहा है। यह आरक्षण, इस सरकार ने हम को नहीं दिया है। इंदिरा गांधी ने मुझे आरक्षण नहीं दिया है। यह आरक्षण मुझे मिला है संविधान के तहत, लड़ कर मिला है और जब तक यह सदन रहेगा इस देश में पालियामेंट रहेगी, मुझे इस अधिकार से कोई बंचित नहीं कर सकता है। यह किसी की व्यक्तिगत देन नहीं है। जब यह एक सांविधानिक अधिकार है, तो अगर संसद् के बगल में, उस से सौ गज की दूरी पर, लोग आमरण अनशन पर बैठते हैं और कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करो, और भारत सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि भारत सरकार भीतर ही भीतर लोगों को ऐसे आन्दोलन करने के लिए उकसाती है। इस लिए यह सरकार अपनी नीयत और अपनी नीति को साफ करे।

मंत्री महोदय भी उसी परिवार से आये हैं और पूरी स्थिति को जानते हैं। मैं किसी को ब्लेम नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि विरोधी दल के सभी लोग शरोबों के पक्षपाती और हितैषी हैं और सत्ता पक्ष के लोग उन के दुश्मन

और विरोधी हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह देखे कि वह जो फंडज देती है, उनका सही उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं—बीच में कहीं कोई राक्षस या जानवर तो नहीं है, जो उन फंडज को गरीबों तक नहीं पहुंचने देता है। सब से बड़ी बिडम्बना यह रही है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने वालों, हरिजनों के आरक्षण को न मानने वालों और हरिजनों के आरक्षण को हड़प करने वालों में से एक भी पदाधिकारी खिलाफ आज तक कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। सरकार यह मन बना ले कि ऐसे दस लोगों को चुन कर कठोर से कठोर सजा दी जाये, जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के आरक्षण को पूरा नहीं करते हैं और उन पर जुल्म करते हैं। आखें निर्दोष आदमियों की नहीं निकालनी चाहिए। आखें ऐसे अफसरों की निकालनी चाहिए, जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के हक को मार रहे हैं। जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की औरतों के साथ बलात्कार करते हैं और उनकी ज़मीन को छीनते हैं। तभी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सरकार ने जो रुपया दिया है, उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग होगा।

श्र दत्तार सिंह (गहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री गोमांगो ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

1971 की जन-गणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 3.80 करोड़ थी, जो देश की जनसंख्या का 6.94 प्रतिशत है, और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या 4.11 करोड़ थी, जो देश की जनसंख्या का 7.5 परसेंट है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट्स में दर्शाया गया है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कितना आरक्षण दिया जाता है। 1979-80 में नौकरियों में इन वर्गों का जो प्रतिशत रहा है, मैं उसके कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। प्रथम श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए 15 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है, लेकिन वह 4.75 प्रतिशत रहा और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए 7.5 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 0.49 परसेंट रहा। द्वितीय श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्रतिशत 7.37 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 1.03 रहा। इसी तरह से तृतीय श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्रतिशत 12.50 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 3.11 रहा। चतुर्थ श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्रतिशत 19.32 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 5.19 रहा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने रोस्टर और कैरी फ़ॉवर्ड के नियम बनाये हैं, लेकिन इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से ले कर पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने तक संतोषपूर्ण कार्य नहीं हुए हैं—छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना बनने जा रही है—हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की कोई भलाई नहीं हो पाई है।

मैं आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ कि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो रुपया रखा था, वह कहां तक इन वर्गों पर खर्च हुआ है। :

करोड़ ₹0

प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना—

1951-56 30.04

द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना—

1956-61 79.41

तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना—

1961-66 100.14

एन्युअल प्लान 1966-69 68.50

चौथे प्लान में 1969-74 172.70

[श्री बलवीर सिंह]

पांचवें आउट-ले प्लान—

1974-78 288.88

स्पेशल सैटल असिस्टेंस फोर  
सब-प्लान्स वित ट्राइबल्स—

120.00

सभापति महोदय, जो राशि राज्यों को आई० टी० डी० पी० के तहत केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता के लिए दी जाती है, यदि आप आंकड़े उठा कर देखें तो 180 सब-प्लान्स बनाए गए और 1979 तक और 129 सब-प्लान बनें। क्या सब प्लान बनें और यदि बनें तो वे हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए क्या काम कर रहे हैं? अभी 100 करोड़ रु० हरिजनों के विकास के लिए दर्शाया है और कहा है कि कम्पोनेंट प्लान्ट बनेंगे, तो वह राशि सही रूप में खर्च हो रही है या नहीं इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बीच में बहुत से ऐसे बच्चे हैं, जो स्कूल भी नहीं जाते हैं और सिर्फ रोजी-रोटी कमाने की तरफ लगे रहते हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे परिवारों के लिए हमारी सरकार क्या सहायता दे रही है और यदि सहायता नहीं दे रही है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन की सहायता के लिए सोचना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसमें आपने 350 करोड़ रुपया हरिजनों को दिया है और उसको बढ़ा कर 750 करोड़ का रिक्मंडेशन कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि 1976 के बाद आदिवासियों की संख्या बढ़ी ही है, घटी नहीं है मैं हरिजनों के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में

आप जितना ज्यादा रुपया बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, उस अनुपात में आदिवासियों के लिए भी आप 750 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान इस योजना में रखें। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज हरिजनों के साथ अन-टचेबिलिटी का सवाल आया है और 11 राज्यों में इसको मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिन में से चार राज्यों में न्यायालय स्थापित किए गए। इसलिए इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है।

जहां तक आदिवासियों का सवाल है, इन आदिवासियों को जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत ज़मीनें दी गई हैं, उन ज़मीनों का सही रूप से आवंटन नहीं हो पाया है। इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जहां जहां पर जंगलों को काटा जा रहा है, वहां पर फ़ूट प्लान्ट लगाए जाने चाहिए। यह सुनने में आया है कि बस्तर ज़िले में कोई कनाडा की कम्पनी है, जो पाइन के पौधे लगाने जा रही है, वहां पर जो पहले फ़ूट प्लान्ट के पौधे लगे हुए हैं, उनको काट कर। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को सीधे ही राज्य सरकार को यह निर्देश देने चाहिए कि इस तरह के जो जंगल हैं, जहां पर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, उनका वहां पर हनन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जो रिज़र्व फारेस्ट हैं, जहां पर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, उनको जो ज़मीनों का अलॉटमेंट है, उनको अभी तक रिबैन्सू के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है।

जहां तक आदिवासियों की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, कई स्थानों पर वर्षा अधिक होती है और कई स्थानों पर स्नो-फाल अधिकांश-तया समय पर होता है, इसलिए इन लोगों को केवल एक-दो महीने काम करने का मौका मिलता है और सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई राशि का समय पर सही प्रयोग न होने के कारण वह सारा पैसा लैप्स हो जाता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ जो श्री गोमांगो साहब रिजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में सिर्फ आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए एक डिवीजन काम कर रहा है, जबकि डेवर कमीशन की एक यह रिक्मेंडेशन है कि डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिए। इस कमीशन की रिक्मेंडेशन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और अभी भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए सिर्फ एक डिवीजन काम कर रहा है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी केन्द्रीय शासन हरिजन और आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए एक अलग से डिपार्टमेंट खोले। इसी तरह से पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटीज बनी हुई हैं—1971 में कायम हुई, 1973 में कायम हुई और अभी भी बनी हैं—कान्स्टीचूशनली उनको क्या सहायता दी गई है और क्या वे अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन में रखती है या नहीं। यदि रखी जाती है, तो शासन उन पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान देता है या नहीं। इस ओर भी देखना पड़ेगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ जितनी हमारी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की समस्याएँ हैं, हरिजनों की जहाँ सब से बड़ी समस्या अन-टचेबिलिटी की है, वहाँ आदिवासियों की समस्या सोसियो-एकोनामिक है और उन का जो एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है, उस को सरकार को देखना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to support the resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango.

The percentage of the SC&ST people which is given here, according to the statement of the Government, is 22 per cent only. I think, this is

not the actual position. Some of the SC & ST people are left behind. They should also be enlisted. Proper lists should be maintained. The SC & ST people who have been left behind should be enlisted. This is one suggestion that I want to make.

Another thing is, how we can serve the SC & ST people? We are quite ignorant of their language even. This is a very pertinent and important question. Unless we know their language, we cannot serve them properly.

Then, the allocation of money that is given is not at all adequate and whatever is given goes into the pockets of other people. I can give some figures here. As per article 275 of the Constitution, no allocation had been made for a long time. It was only in 1974 that about Rs. 20 crores had been allocated. The amount of money which we demand is Rs. 1200 crores. A recommendation has been made by the Planning Commission for allocation of not less than Rs. 1000 crores. I think, this is also inadequate. I demand that an allocation of Rs. 1200 crores and another of Rs. 1000 crores should be made. So, accordingly, an allocation of Rs. 2200 crores should be made. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this demand is fulfilled by the Government.

Another thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is about the tribal development schemes and how they are being run. The officials who are appointed are quite ignorant of the tribal language and Harijan language in some parts of the country. These languages should be recognised by the Government. Whoever may be the person, whoever may be the service-holder or the IAS officer, he must know their language. Then only he should be appointed and then only we can get some result. Otherwise not.

After 33 years of Independence, the literacy percentage among the SC &



[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

ST people is very low and is very poor. What to speak about the IAS officers among them? In regards to Scheduled Castes, it is perhaps 3 per cent.

15.33 hrs. . .

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the  
Chair*]

Among Scheduled Tribes it is less. So, we should keep Tribal officers and Harijan Tribals in key posts. Supposing there is a scheduled district, there should be a Magistrate who should be from among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people, who would be the administrator of the scheduled district. Then alone something can be done, something can be implemented.

In this way, I would suggest to Government that unless such a thing is done and a proper person is deputed or posted for the implementation of the programme, nothing will be done. We may allocate adequate funds but, still, nothing will happen. Therefore, I would request this Government again that this should be implemented and there should be officers specially from Harijans and Tribals to act as Welfare Officers.

Another point is that everybody is crying here—from the Opposition and from the Treasury Benches also—but they are all crocodile tears, I feel, because we are not giving priority to the work and the programme. This programme must be declared as emergency work in this country and we must allocate funds and implement it.

Another thing is about how we are exploiting the tribal people and the dissatisfaction arising out of that. In the District of Mayurbhanj in Similipal Hills, they depend on forest produce. But the Similipal forests in Orissa are taken over by the Corporation—the Similipal Development

Corporation and, through the Corporation, big Sal trees and other trees are cut down and taken away. The tribals in the Similipal Range have been residing there since long, for over a thousand years. They are the Khadias, Mankidias etc. Now, after the formation of this Corporation, they are to be driven out from the Similipal range. Big personalities and non-officials are taking advantage of the situation and therefore the tribals are being exploited. So, by putting this scheme through we are indirectly—while saying that we are giving allocations for their development and giving an allocation for the formation of a Corporation—exploiting them; we are killing them. We have not yet settled them. The Mankidias and Khadias and other tribals who have been living there for over a thousand years and now to be driven out. I would therefore request the Government here that before such tribals in the Similipal range are driven out from there in the name of setting up a Forest Development Corporation, they should be settled first. The scheme is meant for the advancement of the tribals and Harijans but, at the same time, they are exploited. This is contradictory in terms, and such a thing must be checked.

There is also no educational programme. So, if we want to raise their economic development, how can it be done? You are not giving them facilities to learn; you are not giving them protection. There are so many atrocities going on everywhere and you are unable to check it.

My suggestion would be that the literacy percentage should be raised and from among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, many officials should be recruited in services like IAS and IPS and they should be put in key posts, so that they can serve the nation, serve their motherland. That is why I suggest that educational programme must be given the first priority before any economic programme is implemented.

My last request is this. I am again coming to the point that the vacuum created during 1952—74 has to be compensated and the money that is required should be given now. At the same time, the recommendation of the Planning Commission should also be taken up and Rs. 1,000 crores must be given to the Sub-Plan and the Component Plan.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम (कांकेर) : सभापति जी, श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो द्वारा यह जो रिजोल्यूशन सदन के सामने लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वे बहुत सही समय पर इसको सदन के सामने लाए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हम पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना समाप्त करने की तैयारी में हैं और छठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आगमन की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में यह जो रिजोल्यूशन है वह हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए नीति बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।

सभापति जी, यह सबप्लान 1974 में ट्राइबल एरिया में शुरू किया गया। उसके पहले तक बहुत से एक्सपेरिमेंट हुए, और इस डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत जो सब-प्लान लाया गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रोग्राम ट्रायबल एरिया में ही लाया गया। अभी सबसे बड़ी बात जो सब-प्लान के बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह राज्य मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे तो यह कार्यक्रम सब-प्लान के तहत बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन 74 से लेकर अब तक, आज पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना हम समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं, आप देखें कि आज तक हमारा क्या एचीवमेंट रहा, क्या हमको मिला? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इसे भारत सरकार को बहुत गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, मैं अपने बस्तर जिले के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि

वहाँ पर आपके सब-प्लान के जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं, उनका मैंने बड़ी गंभीरता से अध्ययन किया है और मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि अभी भी भारत सरकार को बहुत से कदम उठाने हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पैसे का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग हो तो आज भी बहुत से कदम उठाने होंगे तभी आप उस इलाके के बारे में न्याय कर सकेंगे, जस्टिफाई कर सकेंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह राज्य मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सब-प्लान हैं, उनमें यह देखना चाहिए कि कौन सा कार्यक्रम, कौन सी स्कीम अच्छी हो सकती है, कौन सी स्कीम लागू हो सकती है, वही वहाँ पर लागू होनी चाहिए। अभी बस्तर जिले में एक मजदूर बात सामने आई। वहाँ पर सन् 56 से अब तक ब्लाक की तरफ से सिंचाई के लिए कुओं का प्रावधान है, उसके लिए पैसा देते हैं, लोन देते हैं, सब्सिडी देते हैं और अब के पी० एच० ई० डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा ड्रिकिंग वाटर के लिए ट्यूबवैल, कुओं आदि खोदने का प्रावधान है।

मैंने पूछा था तो पी० एच० ई० ने बताया कि पीने के पानी के लिए बस्तर में कुआँ खोदना फीसिबल नहीं है। इतना होने पर भी सिंचाई के लिए अभी भी कुओं के लिए वहाँ पैसा दिया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि या तो पी० एच० ई० सही या फिर आपका इरिगेशन विभाग या ब्लाक डिवेलेपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट सही है। दोनों में से एक तो गलत है।

साउथ बस्तर में सब प्लान के तहत जरसी कऊज दी गई हैं। एक साल में 42 गाएँ मर गई हैं। जो आदिवासी अपनी स्वयं की देखभाल नहीं कर सकते हैं उनको आप ने जो सब प्लान के तहत गाएँ दी उनकी देखभाल वे कैसे कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा कहना है कि जिला स्तर

## श्री अरविन्द नैताम

पर कहीं न कहीं रिव्यू इन सब चीजों को करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आप यहां से पैसा देते रहेंगे और वहां उसका दुरुपयोग होता रहेगा तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

आपने माइनर इरिगेशन के तहत फील्ड तक चैनल बनाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी में इसके बारे में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। केवल टैंक बनाने का प्रावधान है। इससे हुआ यह है कि सब प्लान के तहत इरिगेशन के जितने भी काम हुए हैं उन में अभी तक पचास परसेंट से कम का ही युटिलाइजेशन हो पाया है। आप कहते हैं कि फील्ड तक चैनल ट्राइबल लोग ही बनाएं जो कि सम्भव नहीं है। इस वास्ते मेरा कहना है कि जिला स्तर पर हर साल इस तरह की जो स्कीमें हैं उनका रिव्यू होना चाहिए और वहां की परिस्थितियों के मुताबिक सब-प्लान में परिवर्तन होता रहना चाहिए।

आपने सब-प्लान 1974 में शुरू किया। तब से अब तक आपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट-अप को चेंज करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। तब से आज तक अगर आप एसेसमेंट करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आपकी अचीवमेंट पचास परसेंट से भी कम है। इसका कारण यह है कि सब प्लान के लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट-अप आपने विशेष रूप में तैयार नहीं किया है और वही सैट-अप रखा है जो पहले से चला आ रहा था। इसके रहते सब प्लान कभी भी सफलतापूर्वक चल नहीं सकते हैं। इस पर आपको बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा। यह तो वही बात है, पुटिंग दी कार्ट बिफोर दी हार्स। आपने सब कुछ बना लिया, पैसे का इन्तजाम कर लिया, प्लानिंग कर ली, प्रोग्राम बना लिया, डिसकस कर लिया परन्तु एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट-अप पर आज तक कोई विचार नहीं किया। आपने यहां से निर्देश दे दिए। उनका कोई खास असर

नहीं हुआ। आई टी डी पी के अन्तर्गत आपने प्राजेक्ट अफसर रख दिया। उसका रोल क्या है? मैं तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि इसको आपने इंटेग्रेटेड डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम का नाम दिया है लेकिन इंटेग्रेसन नाम की इस में कोई चीज नहीं है। किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट को आप देख लें। इरिगेशन का एग्रिकल्चर के साथ कोई इंटेग्रेसन नहीं, पी डब्ल्यू डी का इरिगेशन के साथ कोई इंटेग्रेसन नहीं। सब अलग अलग और इंडिपेंडेंटली काम कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए आपका सारा सब प्लान फेल होता जा रहा है। सारा दोष एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट-अप का है। आपने कलेक्टर पर सारी जिम्मेदारी डाल दी है। उसको फुर्सत ही नहीं होती है। वह रेवेन्यू का काम करे, ला एण्ड आर्डर के काम को देखें, वी आईपी के जो दौरे होते हैं, उसको एटेंड करें या इस काम को देखें। उसको फुर्सत ही नहीं होती है। इसी तरह से एस डी ओ की हालत होती है। उसके पास भी उतना ही काम होना है। जितना कलेक्टर के पास। इस वास्ते इस काम के लिए एक अलग सैट अप होना चाहिए। यह काम रेग्युलर काम के अलावा है। इन दोनों को साथ साथ कलेक्टर भी नहीं कर सकता है, एस डी ओ भी नहीं कर सकता है। आपने ट्राइबल सब प्लान बहुत अच्छे ढंग से, मेहनत करके बनाया है लेकिन यह सारे का सारा फेल होने वाला है।

मननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, 1974 से इस बारे में प्रयास करती रही हैं। उन्होंने उस वक्त होम मिनिस्टर को ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में साफ तौर पर गाइडलाइन दिये थे, जिनका सम्बन्ध एक्स-साइज, फारेस्ट, इंडस्ट्री, माइन्ज और मार्केटिंग के साथ था। मैं गृह राज्य मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने 1974 में जो एक्साइज पालिसी तय की थी, उसमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि 1974

में एक्सहाइज पालिसी के बारे में जो कुछ तथ्य हुआ था, उससे ठीक उलट राज्य सरकारों ने किया है। मेरी अपनी स्टेट मध्य प्रदेश में जिन चार जिलों में शराब बनाने की छूट थी, उनमें से तीन जिलों में उसे विदड़ा कर लिया गया है। चौथे जिले—मेरे अपने जिले—में पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने पिछले साल नवम्बर में उसे विदड़ा किया था। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के इन्टरवेंशन पर यह सिस्टम फिर से लागू किया गया है। एक्सहाइज पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में शायद राज्य सरकार का अपना स्वार्थ हो, लेकिन वह इसको गम्भीरता से नहीं ले रही है।

पिछले सत्र में कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय वन नीति पर पुनर्विचार हो रहा है। 1952 के बाद पहली बार यह पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं राज्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें गृह मंत्रालय का क्या रोल है, नेशनल पालिसी ग्रान फारेस्ट्स में उसका क्या कान्ट्रीव्यूशन है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि फारेस्ट पालिसी एग्रीकल्चर मंत्रालय बना रही है, परन्तु जितने फारेस्ट्स हैं, वे सब ट्राइबल एरिया में हैं और वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों के बारे में बहुत कम विचार हो रहा है। 1952 की जो फारेस्ट पालिसी है, उसमें वनों के बारे में बात की गई है, लेकिन वनों में रहने वाले ट्राइबल्स की बात नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नई नेशनल पालिसी बन रही है, उसमें ट्राइबल लाइफ पर भी विचार किया जाय और उसके अनुकूल पालिसी को निर्धारित किया जाय।

फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के जितने काम हैं, वे व्यावसायिक, कामशाल, होते जा रहे हैं और उसके कारण वहाँ के रहने वाले ट्राइबल्स की कोई परवाह नहीं करता है। बंस्तर में मध्य प्रदेश फारेस्ट कांफोरेशन है। वहाँ पर वर्ल्ड बैंक की मदद से पाइन योजना शुरू की गई है। एशिया का सबसे अच्छा साल फारेस्ट बंस्तर में है। ट्राइबल इकानोमी बहुत कुछ फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस पर डिपेंड करती है। ये जितने भी फारेस्ट कांफोरेशन हैं, उन की जूरिसडिक्शन पर कहीं न कहीं रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना चाहिए। वे सब कुछ केवल कामशाल दृष्टि से देखते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि फारेस्ट्स का जितना एक्सप्लॉइटेशन हो रहा है, वह ट्राइबल लाइफ को देखकर नहीं, राज्य की इनकम को बढ़ाने के लिए हो रहा है। या तो फारेस्ट्स को कामकरेंट लिस्ट में रखा जाये, वरना फारेस्ट कांफोरेशन के अधिकतर क्षेत्र पर कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाया जाना चाहिए। वर्ल्ड बैंक की मदद से जो पाइन प्रोजेक्ट चल रही है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का उस पर कहीं न कहीं चैक होना चाहिए। हमने कहा है कि इसको बन्द किया जाये और फिर से रिव्यू किया जाये।

निस्तार के राइट्स कन्ट्रोल होते जा रहे हैं। आज बिहार में क्या हो रहा है? बिहार में अनरेस्ट का मुख्य आश्रय है जंगल और आदिवासी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कन्टेक्ट को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सारी फारेस्ट पालिसी पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये।

ट्राइबल लोगों की लाइफ को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, वहाँ परनाई-नई इन्स्टीट्यूट लगाने की अनुमति देनी चाहिए।

श्री अरविन्दनेताम

बिहार में भी आदिवासी एरिया है और राउरकेला में भी आदिवासी लोग हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों के लिए कोई सेफ गार्ड नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह से यदि सब प्लान में इनकी सहायता करने के लिए कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जो बिहार की स्थिति हो रही है, वही सारे हिन्दुस्तान के ट्राइबल्स के लोगों की स्थिति हो जायेगी। इस लिए इस बारे में भी मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, अब मैं कुछ बातें छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि पांचवां पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत सरकार ने जो कुछ भी किया, उसमें बहुत सी कमजोरियां रह गई थीं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पंचवर्षीय योजना और सब प्लान में क्या-क्या कमियां रह गई थीं और कहाँ-कहाँ हम पिछड़ गये हैं, उन सब को एम्प्रेस करके, छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अभी बहुत से माननीय उदस्यों ने मांग की है कि छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन लोगों की सहायता के लिए जो ड्राफ्ट बन रहा है, उसमें क्या करने जा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को रिप्लाई देना चाहिए। हमारा कहना यह है कि सेंट्रल एसिसटैन्स जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कम्प्योनेंट प्लान और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल्स सब प्लान दोनों में कम से कम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से लिए दो हजार करोड़ रु और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल्स के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपया वर्किंग ग्रुप ने रिकमन्ड किया है। हम आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो पैसा वर्किंग ग्रुप ने रिकमन्ड किया है उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन का क्या

रुख है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रकार की कटौती प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर कटौती की जायेगी तो सारी की सारी योजनायें धरी रह जायेंगी। उसी तरह से अगर हम फिक्थ प्लान का एलोकेशन करें तो मेरे हिसाब से साढ़े 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए इसमें होना चाहिए।

इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ कि यदि प्लानिंग कमीशन इस पैसे में कोई कटौती करता है तो आपको इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे लड़ना होगा। जब आप जवाब दें तो आप इस सम्बन्ध में बतायें कि आप उनसे लड़ने में किसी भी प्रकार की कसर नहीं रखेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ सभापित महोदय मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया और इसके साथ ही गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो मुद्दे मैंने अपने भाषण में उठाये हैं, उन सब बातों का ध्यान रखकर जवाब देंगे और कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्र (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं इस सन्कल्प का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन यह काफी नहीं है, इतना मैं शुरू में ही कह दूँ कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की स्थिति में

ग्रामल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। वह ग्रामूल परिवर्तन इस संकल्प के पास हो जाने पर भी नहीं होने वाला है, क्योंकि आज आदिवासियों में एक नई चेतना जागी है। अब तक जो उन को दबा कर रखा गया था, उस के खिलाफ वे संघटित हो कर लड़ने के लिए उठ खड़े हुए हैं। मैं अपने सूबे की बात जानता हूँ और यह बात कम्बोस सभी जगह है। हमारे मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। रांची के इलाके में, छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना में आदिवासियों की संख्या काफी है लेकिन 33 वर्ष की आजादी में उन के जीवन में कोई बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। यह सरकार खर्च जरूर करती है, नाकाफी हो या काफी हो, यह अलग सवाल है लेकिन उस राशि का उन के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है और आज भी दक्षिण बिहार में गैर-आदिवासी लोग उन का निर्मम शोषण करते हैं। "गैर-आदिवासी" कहने का मेरा यह मतलब न समझा जाये कि वे मामूली लोग हैं। उन में सबसे बड़े हमारे टाटा साहब हैं। इस तरह के लोग आदिवासियों का शोषण करते हैं और उन की तरक्की को देखना पसन्द नहीं करते। जमीन पर जो अधिकार है, उस से उन्हें वंचित करते हैं। अगर वे जंगलों में अपने जलावन के लिए लकड़ी लाते हैं, तो उस पर बंदिश लगाई जाती है। उन के लिए जो आरक्षण है उस में उन्हें हिस्सा नहीं दिया जाता है और कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर उन को महरूम रखा जाता है। कोई कहता है कि उन के लिए यह आरक्षण 2 प्रतिशत पूरा हुआ है और कोई कहता है कि 4 प्रतिशत। जो उन का अधिकार है, वह भी उनको नहीं दिया जाता है। उन के लिए जो सरकार और राज्य सरकारें

पैसा निर्धारित करती हैं, वह भी खर्च नहीं होता है। अभी तीन चार दिन पहले अखबारों में रांची के बारे में एक लेख निकला था और उसमें आंकड़े देकर बताने की कोशिश की गई है कि सरकार से जो उन को पैसा आवंटित हुआ है, वह खर्च नहीं किया गया है। आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए बोर्ड बनाया जाता है लेकिन उस बोर्ड को अधिकार आप नहीं देते हैं। हमारे सामने जो मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं, वे उस के उपाध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आदिवासियों के लिए आंसू तो बहुत बहाये जाते हैं, उसे घड़ियालू आंसू कहा जाये तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन उन के लिए काम उतना नहीं किया जाता है। इसीलिए उन में असंतोष है और उस असंतोष को जो फूटवादी तत्व हैं, जो फूटपरस्त शक्तियां हैं, वे इस्तेमाल करती हैं और गलत नारे उन के लिए लगाये जाते हैं और उन को उकसाया जाता है। नारा दिया जा रहा है कि तीन सूबों, बिहार, बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी इलाकों को मिला कर एक राज्य बनाया जाये। एक नारा तो यह है और दूसरा नारा यह है कि छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के 9 जिलों को मिलाकर एक राज्य बनाया जाए। क्या इस तरह के राज्य बनाने से, जैसा अभी कुछ लोग कर रहे हैं, सचमुच में आदिवासियों की समस्याओं का समाधान होगा? नहीं होगा। जब उन के दिमाग में यह बात बैठ गई है इतने दिनों के आपके आचरण से, कि सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ करना नहीं चाहती और जो योजनायें उन के लिए बनती हैं वे भी अमल में नहीं आतीं, तो वे यह सोचने लगते हैं कि हमारे लिए अलग से झारखंड राज्य बनना चाहिए। इस तरह का झारखंड का नारा चल रहा है। हमारा दल और हम बिहार में भी काम

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

करते हैं और वहाँ हमारा दल काफी शक्ति-शाली है। जो दो तरह के नारे लोग के रहे हैं उनके बारे में हमने उनसे कहा है कि इस क्षेत्र आदिवासियों का शोषण समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है, इस से वे प्रगति मार्ग पर बढ़ने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेंगे। लेकिन हम यह जरूर कहते हैं कि झारखंड राज्य बनाना चाहिए। हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। हम ने उन से कहा है कि संभल प्रगना और रांची के जो आदिवासी मेजोरिटी एरियाज हैं, बहुमत वाले इलाके हैं उन तमाम को मिलाकर एक राज्य बनना चाहिए जिसमें कि आदिवासियों का बहुमत हो। जब तक किसी सरकार में उनका बहुमत नहीं होगा तब तक कोई भी सरकार उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकेगी। हम ने यही कहा है कि इन जिलों के इलाकों का और उनके अगल-बगल में उनके बहुमत वाले जो इलाके हों उनको मिलाकर एक राज्य उनका बना दीजिए। उस राज्य में यह बुनियादी बात होनी चाहिए कि इनका बहुमत हो। लेकिन अगर आप इन सभी राज्यों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों या अन्य जिलों का झारखंड राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं तो उससे उनका शोषण समाप्त नहीं होगा। जिन अन्य जिलों को मिलाकर के आप उनका राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं उस से भी उनका शोषण समाप्त नहीं होगा और उसमें वे अपने भाग्य का फैसला नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिए इस तरह का राज्य बनाया जाए जिसमें कि उनका बहुमत हो। उनके बहुमत वाला राय अगर नहीं बनेगा तो काम नहीं चलेगा। जब तक आप उनके बहुमत वाले हिस्सों को लेकर राज्य नहीं बनाइयेगा तब तक उनका असंतोष दूर नहीं होगा और उनमें फूट पैदा करने वाले लोग उनका इस्तेमाल कर के उन को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाएंगे। (व्यवधान) यह आपकी बुद्धि के परे है। इस को आप समझने की कोशिश कीजिए।

मैं कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे प्रस्ताव को मानने से, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रस्ताव को मानने से हमारे राज्य की एकता बनी रहेगी और देश की एकता भी बनी रहेगी साथ ही साथ इस से आदिवासियों का भी उत्थान होगा। वे महसूस करेंगे की जब बाहर के लोग, छोटा नागपुर के उस क्षेत्र में जा करके बके उनका शोषण नहीं कर सकेंगे। फिर ये लोग टाटा की नाक में भी नकेल पहना सकेंगे और पूँजीपतियों को भी शांत कर सकेंगे। इस लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आप को इस तरह की बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए। आप यह प्रस्ताव जरूर पास कीजिए। लेकिन यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उनके जीवन में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन लाने के लिए आपको इस तरह का राज्य बनाना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो उनका आन्दोलन तेज होगा। मकवाना साहब आप समझ लीजिएगा, अभी यह बात आपकी समझ में नहीं आ रही है क्योंकि आपके यहां यह समस्या नहीं है। हमारे यहां तो यह समस्या बहुत ही भयंकर रूप में है।

आप हरिजनों के लिए भी कानून बनायें। आदिवासियों पर भी जुल्म हो रहे हैं, हरिजनों पर भी जुल्म हो रहे हैं। आपने मुना होगा कि सिंहभूम जिले में गुआ नामक जगह पर जहां कि लोहे की बहुत खदानें हैं, वहां पर भी जंगल के सवाल पर उन्होंने आन्दोलन शुरू किया। उन पर गोली चली और 8 सितम्बर को सरकार के अनुसार 11 आदमी मारे गये, गैर सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वहां 15-20 आदमी मारे गये। आदिवासियों के साथ यह आपका व्यवहार है। अगर व आन्दोलन करते हैं तो आप उनके आन्दोलन को समझिये। उसे टालने से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

पूरे देश में हरिजनों की हालत क्या है। सब से बुरी हालत हमारे सूब में है। नालन्दा जिले में जहां से हमारे संसद् सदस्य श्री विजय कुमार जी यादव आते हैं, उसके महतोचक गांव, थाना चन्डी में चार हरिजन कत्ल कर दिये गये। हमारे यादव जी वहीं गये हुए हैं। उनकी हत्या कर दी गई और उन पर इल्जाम लगाया गया कि ये डकैत हैं। किसी को डकैत कह दीजिए, किसी की हत्या कर दीजिए, किसी की आंखों में मिर्च डाल दीजिए, किसी की आंखों में एसिड डाल कर अंधा कर दीजिए और यह कह दीजिए की यह डकैत थे, यह कोई मानवता का रास्ता नहीं है। अभी हाल ही की नालन्दा जिले की बात है और पिपरा का मामला अभी कोर्ट में है, उसके बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं बतलाना चाहता। बिहार की एक दर्जन से ज्यादा घटनाओं के बारे में आप जानते हैं, आप कहते हैं, कि कार्यवाही करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को कहा है, बिहार सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करती है, यह आपके सामने है। उसका रवैया, उसके कारनामों आपके सामने हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ही लोग तो करवाते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शस्त्री : हम करवाते हैं तो हम को पकड़िए, गोली क्यों मारते हैं ? गोली मारने का अधिकार आपको नहीं है। हम तो हमेशा सही काम करते हैं इस लिए गलत काम का सवाल ही नहीं है, लेकिन आप सोचते हैं कि शासन सूत्र आप हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि यदि आप आदिवासियों के जीवन में सुधार लाना चाहते हैं तो उनकी आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत कीजिए, उनके बीच में जमीन

का बटवारा कीजिए। जो बड़े-बड़े लोग अभी भी जमीन पर कब्जा किए बैठे हैं, आप अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम द्वारा उस जमीन को लेकर आदिवासियों में बांट दीजिए। जो भी कानून भूमि सुधार के बारे में बनें, उन्हें अमल में लाया जाये, लेकिन आप क्या अमल में लायेंगे ? पश्चिम बंगाल के भूमि सुधार कानून को आप राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिए रोके हुए हैं। कैसे आप जमीन का बटवारा करना चाहते हैं ? आपका मन नहीं है या आप आधे मन से करना चाहते हैं जो सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है उसके द्वारा भेजे गये कानून को भी राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिए रोक दिया गया है। आप जमीन का बटवारा कीजिए, उनको रोजगार दीजिए, जितना आरक्षण उनके लिए किया गया है, उसको अमल में लाइये। आप सोचते हैं कि हम हरिजन और आदिवासियों को बहकाकर ले जाते हैं, वे क्यों बहकते हैं ? आप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कीजिए कि वे बहक न सकें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने संशोधन के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, प्रस्ताव में जो मैंने संशोधन किया है और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह उन लोगों के विरुद्ध जो अपने निहित स्वार्थों के लिए आदिवासियों और हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने के लिए दौड़ी पाए जायें, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। यह इस प्रस्ताव में नहीं है। मैं इसको आपरेटिव पार्ट मानता हूं। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो लोग हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार करते हैं, उनके अधिकारों से उनको वंचित रखते हैं, वे आपकी बात नहीं मानेंगे, लेकिन आपके और हमारे सुनते रहेंगे और करेंगे अपने मन की। कत्ले आम हरिजन-आदिवासियों के होते रहेंगे। तो मेरा कहना है



## [श्री रामाधर शर्मा]

कि; इस आपरेटिव पार्ट को लीजए ताकि जो ऐसे लोग हैं, जो बस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट के लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये ताकि इसका असर दूसरे लोगों पर पड़े। और कोई जमींदार या भूमिपति या दूसरे लोग उनको तंग न कर सकें और सही मानों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का क.य.ण हो सके, उनको हम अपने बराबर ला सकें। यह बात सही है कि सनातन काल तक रिजर्वेशन के सिद्धान्त को लागू नहीं रखा जा सकता है। जब तक जरूरत होगी जरूर रखेंगे, जब तक हम औरों के मुकाबले में उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं कर देते हैं तब तक रॉजि और दूसरे लोगों के मुकाबले पर उनको खड़ा करने के वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि उनको जो सताने वाल हैं, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही हो और उनको सख्त से सख्त दंड मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने इस संशोधन के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बागुन मुम्बई (सिंहभूम) : श्री गोमांगो ने जो संकल्प हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज से कुछ दिन पहले मैं उधर उन बेंचों पर बैठता था और अब इधर आ गया हूँ। हो सकता है कि मैं राजनीतिक अनुशासन के लिहाज से गलती कर रहा होंऊं जिसके लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। मैं जब बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उसको कहने की मुझे स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिन वास्तविक बिन्दुओं को, वास्तविक समस्याओं को हम यहां रखें उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना

चाहिये और उन पर अमल होना चाहिये उनका ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। आज का यही मुख्य विषय है। अगर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है तो इस प्रकार की बहस का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

हम जनता द्वारा चुन कर यहां आते हैं, हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। उन पर जो जुल्म होते हैं, जोर जबर्दस्ती होती है, उन घटनाओं को अगर हम आपके सामने रखते हैं तो उस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और आपको देखना चाहिये कि इस तरह की चीज आगे से न हो। मैं जानता हूँ कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के रास्ते मैं बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद प्रशासन और सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है, उसका यह धर्म है कि वह उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और जो रचनात्मक सुझाव दिए जाते हैं उनको अमल में लाए।

हम लोगों का जिले के स्तर पर, राज्य के स्तर पर और यहां तक कि केन्द्र के स्तर पर भी कोई मां बाप नहीं है, कोई हमारा गाजियन नहीं है, ऐसा हम महसूस करते हैं। यह आज की सरकार की बात नहीं है। विगत वर्षों में जो भी सरकार बनी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार भी बनी, चाहे मोरारजी देसाई की बनी हो और चाहे चरण सिंह जी की बनी हो, हम लोगों के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ है उससे यही साबित होता है कि हमारा कोई माई बाप नहीं है और बिना गाजियन के हम लोग अत्याचारों के, जुल्मों के, जोर जबर्दस्ती के शिकार हो रहे हैं और ये अभी भी जारी हैं। किसी भी सरकार को इसके लिए दोष देना या मंत्री विशेष या अधिकारी विशेष को दोष देना शायद उचित नहीं होगा। समाज, जाति और संस्कार जो हमारे हैं उन्हीं का यह दोष है। पाप के घड़े पर चाहे हम पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर हों, एम एल ए हों या मंत्री हों या बड़े पदों पर बैठे हों, हम लोग बैठे हैं। हकूमत के आदेशों का पालन नहीं होता है। हम किस को कहे जा कर ?

चो० चरण सिंह की सरकार के साथ बात की तो हमें अजीब जबाब मिला, मोरारजी देसाई साहब की सरकार से बात की इन जुल्मों के बारे में और इन अत्याचारों के बारे में तो वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ। हम लोग अपनी इन समस्याओं को रखें तो कहां रखें? अभी हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी से उनके निवास पर 13 अगस्त को मिले थे। उस मीटिंग में ट्राइबल एरियाज के मामलों को ले कर, हरिजनों के मामलों को ले कर हम लोगों ने अपनी बात उनके सामने रखी थी लेकिन आज तक तीन चार महीने गुजर जाने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है, उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। जिले के स्तर पर, राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर, केन्द्र के स्तर पर अगर इन समस्याओं पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए और इनके बारे में निदान सोचा जाए, इन घटनाओं को रोकने के प्रयास किए जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इनका कुछ हल निकल सकता है। माई बाप मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि हमारी जो समस्याएँ हैं ये गृह विभाग से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। हम लोगों के कल्याण एवं विकास के जितने कार्यक्रम हैं, जितनी जुल्म और अत्याचार की घटनाएँ हैं उनका सम्बन्ध गृह मंत्रालय से ही आता है और उसकी ही जिम्मेदारी आती है और वही हम लोगों की देखभाल करता है। इतनी सरकारें बनीं और 30 से 40 तक आदिवासी सदस्य पार्लियामेंट में आये, अगर हरिजन और आदिवासियों को कोई बड़ा पद मंत्रिपरिषद् में मंत्री का नहीं दे सके, तो उन्हें कोई मझला और छोटा पद ही दे सकते थे, मगर किसी सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। अगर हमारे आदिवासियों को गृह मंत्रालय दिया जाता और उनसे गलती होती, तो हम पर आरोप लगाये जा सकते थे कि आपको जिम्मेदारी दी गई है, मगर आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण नहीं कर सके। लेकिन आजादी के बाद से ही गृह मंत्रालय अन्य जातियों के व्यक्तियों के पास ही रहा।

अगर हमारी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ तो हम किस को दोष दें? आप हमें दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि आपने हमें जिम्मेवारी देकर लायक नहीं बनाया। यह सत्ता और सरकार का ही दोष है कि वह हमें योग्य नहीं बना सर्वा अथवा योग्य होते हुए भी वह हमें हमारा हिस्सा नहीं दे सकी।

राज्य सरकारों, सरकारी अधिकारियों और आई० ए० एस० अफसरों आदि को इकटाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। अगर केन्द्र या राज्य सरकार आदिवासियों को नालायक समझती है तो वह हमें राजनीतिक ट्रेनिंग दे ताकि हम ऊंचे पदों पर आ सकें। ज्ञानी जेल सिंह आदिवासी नहीं हैं, हरिजन भी नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि भकवाना साहब भी हरिजन या आदिवासी हैं या नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे हरिजन हैं।

श्री बागुन सुम्बरूई : हमने उन्हें कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं, जिनके उत्तर हमारे पास हैं। अगर एक हरिजन मंत्री की ओर से इस प्रकार के उत्तर आयें तो मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ, उन सब में यही लिखा रहता है कि अमुक तारीख का अमुक विषय पर आपका पत्र आया है, मैं उसको देख रहा हूँ। आग की कार्यवाही से कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है, कम से कम उत्तर में यह तो बताना चाहिये कि किसी काम को कितने दिनों में करवायेंगे और इस बारे में हमारे साथ बातचीत करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for the discussion of this Resolution should be extended?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By how much should be extend it? Half an hour or more?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: One hour.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right. It is extended by one hour.

**श्री बाबुल सुन्दर :** हमने पश्चिम बंगाल में वामपन्थी सरकार को भी देखा है। वहाँ 17 आदिवासी एम० एल० ए० हैं, मगर सिर्फ एक ही राज्य मंत्री है। यहाँ तक कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी एक आदिवासी मेम्बर नहीं रखा जा सका। एक दूसरी पार्टी के सिर्फ 3 मेम्बर हैं, मगर उसे मंत्री बना दिया गया। अगर हम लोग लायक होते हुए भी नालायक बना दिये गये तो कौन अफसर हमारी बात सुनने के लिये तैयार होगा ?

बिहार में छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना एरिया के 7 जिलों में सब से ज्यादा आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। उस एरिया के विकास के लिए 1970-71 में खूब आन्दोलन कर के हम ने एक छोटा नागपुर संथाल परगना विकास प्राधिकार गठित किया। 1972 में उस का केन्द्र के गृह मंत्री द्वारा उद्घाटन हुआ, लेकिन वह अथॉरिटी विद्-आउट अथॉरिटी थी। कम्युनिकेशन विभाग के वर्तमान राज्य मंत्री, श्री कार्तिक उरांव उसके डिप्टी चेयरमैन बने। वह 10 साल तक उसके डिप्टी चेयरमैन रहे, 10 साल में एक मोटर गाड़ी के टायर को घिसा दिया, मगर विकास के काम कुछ नहीं हैं। 10 साल के बाद उन्होंने 10 पेज लिखकर रिजाइन कर दिया कि यह डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी एक जाल है, धोखा है। जनता पार्टी का जब शासन आया तो जनता सरकार ने तीन टुकड़ों में बांट दिया। मीटिंग नाम की कोई चीज नहीं, काम नाम को कोई चीज नहीं और तीन डिप्टी चेयरमैन बना दिए। अभी कांग्रेस की सरकार 6 महीने हो जाने के बावजूद इस प्राधिकार के पदाधिकारियों की मीटिंग नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर स्टाफ के लोग हर साल लाखों रुपए तन्ख्वाह पा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार हम लोगों के

राज्य प्रांश विचौली करने से काम नहीं होमा। हम लोगों को विकास की आवश्यकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हजारी बाग, संथाल परगना, सिंहभूम रांची इत्यादि ये सब ट्रायबल जिले हैं। रांची के लिए ठीक है कि केन्द्र में एक राज्य मंत्री भी बन गए हैं और दो बिहार सरकार में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बने लेकिन उधर देखिए संथाल परगना और सिंहभूम जबकि बहुत बड़े जिले हैं वहाँ पर मंत्रि-परिषद् में न तो मंत्री बनाये गये न ही आज तक कांग्रेस सरकार रेलवे लाइन और कम्युनिकेशन आदि की आज तक जिला मुख्यालय में कोई सुविधा ही पहुंचा सकी। हम विरोधी दल में थे, हम चिल्लाते रहे, चिल्लाते रहे, लेकिन कुछ फायदा नहीं हुआ। हमने सोचा हम जीत कर तो आते हैं और चिल्लाते भी रहे हैं, तब भी हमारी बात पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। 30-32 साल तक हम विरोधी दल में एम० एल० ए० रहे और चिल्लाते रहे, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं हो सका। संथाल परगना डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर दुमका में आज तक रेलवे लाइन नहीं जा सकी। हजारी बाग जिला मुख्यालय में आज तक रेलवे लाइन नहीं जा सकी। ट्राइबल्स की आप क्या बात करते हैं। सब-प्लान और प्लान में रुपए की क्या बात करते हैं।

जब हम कम्प्लेंट करते हैं तो अफसर कहते हैं कि हमारे पास गाड़ी नहीं है, हम बस में नहीं चल सकते, पक्की सड़क नहीं है, रेल नहीं है हम नहीं चल सकेंगे। हम लोगों की कम्प्लेंट 6-6 साल तक पड़ी रहती है। एम० एल० ए० या सांसद एक साल कम्प्लेंट करता है, दूसरे साल आश्वासन मिल जाता है लेकिन कोई इंप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता।

जहाँ तक हरिजन-आदिवासियों की सरकारी नौकरी का सवाल है संविधान के द्वारा हम लोगों को आरक्षण दिया गया

है। इस विषय पर बारम्बार हम कहते हैं कि आरक्षण पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो, 13 अगस्त को जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के यहां मीटिंग हुई थी, मैंने कहा था कि बिहार सरकार के फायनेंस विभाग और केन्द्र सरकार के रेल विभाग के अधिकारियों के बीच में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केस चल रहा है कि यह आरक्षण गलत है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि या तो संविधान के अनुसार हम लोगों के आरक्षण की रक्षा कीजिए, नहीं तो आरक्षण उठा दिजिए हम साधारण इन्सान के रूप में भी रहने को तैयार हैं। वहां पर और लोगों का तो प्रमोशन हो रहा है लेकिन आदिवासियों के प्रमोशंस रुके हुए हैं। अभी विरोधी दल के सदस्य पासवान जी ने इस बात की और ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि बड़े-बड़े साइन बोर्डों में बोट क्लब पर लिखा हुआ है कि आदिवासी और हरिजनों का आरक्षण समाप्त हो और दूसरी तरफ हम लोकसभा और राज्य सभा के अंदर इनके आरक्षण के लिए बहस करते हैं। न आप उनको समझा पा रहे हैं और न ही आप उनको वहां से उठा पा रहे हैं। न उसको कानूनी बोल रहे हैं और न ही गैर-कानूनी बोल पा रहे हैं। क्या यही तमाशा है। हम समझते हैं कि गैर-आदिवासी लॉग यहां पर तो हम लोगों के पक्ष में बोलते हैं, लेकिन यही लोग जब बाहर जाते हैं तो हम्हीं पर डंडे चलवाते हैं। हमारे यहां टाटा कम्पनी की बड़ी बड़ी खदानें हैं, कारखाने हैं लेकिन उन की स्थिति क्या है। अभी हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए थे और जब मैंने बोलना शुरू किया, तो वे चले गये। खैर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर जितनी यूनियनें हैं, वे सब बड़े-बड़े कास्टरनें वालों की ही यूनियनें हैं, उन यूनियनों की सत्ता उन के हाथ में

चली जाती है क्योंकि प्रेसीडेंट उनका है सैक्टरी उनका है और यहां तक कि मेम्बर उन के हैं। हम लोगों का, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का एक भी मेम्बर एकजी-क्यूटिव कमेटी में नहीं रखे जाते हैं और यूनियन के माध्यम से जितनी बहाली होगी, यूनियन जिन को चाहेगी, बहाली कर लेगी और अगर सरकार से कहा जाता है, तो कहती कि है यह तो प्राइवेट कम्पनी है, सरकारी कम्पनी नहीं है, हम इस में क्या कर सकते हैं। अगर मैं यहां पर इस तरह के नमूने देने लगू तो यहीं कहा जाएगा कि ये तो विरोधी दल का अभी भी चरित्र रखते हैं। इसलिए मैं इस मामले में शांत होकर बोल रहा हूँ। एक-एक डिपार्टमेंट को आप लें, तो यह पाएंगे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है, जो प्रमोशन उनको मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जितना परसेन्टेज उन को मिलना चाहिए, वह आज तक नहीं मिला है। पुराने समय में नहीं मिला तो नहीं मिला वह एक अलग चीज है और अब उसके लिए पछताने से कोई फायदा नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में तो इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। एपाइन्मेंट और प्रमोशन के रोस्टर के मुताबिक सरकारी हुकम के अनुसार जो अफसर काम नहीं करेगा, तो उस में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि उस के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत वेग भाषा है। साफ-साफ शब्दों में यह लिखा जाना चाहिए कि कोई अफसर अगर इन आदेशों का उल्लंघन करेगा, एपाइन्टमेंट और प्रमोशन के मामले में अगर सरकारी आदेशों का नहीं मानेगा तो उसे पांच साल की जेल होगी। एपाइन्मेंट और प्रमोशन के रोस्टर के मुताबिक सरकारी जो हुकम है उनके मुताबिक अगर कोई अफसर काम नहीं करता है तो बॉली यह लिख

[श्री बागुन सुब्बुडई]

देने से कि उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी, काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा उस को आप पांच साल के लिए जेल भेजे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक प्रकार का उदाहरण दूसरों के लिए होगा। उस को आप डिसमिस करें क्योंकि सस्पेंशन कोई सजा नहीं है। उसको अगर आप डिसमिस कर देते हैं या जेल भेज देते हैं, तो उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है अन्यथा नहीं।

पीने के पानी के बारे में मैं पहले भी बोल चुका हूँ, जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जमाने में भी मैं इस बारे में कह चुका हूँ। हमारे यहां किरिगुरु और मेगाघातू की आइरन और की एक बहुत बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है जो सेल के अन्दर है, एन० एम० डी० सी० की बहुत बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है। साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये की लागत से वहां पर एक डैम बनना है। आइरन और को उस में वाश करके पानी की शुद्ध करने की बात थी लेकिन वहां पर लोगों को शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। वहां पर श्री जी० डी० सिंह चीफ इंजीनियर थे। उन्होंने साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये की लागत से उस डैम को बहुत गलत ढंग से बनाया है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय में भी मैं इसके बारे में बोला था उस वक्त श्री बीजू पटनायक इस्पात एवं खान मंत्री थे। उन्होंने कहा कि ईमानदार अफसर कहां मिलेंगे। साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये का डैम गलत ढंग से बनाया है। उस से जो गन्दा विषैला पानी निकलता है, कम से कम 25 मील तक वह पानी जाता है और वहां के गांवों की आदिवासी जनता को वह पानी पीने के लिए मिलता है क्योंकि शुद्ध पानी नहीं है, विषैला पानी हो गया है। उससे आदमी और जानवर मरते हैं। यह आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार का नंगा उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने रखा है। उनको न पीने का पानी दे सकते हैं, न नौकरी दे सकते हैं। न इन लोगों

को इंडस्ट्री मिलती है, न किसी प्रकार का कारोबार लाइसेन्स और परमिट ही इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिलता है। अगर आप इन लोगों की उन्नति और विकास चाहते हैं तो जिस प्रकार अन्य लोगों को लाइसेन्स और परमिट दिये जाते हैं उसी प्रकार से लाइसेन्स और परमिट इन लोगों को दिये जाए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, यूनिवर्सिटी एवं एजुकेशन सर्विस कमीशन जैसी संस्थाएं हर स्टेट्स में भी होंगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आदिवासियों की भी नियुक्ति हो तो उनका उद्धार हो सकता है। हम लोगों के लिखने, पढ़ने से कोई फायदा नहीं दिखता है चा हम एम० ए० कर लें, डबल एम० ए० कर लें, ल कर लें। हम वैसे के वैसे ही नालायक आदमी बन कर यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से अपील है, प्रार्थना है कि जो भी स्कीम आप बनाएं, वह इम्प्लीमेंट हों और टाइम-बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम हो।

मैं बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की यहां पर याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहले ट्राइबल एरियाज में इस को लागू किया गया था लेकिन बीच में यह बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बन्द हो गया था और अब फिर चालू हो गया है। इसी माह की 5 और 6 तारीख को एक मीटिंग हुई थी। आदिवासियों से जो जमीन गैर-आदिवासियों ने हड़प ली थी, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से ले ली थी, उस को वापस दिलाने की व्यवस्था उसमें थी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि करोड़पति-लखपति लोग और उसमें कांग्रेस के सदस्य भी शामिल हैं चाहे वे एम० एल० ए० हों या एम० पी०, उन्होंने आदिवासियों की जमीन हड़प ली थी और वह जमीन अभी उनको वापस नहीं दिला सके हैं। फिर हमारे राज्य या जिले में बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू कराएंगे तो हम तो बलि का बकरा बन जायेंगे। राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्य\*\* ने आदिवासियों की जमीन को हड़प लिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly don't take any name. That name will not go on record.

श्री बागुन सुम्बुलई : हमने लोगों से कहा, सरकार से कहा कि अगर वहाँ जमीन हमको वापिस की जा सकती तो हम वह सकेंगे कि हमारे यहाँ बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम सफल हुआ अन्यथा यह मखौल है। सभापति जी हम तो बोलेंगे कि हमें जमीन वापिस होनी चाहिए या उचित मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये। अन्यथा हमें बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की कमेटी से हटवा दीजिये, अगर हमें वहाँ रखना है तो उनको निर्देश दीजिए कि आदिवासियों की जमीन वापिस हो। नहीं तो क्या होगा कि हम बोलते रहेंगे और आदिवासियों को बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, सरकार बदनाम होगी। फिर हमारे एम पी० बने रहने का क्या फायदा है अगर बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होता है तो। इस में आपका भी दोष है और हमारा भी दोष है क्योंकि हम इलेक्शन के समय उनसे मदद लेते हैं। मगर गैर-कानूनी ढंग से उन्होंने जो जमीने ले रखी हैं मेहरबानी कर के वह तो वापस कराइये।

\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I happen to have been elected from an urban constituency and some of the hon. Members may wonder why I am speaking on the tribals. The majority of the population in my constituency—district, comprises of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. That being so, I have occasion to come into contact with them and have studied their problems.

The welfare schemes meant for the Scheduled Tribes have not been properly implemented and, therefore, they have not benefitted from them as they should have. That is why I extend my full support to the resolution moved by Shri Girdhar Gomango.

The Tribal people have become conscious of their lot and know the injustice being meted out to them. They know who are the culprits who stand in the way of justice being done to

them. This awareness is heartening as it will help their agitation to get their due.

A Working Group on Tribal Development had been constituted under the Medium Term Plan (1978—83). According to its report, the Government was supposed to implement 180 sub-plans. But only 129 such sub-plans were prepared. Maharashtra, fortunately, proposed 15 such plans and all of them were finalised. That was, however, not the case with all the States. In Assam, for example, only one out of the 19 sub-plans could be prepared. This shows that the Government did not treat these sub-plans with the seriousness which they deserved. A casual attitude was adopted and the preparation of the plans suffered.

I am sorry to say that our tribals have been neglected both by the Government and our society. Our attitude towards them is one of pity and condescension. We appear to feel that we are obliging them by extending a little help. This attitude has to be given up since it is this attitude that is at the root of injustice being done to the Tribals. It is our bounden duty to improve their lot. Unless we realise that, we will not be able to achieve much in this direction. We have to look after the welfare of the weaker sections of society. More attention should be paid to them just as a mother pays more attention to a handicapped child, because he needs more help.

The Government should act as the mother of a crippled child towards the Scheduled Tribes. All plans for their welfare should be scrupulously implemented. The fact that only 129 out of 180 tribal Welfare Plans were taken up for implementation shows the apathy of the Government towards the lot of the Tribal people. Priority should be given to these plans in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Railway Budget for the new year should make special provision for rail communication in the tribal areas. We must have a fully developed com-

\*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

munication and transport system in those areas in order to be able to do some good to them.

But even the 180 sub-plans to be formulated by the Government manage to cover a mere 65 per cent of the tribal population of the country. They concentrate only on contiguous areas and not the far-flung spreaded tribal population in the country.

The recommendations of the Working Group on this point should be implemented and efforts should be made to cover the 35 per cent of the tribal population not so far covered by these plans. More weightage should be given to the population of tribals in these areas.

Tribal Development Officers should be appointed just as there are Block Development Officers. The Working Group should pay attention to deal with special facilities to the tribals in a separate chapter in their Report. We must cater to the needs of the tribal areas so far neglected.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज):  
इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझ बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ।

30—35 वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लिस्ट शड्यूलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबज की है वह राशन-लाइज नहीं हुई है। बहुत सी हरिजन और ट्राइबल जातियों को संविधान में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। इनकी गणना की जाए तो यह करोड़ों में होगी। दूसरी एनामली यह है कि बहुत से राज्यों में ट्राइबज जो है, उनको शड्यूलड कास्ट्स में शामिल किर लिया गया है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण देता हूँ। 1962 से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बराबर केन्द्र को अपनी सिफारिश भेजती आ रही है कि मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद बुन्देलखण्ड के जो हिस्से हैं तथा हिमाचल के उत्तरी हिस्सों में तराई में जो ट्राइबज रहती हैं नैनीताल तथा अन्य भागों में,

उनको ट्राइबज में शामिल किया जाए लेकिन उस हेतु केन्द्र अभी तक कोई संविधान संशोधन विधेयक नहीं लाया है।

1967 में इसके बारे में एक विधेयक यहां आया था जिसको किसी कारणवश कापिस ले लिया गया था। जनता राज्य में कुछ संशोधनों के साथ उसको फिर पेश किया गया लेकिन वह पास नहीं हो सका। जो संशोधन जनता राज्य के वक्त या कान्ग्रेस शासन के वक्त आया था उसमें भी बहुत सी जातियां छूट गई थीं और उसमें बहुत सी एनामलीज थीं। पिछली बार मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था तब उन्होंने कहा था कि अगले सेशन में यानी इस सेशन में इसको हम लाएंगे। लेकिन कार्य सूची को देखने से पता चलता है कि कोई इसके संबंध में संविधान संशोधन विधेयक नहीं आ रहा है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि केन्द्र की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुए बगैर ही उसने ट्राइबज की लिस्ट एनाउंस की और उनकी जो समस्याओं की नेचर है उसके अनुसार डिवलेपमेंट के काम करने की स्कीमें बनाई लेकिन जो सहायता केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृति मिल जाने पर मिलती है वह चूँकि नहीं मिली इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उन लोगों को नहीं मिला। ट्राइबल्ज के लिए जो उत्तर प्रदेश की एडजायनिंग स्टेट्स हैं, मध्य प्रदेश है, बिहार है, वहां जो कुछ हो सका वह उत्तर प्रदेश में मान्यता न मिलने के कारण नहीं हो सका। इसलिए एक कम्प्रहेंसिबिल इसके विषय में आना चाहिये और जो जातियां छूट गई हैं उनको शामिल करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

एक और बात आप देखें। मध्य प्रदेश में एक जाति एक जिने में, एक पार्तिकुलर एरिया में और ट्राइब है तो दूसरे जिलों में जहां उनकी संख्या काफी भी होती है उनको ट्राइब नहीं माना जाता है। सीमा को हटाने के बारे में एक बिल लाया गया था लेकिन विभिन्न राज्य सर-

करें इसके बारे में नोटिफिकेशन जारी नहीं कर रही हैं। जो बिल पास हुआ था उसके मुताबिक राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश किया गया था कि वे सी.एस. सी.एस. की पाबन्दी को दूर करें। सी.आ.ए. के कारण बहुत से हरिजन उन सुविधाओं को प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जो उनको मिलनी चाहिये और ये लोग महाराष्ट्र में भी हैं, गुजरात में भी हैं, बिहार तथा दूसरी जगहों पर भी हैं।

हील आफ दी विल्लेज के आर्थिक डेवलपमेंट के जो कार्यक्रम बने हैं ये भारत के केवल 74 गावों पर लागू हुए हैं। यदि आप आर्थिक विकास करना चाहते हैं, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का और सब प्लाज की बात करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से छठी योजना में इसका आप विस्तार कर और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां जहां पर ऐसे पिछड़े हुए पाकेट्स हैं उड़ीसा में, मध्य प्रदेश में, बिहार में उनको हाथ में लें।

राज्य सरकारों को जो केन्द्र से निर्देश जाते हैं उन का पालन नहीं होता है। अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश के हमारे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि वहां पर हरिजनों की आबादी 22 प्रतिशत है लेकिन रिजर्वेशन आप केवल सात प्रतिशत देते हैं। क्यों ऐसी धांधलेबाजी हो रही है? कानूनी उन का जो हक है वह उन को क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है? केन्द्र से बहुत से आदेश, होम मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा बहुत से आदेश राज्यों को भेजे जाते हैं। एक आदेश यह भजा गया था कि हर राज्य में, हर जिले में शूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब का एक न एक अफसर जरूर होना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं पाया है। यदि आप राज्य सरकारों से इन का पालन नहीं करवा सकते हैं तो आप ऐसे आदेश न दें क्योंकि इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य दे देने से जनरल कास्ट्स का हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के प्रति विद्वेष पैदा कर देते हैं। या तो आप इन बातों को पूरा करें,

नहीं तो इस तरह के स्टेटमेंट देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि इस से झगड़ा, ईर्ष्या और द्वेष की भावना पैदा होती है। बहुत से अधिकारी शूल्ड कास्ट्स के अधिकारियों को धमक सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं।

अलीगढ़ में कलक्टर और एस० पी० की कोई गलती नहीं थी, लेकिन किसी को सी० आई० डी० में डाल दिया, किसी को कहीं डाल दिया। कई सरकारी अधिकारी जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों के विरोधी हैं, यह सिद्ध करने में लगे रहते हैं कि शूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी निकम्मे हैं, ताकि वह कह सकें कि हम ने काम किया था, यह नहीं कर सके। यह भावना दूर होनी चाहिये। जब तक यह भावना दूर नहीं होगी, तब तक इन वर्गों का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है।

30 सालों के बाद भी केन्द्र और राज्यों में रिजर्वेशन पूरा न होने का कारण यह है कि एपाइन्टमेंट करने वाले अधिकारियों की नियत साफ नहीं है। बिहार के एक साथी ने कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों को उचित दण्ड दिया जाये। उचित दण्ड की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है। जो अधिकारी कोटा पूरा न करता हो, उस को डिसमिस किया जाये और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर जेल की भी सजा दी जाये, क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो प्रावधान है उसने उस का उल्लंघन किया है।

माननीय सदस्य श्री पासवान अक्सर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बात कहते हैं और सारा सदन उनके साथ सहमत होता है। अभी हम एक दौरे पर तमिलनाडु गये थे। एक जगह 17 हरिजन स्त्रियों का रेप किया गया, लेकिन प्रशासन ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। कहा जाता है कि इसमें पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पड़ा है। हमारा ख्याल है कि वह ग्रुप यहां आया था और प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिला था।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उसमें केन्द्रीय मंत्री का हाथ है।



श्री राम प्यारे पानिका : मंत्री का हाथ है या नहीं है मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। सत्ता पक्ष हो या विरोधी पक्ष, हम सब लोगों को इस तरह के अत्याचारों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। श्री पासवान इस प्रश्न को उठाने वाले थे।

श्री राम विजय पासवान : मैंने अपने भाषण में इसको उठाया है।

श्री राम प्यारे पानिका : श्री पासवान मौके पर थे, उन्होंने सब लड़कियों के बयान लिये, मैं उनका आभारी हूँ।

इन वर्गों के विकास के लिये वित्त निगम बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों को सहायता देने वाले जो ऊंचे अधिकारी हैं, वे ऐसे झंझट लगा देते हैं, हरिजनों को इतनी फार्मिलिटीज पूरा करने के लिये बाध्य कर देते हैं कि उन्हें वह सहायता नहीं मिल पाती है। ये निगम केवल अखबारों की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिये और हरिजनों को संतोष देने के लिये बनाये गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के रिजल्ट मंगायें। जिला स्तर पर कलेक्टरों को जिम्मेदार बनाना चाहिये। आज स्थिति यह है कि हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी रिकेमंड करता है, फिर कागज कलेक्टर के पास जाता है और उसके बाद जब वह वित्त निगम के पास पहुंचता है तब वहां आबेजेंटेशन लगा दिया जाता है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि सालों तक सहायता नहीं मिलती है और वह सारा रूपया लेप्स हो जाता है।

डी० पी० ए० पी० के तहत सूखाग्रस्त लोगों और हरिजनों की सहायता को व्यवस्था की गई है, वह खर्चा केवल इस लिये नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि उससे हरिजन और आदिवासियों की तरक्की होगी। सरकार पिछले 33 सालों का

सर्वेक्षण कराये कि इन वर्गों के विकास के लिये जो धनराशि दी गई थी, उसका कितना परसेंट रूपया खर्च किया गया है? आप देखेंगे उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम है। केवल बजट में प्रावधान करने से काम नहीं चलता है, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन को देखने की जरूरत है। इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर एक सशक्त बाडी होनी चाहिये। यह कहने से भी काम नहीं चलेगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों को उठाना प्रदेशों का काम है। यह हमारा काम है। यहां पर इसके लिये एक सैल बनाया जाये और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हर स्टेट को डायरेक्शनज भेजे जाएं। जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उन डायरेक्शनज को न मानें, उन्हें दंडित करने का प्रावधान दिया जाये।

पुनः मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी ऐसी शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की जातियां हैं जो कि लिस्ट में नहीं आई हैं जिनको कि लिस्ट में लाया जाना चाहिए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सक्षम हैं, बैठकर सारी लिस्टों को देख लें। एक मछिया जाति है, जो कि गंगा नदी के किनारे पर बसी है, ट्राइबल्स है, लेकिन उनको लिस्ट में नहीं लिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर के पास एक बेहरा जाति है वह भी लिस्ट में नहीं है। इस प्रकार से 15 जातियां और हैं, जिनको लिस्ट में लिया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी समुचित विकास के कार्यक्रम बनाए जाते हैं उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की व्यवस्था करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : आज हम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना डिसकस कर रहे हैं। पांचवीं योजना बीत चुकी है। सदन में जिस प्रकार से सदस्यों की उपस्थिति

है उससे जाहिर होता है कि ऐसे मामलों में ऐसे संकल्प में जो बड़े-बड़े जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं वे कितने इंट्रेस्टेड हैं। आज मैंने 10 अप्रैल का अखबार पढ़ा था, जिसमें त्रिपुरा में 18 लड़कियों को रांची से ले जाया गया और उनको कई महीने तक वहां रखा गया और बलात्कार किया गया। ऐसे ही और भी लाखों लोग अपनी भुखमरी को शांत करने के लिए दूसरे जिलों, पंजाब, यू० पी० में जाते हैं। सैकड़ों लोगों के साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है, किस तरह से वे व्याभिचार के शिकार होते हैं, यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति से हम अपना जीवन स्तर उंचा नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यू० पी० के अन्दर कितने आदिवासियों और हरिजन लड़कियों को उन ठेकेदारों के चंगुल से बचाया है जो इन लोगों को प्रलोभन दे कर ले जाते हैं। आज आदिवासियों में जो बड़े-बड़े मंत्री बन चुके हैं, जो पदाधिकारी हैं क्या आदिवासियों के नाम पर जो पैसा रखा जाता है उसका लाभ वही लोग उठाएंगे, इन गरीब लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा? आदिवासियों के नाम पर कमिश्नर अपने चार लड़कों को शिक्षा दे सकता है, लेकिन गरीब आदिवासी को शिक्षा पाने के लिए उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। हम योजनाएं बनाने में अफसरों की फौज तैयार करने में और स्कीमें बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं तो हमें इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए। मैं 20 साल तक नगरपालिका का चेयरमैन रहा हूं। आज भी इन लोगों द्वारा सिर पर मैला ढोया जाता है। मैं कहता हूं कि इसको कानून द्वारा बंद कर दीजिए। किताबों में डाल दीजिए कि मैला नहीं ढोया जाएगा। अगर कोई हिम्मत वाले आदिवासी हैं तो ये काम बन्द कर दें और जो अपने आप को सर्वर्ण समझते हैं उनको यह काम करने

दीजिए। सारे लोगों के लिए आप एक कानून बना दीजिए। क्या आप आंकड़े बताएंगे कि आप ने जो सन् 1955 में अन-टर्चेबिलिटी का कानून बनाया था, उसमें जिन लोगों ने अछूतों जैसा व्यवहार हरिजनों के साथ किया है, कितने लोगों को अब तक आप ने सजा दी है या कनविकट कराया है। ये आंकड़े गृह मंत्री जी दे दें। आज भी कई इस तरह के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जिन को कहना चाहिए अधिकांशतः वे साहूकार हैं, जिन्होंने इन लोगों का शोषण किया है। आप शोषणविहीन समाज बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उस के लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। यहां पर बड़े अच्छे अच्छे बोलने वाले लोग हैं और अभी एक भाई कह रहे थे, राज्य सभा के एक मेम्बर की बाबत उन्होंने कहा, कि उन्होंने उन लोगों की जमीन हड़प ली। उन्होंने इस सदन में इस बात को कहने की हिम्मत की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी में इस बात की हिम्मत है कि वह उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे, जिन लोगों ने गरीब लोगों की जमीन हड़प ली है। सीलिंग कानून लाये जाते हैं लेकिन होता क्या है कि सीलिंग का उल्लंघन करने वालों से समझौता कर लेते हैं। पूंजी-पतियों से वे मिले रहते हैं और क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं। उन के घर भी वे चले जाते हैं और उन के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं होता है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि शोषण-विहीन समाज की बात तो हम लोग करते हैं लेकिन हमारा जो समाज है, वह शोषण पर ही टिका हुआ है और हमें उस को मिटाना होगा। क्या गांवों में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को लोन मिल सकता है? आप ने जो 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये और 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की इन के लिए योजना बनाई है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह देखती है कि वह रुपया कैसे खर्च होता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इन के लिए आप को कुछ करना है, तो इस रुपये को खर्च करने के लिए आप डेडीकेटेड वर्कर्स को

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डक्का]

काम में लगाए। सत्ता में आज जिन लोगों को लगा रखा है, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, वे काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। उन के विभागा में तो यह बैठा हुआ है कि हमें इन का शोषण करना है। वे शोषण पर टिके रहना चाहते हैं। इस शोषण को मिटाना होगा। इस के साथ ही साथ हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं, जो आदिवासी भाई हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम पर यहां आते हैं, उन की भी जिम्मेदारी है कि उन लोगों को मुकाबला करना वे सिखाएं। नहीं तो, आने वाले जमाने में दीवारों पर यह लिखा होगा कि वे मेम्बर बने हुए थे और इतने साल तक मेम्बर रहे लेकिन उन्होंने हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं किया। यहां पर पासवान साहब हैं और दूसरे लोथ हैं, उन को इस तरफ काम करना होगा कि कैसे इन लोगों में मुकाबला करने की हिम्मत आए। हम यह देखते हैं कि कल्याणकारी राज्य की बातें बहुत की जाती हैं और इन लोगों के लिए जो स्कीमें हैं, उन का प्रचार करने में आप बड़े माहिर हैं। रोजाना रेडियो पर सुनते हैं कि आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो रहा है। क्या कल्याण हो रहा है? जो रोस्टर प्रणाली आप ने बनाई है और जो रिजर्वेशन इन लोगों के लिए किया है, मैं आप को बताऊं कि उस में उन को ठीक रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है। मैं नगरपालिका के बारे में पूछा कि कितना परसेन्टेज हरिजनों का है, तो एक अफसर ने बताया कि 18 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा है। उस में उन्होंने जो 300 सफाई करने वाले कर्मचारी थे, उन को भी जोड़ लिया। मैंने कहा कि बाबू और इंजीनियर कितने हैं, तो उन के सही आंकड़े नहीं मिले। आंकड़े जो दिये गये उन में जो सफाई करता है और मैला ठोता है, उन सब को मिला दिया। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो इन के लिए योजनाएं बनाई हैं और उन में जो पैसा मुकर्रर किया

है, उस रकम को घाय ले सकेंगे और उस का उपयोग इन के लिए कर सकेंगे या नहीं, इस के बारे में बताएं।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए पहला काम तो यह करना होगा कि जो सीलिंग ला है, उस को सख्ती से लागू करना होगा और उन लोगों को योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में इनवोल्व करना होगा, उन लोगों को उन में लेना होगा। झारखण्ड राज्य के लिए वे आन्दोलन करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उमें हमारी जमीन दे दो, हमारा वन दे दो। आपने वन छीन लिये, जंगल ले लिये और धंधे से उन को बेरोजगार कर दिया आज आप उनकी हालत क्या कर रहे हैं? हमारे राजस्थान में कितने ही वन साफ हो गये। ठेकेदारों, राजनीतिज्ञों और चोटी के शासन करने वाले लोगों ने उनके वनों को साफ कर के अपने उपयोग में ले लिया। आज आदिवासी की अपनी धरती नहीं है जिस पर रह कर वह गुजारा कर सके।

मैं कहता हूं कि आदिवासियों की जितनी वन सम्पत्ति है वह सारी आदिवासियों के विकास के काम में लाई जानी चाहिए और किसी काम में नहीं लाई जानी चाहिए। आपकी गवर्नमेंट के जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, आप उनमें से किसी की भी रिपोर्ट उठा कर देख लीजिए, किसी में तीन परसेंट आदिवासियों को नहीं लगाया गया है। आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों से, उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज़ से कह सकते हैं कि आपको इतने परसेंट आदिवासियों को अपने यहां लगाना पड़ेगा।

श्रीमन् मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों के नाम से श्री मिस्त्रिधर गोमांगो साहब जो संकल्प लाये हैं उन के लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं अपने

गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो हजार करोड़ रुपये हरिजनों के लिए रख रहे हैं और एक हजार करोड़ रुपये आदिवासियों के लिए रख रहे हैं। यह सारा का सारा रुपया उनके विकास के काम में लाया जाए ताकि उनका विकास हो सके। आप कम से कम रेवेन्यू एक्ट में या सीलिंग एक्ट में ऐसा कानून तो बना दीजिए कि उनकी जमीन ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकती है। कोई भी उनकी जमीन अपने नाम नहीं करा सकता है। ऐसे कानून तो हैं लेकिन उनकी अनुपालना नहीं होती और होशियार लोग उनकी जमीनें हड़प लेते हैं। मैंने त्रिपुरा में देखा कि सारे आदिवासियों की जमीनें बड़े बड़े लोगों ने हड़प ली हैं। साहूकार लोग, मुनाफ़ाखोर लोग उनकी जमीनें दबाये बैठे हैं। आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की यह हालत है।

आपने इम्मोरल ट्रेफिक एक्ट पास कर रखा है लेकिन बलात्कार अब भी उनकी औरतों के साथ हो रहे हैं। जुल्म जो होता है वह गरीब पर ही होता है अगर कोई सब से बड़ा अभिशाप है तो वह गरीबी है। आदिवासियों के घरों में ही हमने उनका शोषण कर दिया, उन की सम्पत्ति का शोषण कर दिया। आदिवासियों से कह दिया कि हम तुम्हारे लिये रामराज्य लायेंगे। पता नहीं यह रामराज्य कब आयेगा। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी अगर हमने अपने हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया, कोई कदम नहीं उठाया तो समझ लीजिए कि वे लोग ऐसे ही रहने वाले हैं। आप उन लोगों के लिए कानून बनाइये। जो आदिवासी मालदार हैं आप उनको अलग कर दीजिए, उनमें जो कमजोर लोग हैं उन को लाभ पहुंचाइये। यही मेरा कहना है।

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar):**  
The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were exploited and persecuted for centuries by the British imperialists and after Independence by the Indian vested interests.

The tribals have been reduced to destitution and are today one of the ruthlessly oppressed sections of our country.

The so called process of integration, modernisation and industrialisation has shattered the very foundation of their socio-economic life of tribals in India.

They have lost their lives. The non-tribal contractors, moneylenders have made the tribals practically slaves.

The lakhs of tribal population uprooted due to industrial project in tribal belt have not been economically settled. According to the 1971 census, the tribal population in India was 38 million excluding Assam and Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the tribals who have moved for jobs numbering about 45 lakhs in Assam alone have been shown as O.B.C.

The Oraon, Munda, HO, Santhal, Kharia are the major tribal communities in what is known as central and eastern India. Among the tribals 80 per cent are to-day agricultural labourers in the central zone. The tribals were never communal. The Kol Rebellion of 1832, the Santhal Rebellion of 1857-58 and Birsabhagwan Movement of 1895-90 were against exploiters e.g. against money-lenders, tax collectors, landlords and police. So was Kol Uprising in 1931, Hajang unrest, 1944, Naxalbari 1967, Birsa Dal Movement in Ranchi 1968-69.

The Central Government spent crores of rupees for the rapid development of the tribals and scheduled castes in successive five years plan, second, third, fourth and fifth to the tune of 7.16, 15.53, 20.04, 32.50 and

19.00 crores respectively but the problems of the tribals and the Scheduled Castes instead of improving found worse this time because of our mixed economy and capital way of development.

I should like to mention the six projects under the name of tribal development agencies (T.D.A.):

- (1) Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam)
- (2) Bihar (Singhbhum)
- (3) Madhya Pradesh (Dandewad and Konta)
- (4) Orissa (Gunupur and Parlakhemundi)
- (5) Keonjhar (Orissa)
- (6) Balliguda (Orissa)

They were taken up in 1973-74 and continued up to fifth plan 1978-79.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79 has uncovered the variety of financial and administrative irregularities. The total grant released was Rs. 17.38 crores upto March 1979. The T.D.A. accounts showed Rs. 16.68 crores spent but the utilization certificate available is only for Rs. 14.63 crores. The T.D.A. at Keonjhar (Orissa) identified 79,440 deserving cases actually and the cases thus identified were only 71,165 leaving 8,275 ghost cases. No records have been maintained by any of the T.D.A. to indicate the actual extent of these benefits. The T.D.A. administrative expenses surpassed the restricted limit of 5 per cent and spent 7.5 per cent of the total outlay. In case of Balliguda, 14 per cent has been shown as administrative expenses. The report says no general evaluation of the programme showing its overall impact on tribal life in regard to literacy, sanitation, living conditions, was made by the agencies concerned.

Sir, the Government should learn a lesson from the Christian Missionary who have successfully been working in many fields in tribal areas of our country. The government should not blame the good work done by them but should encourage them. People those who really understand the culture, language and want to serve should only be deputed for the purpose of development of these people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is over. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Just one minute, Sir, because this is very important.

The blanket blame of the Central Government and some State Governments on the Christian Missionaries has irritated the tribals because only the Missionaries have done good work at least in the field of education and for the social upliftment of these people. So, the Government agencies should go and learn from these Missionaries on the point of upliftment of these tribal people because so much money has already been spent and crores of rupees are going to be spent and it is not going to be on the upliftment of these people. So, I request that the Government should seriously think of giving money to State Government and look after what is happening today and who is actually working for the tribals and on what kind of development work that money is being spent. That should be the look out of the Government, because the President of India is the sole authority for the development of the tribal people all over India. So, one Central Committee be formed which should look into and must contact those who know the life habits, language, culture and those who can bring homely feelings to the tribal people should only be allowed to go on the development work for social, economic and cultural uplift. Perhaps then only the government can do something worth mentioning to achieve to get the tribals on the mainstream of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chakradhari Singh.

श्री चक्रधारी सिंह (सरगुजा) : मैं श्री गोमांगो द्वारा जो संकल्प रखा गया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जो कष्ट हैं तथा उनके जीवन की जो मार्मिक कहानी है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

हमें स्वतंत्र हुए 32 वर्ष हो गए हैं। संविधान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था की गई है, तथा इसके लिए, उस में प्रावधान बनाये गए हैं जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि सरकार उनकी उन्नति के लिए क्या क्या करेगी। सरकार द्वारा जो नीति निर्धारित की गई है, जो नियम बनाए गए हैं, वे बहुत अच्छे हैं। उनको देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हम आदिवासीगण भविष्य में विकास की सीमा को स्पर्श कर लेंगे और उनका जीवन स्तर दूसरी जातियों के लोगों के बराबर हो जाएगा लेकिन वास्तविकता भिन्न है क्योंकि यह केवल पुस्तक के पन्नों में है, व्यवहार में नहीं क्योंकि जितना अंश उनके हिस्से के लिए रखा गया है वह भी उनको प्राप्त नहीं/होता है, उनके हिस्से की चीज उनके अधिकार की वस्तु उनको प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। आजादी के बाद किसानों की विपुल पैदावार हो सके इसके बारे में लिट्रेचर निकाला गया और उस में बताया गया कि इस प्रदेश के अमुक जिले में इस किस्म की जलवायु है और इस जलवायु में अगर इस किस्म का गेहूँ बोया जाए तो एक एकड़ में पचास मन फसल पैदा होगी। एक एकड़ में इतनी खाद दी जाये, इतनी बार सिंचाई की जाये, इस सब के बारे में लिट्रेचर निकाला गया। इस देश के किसान अधिकतर अशिक्षित और आदिवासी हैं जो आज तक अपनी पुरानी पद्धति से ही कृषि का कार्य करते

हैं, परन्तु अब उन्हें विपुल पैदावार का कार्यक्रम बताया गया है। आज वह इस खुशी में हैं कि इस नई पद्धति के द्वारा बहुत अधिक अनाज पैदा होगा और वे लाभान्वित होंगे। इसलिए उन्होंने बैंक में जा कर ऋण लिया, उनके नाम से खाते में ऋण लिख लिया गया, लेकिन वास्तव में स्थिति भिन्न है क्योंकि दायित्व अधिकारियों और ग्रामसेवकों को सौंपा गया था, कि वह बतायें खेती कैसे हो। उनके द्वारा ऐसा न करने से अधिक पैदावार किसानों को नहीं मिल पाई है और उसका नतीजा, अंजाम यह हुआ कि उनका कर्जा बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस तरह से इस समय उन को अपनी जमीन से भी हाथ धोना पड़ रहा है। या तो उनकी जमीन बैंक के द्वारा नीलाम कर दी जाती है या सेठ-साहूकार जमीन को हड़प लेते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव है कि जो नीति सरकार के द्वारा बनाई गई है, वह बहुत अच्छी है, उससे आदिवासी और हरिजनों का विकास हो सकता है और निस्संदेह होगा, परन्तु उसके लिए कार्य करने की पद्धति को बदलना होगा। वह कार्य जो सब को करना चाहिए, उसके सुचारुरूप से न होने की वजह से अभी तक जो आदिवासी और किसान हैं, वह अपने पुराने स्थान पर ही हैं।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देखा जाये, गांव में अधिकतर आदिवासी और किसान हैं जिनके लड़के स्कूल और कालेजों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, परन्तु वास्तव में देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सिर्फ उनको अक्षर ज्ञान ही है, उनके दिमाग में कोई ऐसा डैवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है जिससे वह अपने आप में यह महसूस कर सकें कि उन्होंने एक अच्छी शिक्षा हासिल कर ली है। कहीं भी किसी क्षेत्र में जब वह आगे आते हैं तो या तो उनके पास बहुत

[श्री चक्रधारी सिंह]

कम डिग्री रहती है या अगर उनको डिग्री मिली भी है तो भी उसका फायदा उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति का कि आदिवासी और हरिजनों को नौकरी में संरक्षण दिया जायेगा या उनके लिए स्थान सुरक्षित किया जायेगा, पालन नहीं हो रहा है। इस देश में ऐसे भी बहुत बड़े-बड़े पद हैं, जहां पर आदिवासी और हरिजनों के शायद सूची में अंक कम होंगे पर उनको नहीं लिया जाता है। जितने अंक उनको मिलने चाहिये, वह उनको प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए जो स्थान सुरक्षित है, वह स्थान उनको नहीं दिया जाता।

इस प्रकार हम देखेंगे कि आदिवासी या हरिजन, जो उनका अधिकार है, जो सरकार के द्वारा आरक्षण और सुरक्षित स्थान दिये गये हैं, उन स्थानों पर आज तक आदिवासी और हरिजन नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं।

सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी हम देखेंगे कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो सवर्ण जाति के हैं उनके बराबर, सरकार के चाहते हुए भी अधिकार नहीं मिला है सरकार सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हुए भी अभी तक उन आदिवासी और हरिजनों को इस स्तर पर नहीं ला सकी है कि वे अपने को यह कह सकें और स्वयं में महसूस कर सकें कि वह जिन्दगी के रास्ते में और लोगों के साथ हैं।

जहां 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं वहां गांव के निवासी और दूसरी जातियों के लोग जो कि आदिवासी श्रेणी में ही आते हैं उनके जीवन को देखना चाहिए। उनके तन में न लंगोटी है न खाने के लिए अनाज है। आज तक हम उनको अपने करीब नहीं ला पाए हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो गरीब आदिवासी पहले था आज भी वह उसी स्तर पर कायम है। आप 1947 से देख लें, जितनी भी आपने

हरिजन-आदिवासियों को सुविधाएं दी है, जितने उनके लिए अनुदान दिए हैं, उस के अनुपात से उनकी जनसंख्या भी बढ़ गई है। जिन सरकारी विभागों को इन लोगों के विकास के लिए काम सौंपा गया है अगर वह विकास का काम नहीं हुआ है तो उनसे स्पष्टीकरण मांगा जाना चाहिए कि वह काम अभी तक क्यों नहीं हुआ है? सरकार द्वारा जो ऋण बीज, खाद, पंपिंग सैट इत्यादि के लिए दिया जाता है उसके उपयोग और विकास की ओर ध्यान न देकर उसकी वसूली की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है। कृषि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें कि यदि उसका उत्पादन कम हो रहा है तो वह ऋण की अदायगी कैसे करेगा? आप देखें कि 1947 से पहले जो आदिवासी किसान अपने बलबूते पर खेती करते थे वे बहुत खुशहाल थे, लेकिन आज वही किसान शहरों की तरह आगे बढ़ने की होड़ में कर्ज लेकर कर्ज में दब गया है। वह आर्थिक रूप से, मानसिक रूप से भी वह दब गया है कि वह अपने आपको मनुष्य कहलाने में भी संकोच करता है। सभ्य समाज में आगे आने में अपने आप में हीनता की भावना महसूस करता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have already extended the time for this Resolution by one hour. There are many more Honourable Members who want to participate in the discussion. Now it is 5.27 p.m. So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, we should extend it by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. It is extended by one hour.

श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आदिवासी और हरिजन लोगों का वास्तव में विकास

करना है, अगर उनको समाज में आगे लाना है तो सरकार को चाहिए, जो नीतियां निर्धारित की गई है उनकी प्रगति के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए वे नीतियां वास्तव में सही रूप में कार्यक्रम में परिणित की जायें जो उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन है, उस का वास्वविक फायदा उन विशेष वर्गों को मिले और वे अपने अधिकारों को और अपने कर्तव्य को महसूस कर सकें। जब तक सरकार का उचित सहयोग और मार्गदर्शन नहीं रहेगा, तब तक इन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की तरक्की का मार्ग अवरूद्ध रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री १० नाश्रयान (लटाख) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रेजोलूशन श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो ने हाऊस में रखा है, बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज, शुडयूल्ड कास्टस और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की तरक्की के बारे में, उन की बहवूदी के लिए जो कुछ होना चाहिए, उस के लिए जो यह रेजोलूशन है, इस पर दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। इनके जो कुछ हक हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में हैं, वे उन को मिलने चाहिए।

मेरी जो राय इस बारे में है, मैं उस के लिए पुरानी हिस्ट्री को दोहराना चाहता हूँ। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और सरदार पटेल जी के दरमियान कुछ कोरेसपोन्डेंस उन की किताबों में है। यह उस वक्त की है जब सरदार पटेल होम मिनिस्टर थे। उन के कुछ ख्यालात इस तरह के थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हिमालियन स्लोप के जितने मंगोलियन हैं, उन पर भरोसा नहीं करना

चाहिए, जितना होना चाहिए उतना नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद वही हमारी पालिसी रही है। जहां तक इन आदिवासियों का सबाल है, उन्होंने वक्त के साथ प्रूब कर दिया है कि उन के जो ख्यालात थे, वे सही नहीं थे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे जो मिजोरम, नागालैंड और कुछ और आदिवासियों के खास तौर पर ऐसे इलाके है, जहां के लोगों के दिलों में, शायद यही वजह हो सकती थी, जिस के कारण तकलीफ पहुंची होगी। कुछ ऐसे ही ख्यालात हमारे नेता लोग रखते थे और बाद में हमारे मुल्क के आजाद होने के बाद जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर उन इलाकों में भेजे गये, उन का एटीट्यूड उन लोगों के साथ जो रहना चाहिए था, वह नहीं रहा। उन्होंने यह देखा कि ये पहाड़ी लोग हैं, जंगली है और बिल्कुल अनपढ़ हैं। लिहाजा जिस ढंग से उन को चलाना चाहिए था, उस तरीके से उन्होंने नहीं चलाया और जैसा बर्ताव पहले ब्रिटिशर्स हमारे मुल्क के बाकी लोगों के साथ किया करते थे, वही सलूक इन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स ने वहां के लोगों के साथ करना शुरू किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां के लोगों के दिलों में तकलीफ पहुंची। तो मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि ये जो ख्यालात हैं, ये निकाल देने चाहिए और जो भी अफसर वहां जाते हैं उन को वहां की प्राब्लम्स को समझना चाहिए। वहां के लोगों की जो थींकिंग है, रहन-सहन के तरीके हैं, उनको समझे बिना आप दिल्ली के रूल उन पर एप्लाई करना शुरू कर देते हैं। नतीजा रिबोल्ट होता है। उन लोगों में नाराजगी पैदा हो जाती है। लिहाजा म मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट साहब से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो भी आप वहां आफिसर भेजें वे खास तौर पर



[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

सेलेक्टेड केडर के होने चाहिए। होना तो यह चाहिए कि उसी इलाके के लोगों को कांफिडेंस में लेकर उन्हीं को रिस्पासिबिलिटीज सौंपें। आपके लिए वे बहुत यूजफूल हो सकते हैं, वहां के लिए भी और मुल्क के लिए भी वे बहुत यूजफूल हो सकते हैं।

मैं अपने इलाके की कुछ और बातें भी कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता। हमारा इलाका न शैड्यूलड काउंट्स में है, न शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स में है और न वह बेकवर्ड एरिया है। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती ही समझिये कि हमें शुरू से ही ऐसा रखा गया जैसे कि हम हर तरह से दिल्ली की बराबरी करते हों, दिल्ली के रहने वालों के साथ हर बात में मुकाबला करते हों। आप को पता है कि हमारा स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग हमारा स्टैंडर्ड आफ एजुकेशन क्या है? हम किसी भी बात में आपके मुकाबले में नहीं बैठ सकते, न बैठ सके हैं और न आइन्दा भी ऐसा हो सकेगा। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारे सारे इलाके से सिर्फ दो आई० ए० एस० और एक आई० एपी० ए० आफिसर हैं। हमारे मुकाबले में लाहौल स्पीति को ले लीजिए। हमारी और उनकी कल्चर एक है, रहन-सहन एक है। चूंकि वे पंजाब के साथ रहे और उस समय पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर प्रताप सिंह कैरों थे जिन्होंने कि उन्हें शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स में रख दिया। वहां की आबादी लद्दाख की आबादी से एक चौथाई है लेकिन वहां के आज बीसियों आई० ए० एस० और बीसियों आई० पी० एस० आफिसर हैं। आज उनकी पोजिशन यह है। ये जितने भी ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं इनमें उनकी यह पोजिशन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): May I draw your attention to Direction No. 2?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now there is a vacuum. Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now you are coming to the half-hour discussion..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not yet come to it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am talking about what comes in between the finishing of one subject and the starting of another.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to submit?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a matter of grave importance. The Home Minister is here. There is some development in Assam. He should give us a statement on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is happening in Assam is not all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Half-hour discussion on Mahatma Gandhi. Shri Rajda.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### FILM ON MAHATMA GANDHI

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: (Bombay South): I am raising a matter of great public importance and significance arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister to Unstarred Question No. 295

The Government has taken a most unfortunate decision to be co-producers and to finance through the National Film Development Corporation a sum of Rs. 5 crores to Mr. Attenborough. This has raised country-wide contro-

versy. It is raging in the press as well as among the public. The sentiments of the people have been roused. I am not merely on sentiments, but there are certain cogent reasons.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, is not a subject to be dealt with so lightly, and no government which claims to be patriotic or which exploits the name of Mahatma Gandhi day in and day out should go about it so lightly as they have been doing, as they appear to have been doing.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, was the symbol of the country. Any depiction on celluloid of his life is not an easy matter, and many responsible thinkers in this country are of the view that it would be well nigh impossible for a foreigner to capture the spirit, the philosophy, the eian, the ethos and the personality of Mahatma Gandhi and the freedom struggle. It would be well nigh impossible, and that would be the greatest injustice to the life and the message of Mahatma Gandhi, and that danger is relevant because in the past, in the days of Pandit Nehru, such an attempt was made, and a film was made *Nine Hours to Rama*. The Government had scrutinised the script. An Indian was acting as Mahatma Gandhi, one Mr. Kashyap. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went and saw the picture, he was very much shocked; he was moved and he shouted, "This tottering old man is not my Bapu."

Now, this danger is there. Not only that there are people in the freedom struggle who sat at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi; they learnt and imbibed the spirit of his ideals, his teachings, etc. These people are all alive. Their sentiments would be deeply hurt because the purpose or the objective of the Government is very much questionable.

The Government has been shifting ground. They have so far not stated what is their objective in allowing Mr. Attenborough to produce the film of Mahatma Gandhi. Is it that the Government is so much particular or so much keen to spread the message

of Mahatma Gandhi? I would be the first man to congratulate the Government if that were the objective. But it is not so. Had it been so, the script that has been already there for this film should have been made public. Nobody has come out with the script. Mr. Attenborough is making a press statement that Pandit Nehru had seen the script and the present Prime Minister has seen the script. I do not know. Panditji is not alive today. So, we do not know whether Panditji had seen and approved the script. I think, it would be wrong on the part of Mr. Attenborough or anybody to say that Pandit Nehru had approved the script or had scrutinised the script.

There are dangers in scrutinising the script also. As I said in the case of "Nine Hours to Rama", though the script was scrutinised, in spite of that, Mahatma Gandhi's not real life but caricature was produced and Pandit Nehru banned that picture. The same danger is there today. A man like Mr. Vasant Sathe should not be taken for a ride; he should not go for a ride; he should not accept a ride at the hands of some people either outsiders or our own people within the country. He should not succumb to pressures. He should come out with all the facts. When the NFDC meeting is there, when certain dangers that are involved in this film are placed before the hon. Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe, he has got a pet reply saying, "The Government has taken a decision. Now, no argument will help here. We have taken a decision and the film is to be produced." This shows that with a closed mind the Government is approaching this sort of a problem.

It is a question of dignity; it is a question of the honour of the people of India. You cannot take the Father of the Nation so lightly. If there is any misrepresentation of his ideals, the people of this country are not going to tolerate it. They will not be patient in this and there will be a mass agitation throughout the country, in every nook and corner of the country.

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

They say that the Government has scrutinised the script; they say that the script has been scrutinised by certain eminent persons who were associated with Gandhiji. We do not know who are those eminent persons who have interpreted the life of Mahatma Gandhi and who have worked with Mahatma Gandhi. I would be very much pleased if the hon. Minister lays on the Table of the House the entire script because this House and this country is entitled to know all the details about this film. Since the country is entitled to know, since the Parliament is entitled to know everything at demand that he should lay the entire script on the Table of the House. Let the people see it; let the Members of Parliament see it. There are many Gandhians like Prof. Madhu Dandavate and many others on all sides of the House. As far as this aspect is concerned, I clarify that it is not from any partisan approach that I am raising this matter. Mahatma Gandhi belongs to the entire humanity. Einstein told that "Generations to come would scarcely believe that such a one as this Man in flesh and blood would ever walk on this earth." When a man like Einstein has paid this tribute, I think, the wisdom will dawn on the Government that they will not tackle this subject very lightly.

I demand that the entire script the entire agreement, all the details, be laid on the Table of the House. I do not know whether the agreement has been signed so far or not. Sometimes, there is a talk of ratification; sometimes, they say that somebody has gone to London. We would like to know what are all those details, what are the clauses and what is each and every clause of this agreement. That also should be laid on the Table.

As for budget, how much is the amount? Though they have said Rs. 5 crores are going to be advanced, I have my own apprehensions. Rs. 5 crores is the amount which is being shown outwardly, but how much more money is Government spending after this, apart from Rs. 5 crores. I would

like to know what the total budget is, in what parts and how it is going to be spent and how every rupee of every tax-payer is going to be squandered.

Apart from that, Government is rendering different types of help. Police help is there. Wherever shooting of the film is going on, Police forces are there, as if it is a big 'Tamasha' or a big 'Hukamshahi'. Somebody told me, (someone from where the shooting of the film is taking place) that the Policemen on such a large scale create the atmosphere that only the Police 'Raj' is there and nobody can shout slogans even such as 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai'—as it happens during Emergency. So, these are the things I want to point out. I am asking Mr. Sathé not to be a party to these unfortunate things because these things are always counter-productive and would boomerang on the Government if the Government takes the entire thing lightly. Now, on the Police Government is spending something.

Again, in the Press there were reports that Attenborough has demanded 5000 kilograms of sugar. Our common man does not get sugar now-a-days even at Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 per kilo, but we shall give him 5000 kilograms. It seems the milk of human kindness is sowing out from the breast of the Government for Attenborough. No Indian producer is available to them. There are men like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen and such producers. We have fine talent and we know that in the innermost recesses Gandhiji could evoke the greatest response from the Indian mind and heart. Our Indian people can at least imbibe the spirit of Gandhi: I wonder whether Mr. Attenborough or any other foreigner would ever be able to do so. A great Gandhian like Acharya Kripalani raised a voice against this. He said 'I am doubtful about the objective of the Government'. In this film, the real people who worked with Mahatma Gandhi or the people who remained behind the curtain but who were the main pillars of Mahatma Gandhi's movement would not be depicted; they would not be brought out. This film is aimed at bringing into

light, without any relevance and out of all proportions, after the distortion of history, such personalities who are presently in the Government. This is how they want to distort the entire history of the entire freedom struggle, the history of the Father of the Nation. (Interruptions).

Now, if Government's objective is to spread the message of Mahatma Gandhi, already there is a picture, a truthful and authentic depiction of the life of Mahatma Gandhi. The picture is by Vithal Jhaveri and it is a five hours' picture—a truthful account. It was hailed by the Press, the public and everybody—all the eminent Gandhians. I do not know whether the eminent Gandhians who have subscribed to this script have seen that picture. All had unanimously accepted that picture. Government can take up that picture and prune that picture after editing it, to make it three hours, if the picture is lengthy. If it is five hours, all right, it can be edited and made three hours, and Government can spread it. But that is not so. Government talks day in and day out, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. May I ask Shri Sathe as to why, if the objective is so clear—namely to spread the message of Mahatma Gandhi—during Mahatma Gandhi's Centenary year, they ordered only 5000 copies of the works and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi? It was the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi and they ordered only 5000 copies. At that time, wisdom did not dawn on the Government that this is the Centenary year, let us spread the message of Mahatma Gandhi not only to every nook and corner of our country but to all parts of the world and let people understand his message. Because somebody has rightly stated that he is the greatest man of the Twentieth Century and if there is any answer to atom bomb, that is Gandhi. I think that is how Dr. Lohia gave tributes to Mahatma Gandhi. So, Government's objectives are really very doubtful—the way in which Government is handling this affair. It has been stated that no Indian producer has come forward. I would like to know

this from the hon. Minister. We are advancing only Rs. 3½ lakhs to an Indian producer, whoever wants to produce a film. This is the encouragement that the Government is giving. In this long span of 20 or 30 years, we have advanced a total amount, an aggregate amount of only Rs. 3 crores to the Indian producers. And here comes a foreigner. There are many things which 'probe' has written in its article. I would not go into details. Somebody came from London and Attenborough tackled her and she tackled somebody here, the powers that be. I would not go into those things because that is not my level of argument. This Government has never advanced a crore of rupees to our talented Indian producers, but here, at a stretch, within a short span, a twinkling of an eye, you are giving Rs. 5 crores to Mr. Attenborough. That is why people are very much suspicious and they think that there is something fishy about it undue pressure has been exercised from some quarters of Government, and that is why these things are happening. From this viewpoint, I would request Mr. Sathe to tell us as to what will happen if the script distorts the message of Mahatma Gandhi, You are a co-producer with Mr. Attenborough. Are you going to ban the picture thereafter after squandering Rs. 5 crores as was done in the days of Jawaharlal Nehru when he stated that 'this tottering old man is not my Bapu' and the film 'Nine hours to Rama' was banned? From this viewpoint, Government shall have to think, not twice but a thousand times, before proceeding with this 'misadventure'—I would not say 'adventure'; it is a 'misadventure'.

Having said this, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the opinions given in the press as well as by personalities in public life like Acharya Kripalani. I am not reading them; they are galore, in hundreds. I think, our hon. Minister would kindly consider them in the interest of the honour of the nation. Being an Indian citizen, he is dutybound to see that the name of the Father of our Nation is not distorted; he is dutybound, as every

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda] Indian is, to see that, instead of Mahatma Gandhi's film, his caricature is not brought out before the world.

There is another danger. Attenborough is going to depict all the events that took place in the life of Mahatma Gandhi—most of them. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated that no man can write the biography of Mahatma Gandhi unless he is as big and as great as Mahatma Gandhi himself. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a hundred per cent right when he expressed this opinion. But I learn that Mr. Attenborough is going to depict the pictures of communal violence that took place at the time the agitation raised by Jinnah for Pakistan was going on. I have my own grave apprehension on that. Those wounds should not be opened up now, after so many years, because they are very sentimental and delicate things to which Government shall have to apply their mind. If, Sir, only violence is shown in the picture or, if somebody is shown putting a dagger in the chest of somebody, shouting some religious slogans, I think that would create a bad impression.

We know the situation that is there in our country today. Even the slightest excitement at the hands of some irresponsible persons—political or otherwise—creates goondaism; that creates tension in our country. Take Moradabad, Godhra and all these places. We know what has happened there. At the slightest provocation, communal riots take place in our country to-day. This is a most unfortunate thing. It is an utter failure of the Government to control these communal riots. That is another thing. But Sir, Government should also see to it and examine this aspect also. Lastly, Sir, there are some people in this country who have worked with Mahatma Gandhi; they have followed his footsteps; there are many people who know all the details of Mahatma Gandhi's life and his ideals and, in their own way, they are trying to follow him; they are very much sentimental about this. (Interruptions) Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was not a

Gandhite but, after joining the Janata Party, he is. He was appointed at Rajghat. (Interruptions) There are some who say that they are the thinkers and they rightly think. It would be wellnigh, impossible for a foreigner to depict truthfully and authentically about the life and ideals of Mahatma Gandhi to bring it out on the celluloid. So, I fervently appeal to the hon. Minister he being a dynamic person and a very good friend of mine not to allow himself to be drifted into these things. I am very much surprised.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can win him over from your other arguments.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, it is stated that after Independence within a span of thirty-two or thirty-three years or whatever it is, the present Ministry is now the biggest ministry with the ministerial calibre etc. There are some exceptions and in that exception I take Mr. Sathe and Shri Venkataraman, our Finance Minister. When I give him so much credit, Mr. Sathe should do justice. (Interruptions) Our Finance Minister knows his job well. Whether you agree with the policy of the government or not, that is a different thing. The other ministers do not have the ministerial calibre. Even a joke they do not appreciate. The other day, I told our Home Minister that the police was taking the law in their hands, his reply was that you were complaining because when that man becomes a policeman and when we give the law book in his hands—the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code—he takes the law into his hands. That is how he replies. I am sorry. Mr. Sathe, as I said, has his competence. But, I would request him to think afresh and to think thousand times before getting entangled into this and I again demand that the script, the budget and all the details—I have demanded them before—should be placed on the table of the House because, that must be the property of the House and this entire Parliament should have the right to examine the

script and after Parliament sanctions this script and after several people who knew about Gandhiji's life from all the sides of this House see that, this should be allowed. There are Gandhians on all the sides. That is why I told you (*Interruptions*) that let us not be partisan. Mr. Desai is here. Let us see that it is our unanimous objective, (*Interruptions*) it must be our unanimous objective.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्बेदी (खुजराहो)  
संसद में कितने गांधियन आईडियालोजी वाले हैं, जो उनको समझेंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप लोम तो इंदिरा गांधियन हैं ।

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा : हम तो आप पर पूरा विश्वास रखते हैं । आप महात्मा गांधी के साथ अन्याय नहीं करेंगे यह हमारा विश्वास है । आप साठे साहब को मजबूर करेंगे कि वह महात्मा गांधी के साथ अन्याय न करें और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी मजबूर करेंगे कि वह न करें ।

Sir, with these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, I am thankful to my friend, Mr. Rajda for bringing this subject because I also feel that on a sensitive subject like this, we should try to clear any doubts that may prevail in the minds of the people or any apprehensions that they may have and share with them all the facts that could be shared most truthfully and freely. Sir, I entirely agree that a subject like the life of the Father of the Nation cannot be treated lightly. No one can ever think of treating it like that. Sir, it is the strength of that life and the theme "My life is my message" which adds to that responsibility. Unless the life of Mahatma Gandhi can be depicted as truthfully as possible, and in the real spirit, of Gandhiji's life, to serve as a message for the whole

world and the entire humanity, any production on his life as a film, or any book on him, will not be worthwhile. Therefore, let me at the outset say this, that we have given deep thought to all these matters which have been raised by my hon. friend Mr. Rajda. We applied our mind to all these aspects. There has been a history to this whole project. It is not out of the blue or suddenly that this has come about. Mr. Richard Attenborough has been at this idea for a long time. He has been inspired by Motilal Kothari nearly 20 years back. Since then he has been studying this project and trying to work on it. He was totally attached to this concept, apart from his ability to do it. About his ability even the best persons in this country like Satyajit Ray have very high opinion, his ability as a Director, as a Producer, as an actor. Apart from his sincerity of purpose, what does he think of Gandhiji? About this no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was deeply impressed. I can't do better than quote him on this subject. At that time Atal ji was a member of the Rajya Sabha. This question was raised in Rajya Sabha in 1963. This we find in the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha dated the 26th November of that year. I would like to quote from this. From this you will know what Panditji thought of the whole project. It will remove any misunderstandings about 'Nine Hours to Rama'; these questions will get clarified....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Who raised the question?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Krishna Chandra. This Question was, No. 153.

I am quoting this:

"SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 in the Rajya Sabha on August 29, 1963 and state:

(a) Whether Government have since received the script of the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi to be produced by a British film producer, Actor, Richard Attenborough;

(b) whether Cinegoers' Association of India and Indian Pictures Producers' Association had written letters to him placing certain conditions before final permission was accorded to its shooting; and

(c) if so, what were those conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING):  
(SHRI SHAM NATH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Cinegoers' Association of India and the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association have written letters in this connection. The letter has merely advised adequate precautions being taken; the Cinegoers' Association has suggested the following conditions:

(i) The shooting script must be passed by a Committee comprising the officials of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, officials of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association and delegates of the Cinegoers' Association of India.

(ii) The shooting script should also be cleared by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

(iii) A certain percentage of the profits mutually agreed upon between the Government of India, the producer concerned and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi should be made over to the Harijan Fund.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA:  
In view of the sad experience in connection with the film 'Nine Hours to Rama' why was it not

thought fit or necessary to impose conditions?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Under the law we cannot fix any specifications or any conditions for that. They are absolutely free to do it. It is only because they want certain facilities from the Government that they normally approach us. So far as this person is concerned, we have made enquiries from reliable sources. He is a great admirer of Gandhiji and he stands for all that Gandhiji stood for.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA:  
When is the script likely to be received?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Informally the gentleman happened to be here a few days ago and he has handed over a draft of the script to the Prime Minister, just for his perusal and comments.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:  
Mahatma Gandhi's life is not any proposition, like the life of anyone. So, may I know in view of the great significance of the matter whether the Government have any special rules as to when, how and in what manner and by whom the life of Gandhiji shall be screened, instead of leaving it to the general rules? The very fact that the Prime Minister is looking into it shows that there is something serious about this matter.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:  
A few days ago, the script was given to me—copy of it—and Mr. Attenborough said that before he submitted it formally to the Government, that is to say, to my colleagues' Ministry, he wanted some reaction, if that was on the right lines or if there was anything wrong which had to be changed, before he submitted the formal script. I don't understand what the hon. Member means when he

speaks of making special rules, unless it be that special attention has to be paid, and that, of course, should be done.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Sir, I remember in this session, when the question of the film 'Nine hours to Rama' was raised, the hon. Prime Minister gave a defence that he was given a script of the film, but when the film was actually produced it was not according to that script. That was later on accepted by the Prime Minister. So, I would like to know what guarantee the Government of India have that the film will be produced according to the same script that has been given to us...

"SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I don't remember having given any such information to this House, that I had seen that script. I have never seen that script and I have not seen it yet. I have seen it on the screen which was shown to me. I never received the script of it previously.

SHRI A. D. MANI: In view of the great interest which foreign countries have got in the life of Gandhiji, will the Government of India consider the proposal of producing themselves a film on the life of Gandhiji?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: They may consider it, but I am afraid it is too difficult a proposition for a Government department to take up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know—only because of Gandhiji we are asking these questions—why it should be difficult for the Government to make special arrangements for filming a life of Mahatma Gandhi, if the Government feels that such a thing should be done, and circulated all over the world? Would it not be a worthwhile undertaking from the point of view of the whole country so that the nation's full attention is given to the matter and the best

that we could produce is produced?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the answer is there in the previous reply of the Prime Minister just given.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: For the simple reason that the Government is not fitted to do it. They do not have the men, competent men to do it. Ultimately, all that the Government can do is to engage somebody who is supposed to be competent enough to do. That is the only thing that the Government can do. In this case, Mr. Attenborough came about a year ago and from his talk he seemed to be very enthusiastic and, if I may use the word, mentally equipped to undertake this, and all we could tell him was, if he did it, he should submit the script and later on other things, for us to consider. He struck as being a good man for this work. That is all we could do at that time."

This was, Sir, what was stated as far back as 1963 by no less a person than Jawaharlal Nehru about this film, about the proposal, about the man, Richard Attenborough, and his *bona fides*. After that, as Panditji had stated, the most essential thing was to get the script and see the script and the script must be seen by persons he knew Gandhiji, who understood Gandhiji.

Sir, at first, as I have said, Mr. Richard Attenborough, has been at it for a long time. He has not been taking it lightly. He just did not read a book or a biography of Gandhiji and said "All right," I will make a film on it. No, he did not do it. He decided to prepare a script. He showed the script to Jawaharlal Nehru. After that also, he kept it, asking people, preparing the script, so that it can be as truthful because he himself felt dedicated to the cause. No man would take such long years to work on a particular project. This



[Shri Vasant Sathe]

goes to the credit of Attenborough and, Sir, one of the first persons and it will be agreed by this House, one of the most eminent persons, who knew Gandhiji, who worked all her life with Gandhiji was, Meera Behn, who was Miss Madelene Slade earlier, who came and became the disciple of Gandhiji's and associate all her life. It was that lady who was first consulted by Richard Attenborough on the script. Then, after the script was prepared, he came here and the person in India who have been consulted were Prof. Swaminathan, who has been editing the works of Mahatma Gandhi's life. for example, the Publication Division's 90 Volume Complete Works. Then, Shri B. R. Nanda, the famous biographer and Gandhian scholar and last but not the least in India that we know of was Shri Radhakrishna, the Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Acharya Kripalani?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have patience. I do not consider myself competent to speak on Mahatma Gandhi at all. I have that much of humility. No script in the world on the life of anyone either Jesus Christ or Lord Budha or Mahatma Gandhi can ever be agreed to by all or every one in the country. This is not a matter which you put to vote in the Parliament or somewhere. You have to accept it as a basis and the spirit I will quote only a few sentences from the script just at the beginning of this. Now it is introduced, what is the central theme in the mind of the writer of the script or the maker of the script? That will be clear from these words. It says on page 1 like this: "The camera is moving towards an Indian city. We are High and Far Away but it is not a vast panoramic shot, the screen is small, the colours muted." You (Mr. Deputy Speaker) are a man from the film world; you know something about it; you will appreciate it. It further says, "On the screen these words appear:

No man's life—much less the life of a man like Gandhi—can be encompassed in one telling. There is no way of giving each year its allotted time, of not omitting this person, that important moment. What can be done is to be faithful in spirit to the record, and to try to find one's way to the heart of the man...."

This is how it begins. Let me quote after showing that screen of the funeral procession. The scene is that the "commentators from all over the world are covering the ceremony, we concentrate on one, let us say the most distinguished American broadcaster of the time, Edward R. Murrow, who stands on the makeshift platform, a microphone in his hand, describing the process as TECHNICIANS and STAFF move quietly behind him." And these are his words:

"The object of this massive tribute died as he had always lived—a private man without wealth, without property, without official title or office." Mahatma Gandhi was not a commander of great armies nor ruler of vast lands, he could boast no scientific achievements, no artistic gift. Yet, men, governments and dignitaries from all over the world have joined hands today to pay homage to this little grown man in the loincloth who led his country to freedom.

Again the voice goes on. It further says as follows:

"He was a man who made humility and simple truth more powerful than empires." And Albert Einstein added, "Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth"... but perhaps to this man of peace, to this fighter who fought without malice or falsehood or hate, the tribute he would value most has come from General Douglas MacArthur." In these words:

'If civilization is to survive, the General said, 'all men cannot fail to adopt Gandhi's belief that the use of force to resolve conflict is not only wrong but contains within itself the germ of our own self-destruction'.

Perhaps, for the rest of us, the most satisfying comment on this tragedy comes from the impudent *New York P.M.* which today wrote,—

"there is still hope for a world that reacts as reverently as ours has to the death of a man like Gandhi."

You see, this is the spirit. Now, to say that Attenborough, merely because he is a foreigner that he would not understand Gandhiji is to do injustice to him and it will be unfair to him, and as he said in one of his interviews:—

'Gandhiji cannot be a monopoly of any nation or of any people. Gandhiji belongs to the whole world and the whole humanity.'

And now, Mr. Rajda should be happy, it is a tribute to India and Gandhiji that here is a man from Britain who wants to pay tribute to Gandhiji, take his message and take it all over the world. So, we should not look at it from the angle of a foreigner or otherwise. What is to be seen, and I entirely agree with you, is the script, the spirit of the script and as I have quoted to you will appreciate that if this is the spirit in which Gandhiji is going to be depicted, there can be no message for the world better than this on the life of Gandhiji—the way in which he is trying to project it.

Now, therefore, if this is agreed, then comes the question, what should the Government have done? Why did we feel attracted to this project? The main reason was if a film like this is to be shown from the practical angle throughout the world, then as you know, coming from Bombay in a film the most important thing is whether you have the contacts and rights of

distribution. Best films are made in India. There are good directors and good actors. But how many of these films have been shown or circulated in cinema houses in the world. Because the distributors don't take it. Unless the distributors who control the exhibition, accept this film even a good a film made would not be shown. And therefore, the attractive part of this—apart from the first, the first was the merit—was, that Attenborough's *bona fides* are clear and the script. Once that was cleared then the second and more important, commercial, economic aspect was how can this film be shown throughout the world? If it is not shown throughout the world, there is no meaning, because it had no relevance to India, as Gandhiji is quite close to us and people know him very well. There are no special attractions for India for a Gandhi film. Therefore, the attractions and relevance of him to the world is there today more than any other time. Therefore, we were taking this aspect, and when we found that in this production there is an involvement of a distribution company, known as I.F.I.G.F.I. which has British and American collaboration, in this I.F.I.G.F.I. they have the distribution rights. Now, their involvement is two-thirds of the finance. In this entire project when we were told that it is going to cost about 21 million Dollars, out of which 14 to 15 millions Dollars will be invested by this Company, that was the guarantee that they will have a stake, they will have an interest in seeing that money in Dollars is recovered, from where will they recover? As Rajda knows very well, a producer, before he produces a film contacts a distributor and ensures that the distribution rights are there so that he can at least recover whatever he invests. Therefore, when this was shown to us and we were assured of the investment, then come the question whether we should invest or not.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: How much amount out of \$ 14 million has come?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The entire amount is guaranteed. The whole amount is not to be spent right now.

Then came the question: what interest do we have? You were right when you said that if something went wrong in the production of the film—although the script might be good, in depiction, it is distorted—would we have a voice? So that we should have a voice in this, we made a proposal that this must be a coproduction. It was not so at the time of 'Nine Hour to Rama'. We ventured into this.

About the commercial part, so that we may have a say in the production as well as distribution, what has been done? We are co-producers. As co-producers, for India and the nearabout territory we hold the copy-right. Secondly, as far as the distribution is concerned, the agreement provides that Indian partner i.e., the NFDC, will have the distribution rights for India and the nearby territory right upto **Afghanistan and Malaysia and Indonesia** in the South East and all the socialist countries. In this way we are ensuring an area where we have the rupee deal on Government to Governmental level and where we could distribute this film and try to make good our investment. But then this is not enough. The concept is that the investment made by both these parties is pooled together and till both the parties recover their investment fully from the returns, no profit will accrue to anyone. So, the first condition is that there must be complete recovery. For example, hypothetically, if on the rupee side, we are not able to recover more than half of the investment, then what will happen? Till the other half is recovered from the dollar side, no profits will accrue to anyone. When this recovery is complete, then from the profits, the share will be *pari passu* in the proportion that we invest. That is the most fair thing that one could think of. Therefore, all these considerations have been borne in mind.

Why was NFDC not consulted before? The spirit is right. The

NFDC Board came into existence in September. This decision was taken in the Cabinet on 28th August. So, we privately discussed with some of the top producers in this country who know the business and who were connected with the former Film Finance Corporation. Therefore, that much precaution we had taken. As soon as the NFDC Board was formed, in the very first meeting of the NFDC Board this proposal was put to them. As you have mentioned, I can be very honest to you, some of them did express apprehension, but when the matter was clarified to them, they agreed "yes, this appears to be a very viable proposition; we should go ahead".

I may tell you, fortunately today itself—it is a coincidence that your question has come—the Board was meeting in Bombay and I have got information that the entire Board has unanimously accepted and ratified the agreement, the terms of which I have just explained to you. We have learnt our lessons from our earlier experiences and all these precautions have been taken.

I would only submit let us go with the spirit. As I said, Gandhiji is not your or my property; he is relevant for the whole world. And here is a man who feels totally dedicated to him; about that even his worst critics have no doubt. Therefore, let us not create misunderstanding, let us not create misapprehension.

It was stated that through this film probably we are going to boost the present people in power. If that is what you have in mind, let me tell you that in this entire film Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not shown anywhere even once. Therefore, why make such allegations? Ofcourse, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is there. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is very much there.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** They must be there.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Therefore, if you say these persons also should not have been there, then that is a different thing. But if you have in

mind some person whom you want to be there, this is a film on Mahatma Gandhi and not on the persons whom you would like to be included in the film.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The hon. Minister is distorting what I said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But you made an imputation about the motive. If there is an allegation that we want to project the people in the present Government in this film, that is unfair.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I was only referring to the apprehension which Acharya Kripalani has made public.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Acharya Kripalani could also be wrong. He may not be fully informed. Now that I have clarified all these facts here today, if persons like you go and explain the position to the revered Acharya Kripalani, the doubts that he may have in his mind will be removed and I am sure he will not have any apprehensions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The scenario which you have read out is a beautiful one. Various quotations have been given. But really the best quotation is by the Negro leader who said that Gandhiji turned the jail chains of his captors into shining ornaments of martyrdom. There can be no better praise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If they have missed it, this an other tributes could also be used. If there are any suggestions to be made about the making of this film, if you find something which is not in keeping with it, or something is missed, there is always room for rectifying or improving it. Here is a person who has an open mind, because he is interested in depicting Gandhiji in his true spirit. Therefore, you need not have any apprehensions on any of the counts.

As far as police protection is concerned, even for ordinary films police  
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protection is given. Apart from the curiosity of the people, in this country unfortunately everything is being converted into a matter for opposition. Even though my friend, Shri Rajda did not mean it, there was a hint that there will be a mass movement, a threat of agitation etc. I would beg of you not to bring Gandhiji into this for Gandhiji's sake. You can stone, if you think fit, a car rally, which also is a very bad thing to do. No civilized person should do this. We are not people from the Stone Age to do that. But if you do that, one could understand it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : We have not done it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much. But for Heaven's sake do not demonstrate before the makers of this film, do not try to show yourself in a poor light by encouraging anyone to do this. This will not be in keeping with the Indian character and Indian ethos.

As far as sugar is concerned, now there is no control. Why are you raising it again? Nobody asks for 10,000 Kgs. or anything. They can get as much sugar as they want to buy. Don't try to bring it from the sublime to the ridiculous. For heaven's sake, don't do it.

With these remarks, I think I have clarified the position.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have one more clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajda, according to the rules, you have already got the clarification from the Minister. There are four more people. You cannot ask for any clarification now. You can get any clarification if you want by meeting him in his room. Now, the rules will not permit. Now, Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What are you going to do after the film is ready to find out that the film is...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This will not go on record. This is against the rules.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I told you, we are the co-producers, we will see the film at every stage, so also when it is finally made. Why do you presume that we do not do that?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The atmosphere is very good. Don't point out anything. *(Interruptions)*. Mr. Jain, you can put only one question. I will permit no speech. Only one question you can put. *(Interruptions)*. Everybody should abide by the rules. If you don't abide by the rules, we cannot conduct the business of the House. It is not for you to dictate the rules for me. You can put only one question. I will not allow any discussion on the subject.

**SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI (Varanasi):** It is only Half-an-Hour discussion. But it has already taken one hour and fifteen minutes. How much time you are going to give?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He can put only one question. I will allow no discussion.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** I will take only two or three minutes, not more than that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** it should be in the form of a question.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय नहीं,  
बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है।  
मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो जवाब दिया है,  
उससे मैं बहुत ही संतुष्ट हुआ हूँ और मेरी

गलतफहमियाँ भी दूर हो गई हैं। मंत्री  
महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने स्क्रिप्ट के  
बारे में कनसल्टेशन किया है। प्राचार्य  
बिनौवा भावे भी महात्मा गांधी के बहुत  
ही नजदीक थे। अगर स्क्रिप्ट के बारे में  
उन्हें भी कनसल्ट किया जाये और  
उनकी भी राय ली जाय, तो बहुत अच्छा  
रहेगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय एग्रीमेंट  
की कापी सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दें, तो  
जो भी मिस-ग्रंडरस्टैंडिंगज हैं वे दूर हो  
जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीमेंट की  
कापी के साथ ही अगर स्क्रिप्ट की कापी  
भी प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है, तो मंत्री  
महोदय उसे भी प्रस्तुत कर दें।

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur):** One who understands Gandhiji and his values and ideals can very well produce a film on him if he has got such an idea to produce a film. There are reasons to believe that Mr. Attenborough can do this work, as the hon. Minister has so well explained. But the point is that the the Government is going to spend Rs. 5 crores on this. May I know whether five crore people in this country will be able to understand it because of the language problem? Was this considered when you decided to give this task to Mr. Attenborough?

I would also like to know whether the Government has received protests from the Indian film makers against this decision to participate in the production of an Indo-British film on the life of Gandhiji, and if so, the salient points of the protest.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी को मैं सबसे  
बड़ा साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी मानता था  
और दूसरे उन्होंने देश भर में देशभक्ति

की उत्कट भावना पैदा की । इसलिए मैं जरूर चाहूंगा कि इन दो बातों का निर्वाह किसी भी फिल्म में जरूर किया जाए । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो दो आस्पेक्ट हैं उनकी लाइफ के, उसके बारे में फिल्म में कोई चर्चा, यथेष्ट चर्चा है या नहीं ?

ठीक ही कहा गया है कि गांधी जी के साथ काम करने वाले, उनके दर्शन में विश्वास करने वाले भले ही बाद में दूसरे रास्ते पर चले गए हों, जैसा कि आचार्य बिनोबा भावे हैं, आचार्य कृपलानी हैं, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी थे, मौलाना आजाद थे और डा० पट्टाभि सीतारमैया थे—यह सारे लोग उनके सहयोगी थे । प्यारेलाल जी तो उनके सहयोगी थे ही । तो इन लोगों से कोई राय, विचार विमर्श इस वृत्त चित्र के निर्माण के सिलसिले में किया गया है या नहीं । पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का जिक्र किया गया ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: None of those whom you have mentioned are alive today.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They were alive when the earlier film was being made, and he mentioned the name of Pandit Nehru.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Acharya Kripalani and Pyare Lal are alive.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह फिल्म बनाने का काम बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त फोरम फार बेटर फिल्मस जो संस्था है, उसके जो बड़े बड़े निर्माता हैं उन लोगों से इसके बारे में कोई राय ली गई ? अगर ली गई तो क्या उनकी राय आपको मिली ? इसमें

बहुत सारे लोग हैं, मैं समय की कमी की वजह से नाम नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you a Gandhian or a Marxian?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am a Marxist, I am not a Gandhian.

लेकिन हमने उनके साथ काम किया है, उनको हम सबसे बड़ा साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी और देशभक्ति की उत्कट भावना वाला मानते थे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a Marxist and you are not a Gandhian. Anyhow, you are interested in the film on Gandhiji.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि इस फिल्म को अंतिम रूप देने के सिलसिले में प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का भी इंटरव्यू लिया जाने वाला है ? यह चर्चा चल रही है कि उनका इंटरव्यू लिया जाएगा ताकि गांधी जी के साथ-साथ इनका सारी दुनिया में प्रचार हो जाए ।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजुराहो): उनके प्रचार की कोई कमी नहीं है । वे बगैर प्रचार के जन-जन के दिल में समाई हुई हैं । उनके लिए इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am asking whether there is any possibility of taking interview of Smt. Indira Gandhi regarding this film.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि इन लोगों ने गांधी जी को नहीं देखा है और इसीलिए गांधी जी की आवश्यकता हम लोगों को अधिक है । मैं कहता हूँ कि जब पहली बार हमने बचपन में रामलीला देखी थी तो हम इसी उद्देश्य से देखने गए थे कि जैसी राम लीला में फोटो होगी वैसे ही भगवान होंगे । इसलिए महात्मा गांधी की जब चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें इतने हल्के-फुल्के ढंग से इस चीज को नहीं

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

लेना चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि सरकार जो चाहेगी, मनवालेगी और हम लोग चाहे इस पक्ष के हो या उस पक्ष के, विरोध करना चाहेंगे तब भी इस 20 साल की दिमाग की उपज को एक दिन में तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है। साठे जी के जमाने में यह मामला हो रहा है, इसीलिए उसके साथ नेक-नामी और बदनामी, दोनों के हकदार साठे जी ही होंगे। इसलिए हम लोगों की और साठे जी की यह ड्यूटी है कि दोनों पक्ष के लोग अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को समझकर मामले को उठाएं। जहां तक हमने सुना है कि विदेशों के आदमी भी महात्मा गांधी के मामले में उनके भक्त हो सकते हैं। हम लोग अरविंदो आश्रम गए थे, वहां हमने माताजी को देखा था, माताजी विदेश की ही थीं। लेकिन जब आप इस फिल्म को प्रोड्यूस कीजिएगा, चेहरे और बोलचाल को प्रोड्यूस कीजिएगा, एक्शन को प्रोड्यूस कीजिएगा, हम लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं और अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोल भी सकते हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ उनके हाव-भाव, उनके बोलने का तरीका, इंप्रेसिव होगा या नहीं, इस सारी चीज को देखने की जरूरत है।

साठे जी सबसे बड़ी गलती तो शुरु में ही हो गई है। अब उस गलती को सुधार सकते हैं। आपने कहा है कि आपने 20-30 साल में उनको तीन करोड़ रुपया दिया और...

श्री बसंत साठे : अभी तो कुछ नहीं दिया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसको आप देंगे, लेकिन इतना फायनेंस जो भारत सरकार कर रही है यदि भारत सरकार अपने देश के किसी प्रोड्यूसर को प्रोत्साहित करती तो ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि कोई भी प्रोड्यूसर नहीं मिलता हमारे पास बहुत से लोग राजेन्द्रबाबू की फिल्म के लिए आते हैं बिहार के काफी लोग आते हैं शिवेन्द्र सिंहा ने भी कहा कि हम लोगों को बना दीजिए। मैं सरकार से इतना ही आग्रह करूंगा

कि आपने सब लोगों का नाम लिया अब्दुल गफ्फान खान, जिनको फंटियर गांधी कहा जाता है, उनका भी नाम लिया और भी कई लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि गांधियन हैं---गांधियन हैं तो मैंने हंसते हुए कहा कि आप इंदिरा गांधियन हो सकते हैं, इस ओर साठे जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे बस इतना ही कहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी को जो मूल आत्मा है वह हमेशा चित्रित होती रहे यह आपको और हम सब को देखना है आप इसको पब्लिक प्रोपर्टी न बनाइए। आप इसको सभा के पटल पर मत रखिए, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब लोगों को मिलकर इस संबंध में देखना चाहिए। एक्टर के संबंध में कहा गया तो साठे जी हमको जानकारी मिली है कि जिस प्रोड्यूसर को आपने अपनी फिल्म को बनाने के लिए दिया है उन्होंने आज तक एक फिल्म बनाई है और वह फिल्म भी फ्लाप हो गई है। वे फोटोग्राफर है। आर्टिस्ट जो है वे उतरे और महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम देश विदेश में जाए। महात्मा गांधी विदेशों की भी प्रोपर्टी है और महात्मा गांधी पर विदेशियों का भी अधिकार है लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में महात्मा गांधी जी का सही रूप किस ढंग से चित्रित किया जाएगा, इसका वे जवाब दें और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है उन का जो रूप हो वह सही रूप से चित्रित किया जाए, इस बात को मंत्री जी देखें।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Most of the questions that have been raised were, in fact, dealt with by me in my detailed reply. But I entirely agree with my friend, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, and Mr. Ramavatar Shastri that adequate care...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh Bahadur also.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** ... and Mr. Harikesh Bahadur; Shri Ramavatar Shastri because he has worked with Gandhi, and Shri Harikesh Bahadur and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan because they have never seen him. From both these angles, it is very important that adequate care must be taken throughout the making of the film to see that it reflects the life of Gandhi in its true spirit and conveys his real message.

As far as India is concerned, there is going to be a Hindi version of this film. Therefore, it will be available for Indians. But, as I said initially, this is an international film, mainly for the audience outside the country, in the world. If the film were not to be made on Gandhi this time, people in India would not be much losers. But because he has felt, and people outside have been feeling, as I have quoted from some of the references, that Gandhi's message is very relevant today for the world, he is keen to produce this. In that spirit, therefore, it will be there, and all care will be taken, I can assure the hon. Members. Very great names have been mentioned like Acharya Vinobha Bhave and others....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Panditji also.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Panditji was associated with this; he was a member of the Cabinet when this decision was taken.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** Do something about the appearance of Gandhi. The photo looks like that of the Minister of Agriculture.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I can assure you that they will take that care; that anxiety is there for the producer.

Now, a question was asked whether Gandhiji, image as a fighter against imperialism and as the champion of the downtrodden, whether that right image has been kept or not. I just quote one of his...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** A Marxian question!

GMGIPND—Job III—2612 LS—12-1-81—890.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** On page 72 of the script, this is what Gandhiji, while addressing the Indian National Congress, says. He has quoted his speech. This is what Gandhiji says:

Illiterate they may be, but they are not blind. They see no reason to give their loyalty to rich and powerful men who simply want to take over the role of the British in the name of freedom."

Continuing, he says :

"This Congress tells the world it represents India. My brothers, India is 700,000 villages...."

This was before Partition.

".....not a few hundred lawyers in Delhi and Bombay. Until we stand in the fields with the millions who toil each day under the hot sun—we will not represent India—nor will we ever be able to challenge the British as one nation."

It is such things from his lips which are there throughout in this Film which is the real message of the life of Gandhiji. I am sure, Panditji might recall the speech of Mahatma Gandhi to the Indian National Congress.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** He did not want Partition. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I am not talking about partition.

So, Sir, I think I have done. I am hopeful and confident that all the Members in this House including the Opposition must have been satisfied that their apprehensions, however, remote, have now been removed.

I am sure there will be no opposition to this Film anywhere in the country.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday the 1st December.

19.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 1, 1980 (Agrahayana 10, 1902 (Saka)*