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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 27, 1981/Chaitra 6, 1903
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बम्बई में कर-अपवंचन करने वाली नकली
फर्मों का पता लगाया जाना

*556. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में बम्बई में
कुछ ऐसी नकली फर्मों का पता लगाया है
जो कर-अपवंचन कर रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या
है;

(ग) इन फर्मों द्वारा चोरी से बचाई
गई करों की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन फर्मों के खिलाफ
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes.
Sir. Recent searches made by the In-
telligence Wing of the Income-tax
Department at Bombay, *prima facie*,
indicate the creation of some bogus
firms in Bombay for the purpose of
tax evasion.

(b) to (d). The matter is still under
investigation and appropriate action
will be taken against the concerned
persons in accordance with law. In
view of this, it will not be desirable to
give detailed information at this stage.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष जी, अगर
यही बात थी तो आपने स्वीकार क्यों किया,
इस संबंध में कुछ तो जवाब आपसे जरूर
चाहेंगे। इनके जवाब का मतलब यह है
कि ये बताने की स्थिति में नहीं है,
तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्थिति में हो सकते
हैं, लेकिन शायद फायदा न हो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: लेकिन बताना
नहीं चाहते हैं। खैर, चलिए मैं इसी में
से पूछता हूँ, अगर कुछ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हां, इसी में से निकाल
लेते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If
the answer is given then Special
Bearer Bonds will not be purchased.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: वह भी मैं पूछने
वाला हूँ। इन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि
कर को पचाने वाली, टैक्स को पचाने
वाली फर्म हैं, इसको आपने मान लिया है,
तो कम से कम इतना तो आप जरूर बता
सकते हैं कि इनकी संख्या कितनी है और
इन लोगों ने कितने कर को पचाया है?
टोटल तो आप बता सकते हैं। इन दोनों
बातों की जानकारी आप जरूर दोजिए,
ताकि लोगों का मानूम हो कि इस तरह के
लोग हमारे देश में हैं और आपका प्रश्न
पाते हैं या नहीं?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया: माननीय
सदस्य ने जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछे हैं उन के
संबंध में जितनी जानकारी इस समय उप-
लब्ध है, वह देने में हमको कोई एतराज
नहीं है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता
हूँ कि आपने कहा कि यह क्यों स्वीकार कर
लया—शासन कांड बात छिपाना नहीं
चाहती है और जनहित को दृष्टि से भी यह
आवश्यक है। यदि इस प्रकार की नकली
फर्मों के जालसाज को पकड़ा गया है
भाण्डाफोड़ हुआ है, तो हम खुद चाहेंगे कि

इस प्रकार की जानकारी देश में लोगों को मालूम हो और इससे लोग सावधान रह सकें।

आपने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो रहा है, यह फरवरी, 1981 की घटना है तथा इसमें बहुत थोड़ा समय हुआ है। जिस प्रकार के कसेज हैं, उस लिहाज से पूरी जांच करने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा। शीघ्रता से इसमें जांच हो रही है। सब नकली काम हुए हैं, बांगस-बिजनसे, बांगस-ट्रॉडिंग - एक्टिविटीज, बांगस - केश-, बैलेस, बांगस-एडवॉसिंग आफ लान्स और बांगस-कन्सर्न—इन सब की जांच करने में स्वाभाविक है कि समय लगेगा। लेकिन आपने जो संख्या पूछी है, उसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की 150 बांगस-फर्मस हैं, जितनी कि अभी तक जांच पड़ताल के दौरान जानकारी मिली है। उसके आधार पर मैं आपके सामने यह संख्या रखना चाहता हूँ, जो कि 150 है। चूँकि अभी इन्वेस्टीगेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए एग्जाउट वतान की स्थिति में हम आज नहीं हैं। इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा। इस बात में माननीय शास्त्री जी भी सहमत होंगे, यदि एसी कांड जानकारी सदन के सामने आ जाए, जिसमें कि उनको अद्विचल लाभ मिल सके, इस बात को आप भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जितनी जानकारी उपलब्ध थी, वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कर छिपाने वाले कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है?

(स) क्या इन लोगों में से किसी ने या कुछ व्यक्तियों के समूह ने वीयरर-बाण्ड खरीदा है, आपके यह बताने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है?

प्रो. मधु बंडवते: स्पेशल वीयरर-बाण्ड

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: हाँ, जो अभी अभी जारी हुआ है।

प्रो. मधु बंडवते: आरंभ नहीं
अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर कुछ बता देंगे तो आप पकड़ लेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, Mr. Shastri knows the law on the subject. Therefore, no answer can be given in respect of his second question. Investigations are going on and it was only in February that this was discovered.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Has anybody been arrested?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain the procedure then you will appreciate the position better. First of all immediately after a search is made within ninety days the Income Tax Officer has to make a preliminary assessment and then say this is the amount due. On that there is an appeal and there are procedures. Even that ninety days period is not over. It is only after that we will take initial steps.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if these tax evaders during investigation admit that they have evaded tax and they say we have invested the money in the Bearer Bonds and this is the Certificate will you drop the investigation or still continue with the investigation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is totally denied, Sir. In fact, the hon. Member does not even know what the case is. I will try to explain for the information of the House what the case is. Certain tax consultants and sometimes some consulting auditors had created some bogus firms and distributed the income, as if these bogus firms existed and then got them transferred—that is converted the black-money into white, through those bogus firms. So, the question of their declaring anywhere, or saying that they want to buy Bearer Bonds does not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इस को किसी और डेटे के लिये ट्रांसफर करवा दीजिये।

अधक महोदय : आप फिर पूछ लेना, हम तो यहां बैठे हैं, कौनसा चले गये हैं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why only Bombay is selected, Sir?

SHRI NIREN GHOSE: He wants 'Delhi'.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Discovery of gold bearing rocks in Tuensang, Nagaland

557 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold bearing rocks have been discovered in Tuensang District of Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether the viability for commercial mining has been ascertained; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Traces of gold have been recorded in Ophiolitic rocks in Tuensang and Phek districts of Nagaland by the State Directorate of Mining, Government of Nagaland.

Since the work is still in progress and so far the information on the occurrence of gold in Nagaland is that it is of only academic importance, the question of viability of commercial mining does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister is a Professor and an Academician. That is why he said that it is of academic importance. I want to know exactly what he actually means by 'Academic importance'—whether it can be exploited even to some extent. This I would like to know.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: When I said 'Academic importance' what I meant is this: There are various analysis to be made; there are laboratory tests to be conducted they have to make geo-physical and geo-chemical studies. Then only they

can arrive at some definite conclusion whether any indications of gold are there or not. But if we want to make it economically viable, the question of gold to be recovered from the Gold Mine must be such that it becomes viable. If it is not economically viable, there is no use of going in for it. Normally, Sir if we get 8 grammes of gold in respect of one tonnes of ore, we can say generally that it is economically viable. That we can say at the present level of international gold prices. But if we find that it is not even one gramme per tonne, it is only of academic interest; although we can say that gold exists it is not something which is economically viable.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Sanjiv Sarkar of Jadhavpur University has made certain investigations and he has stated that this is available in Manipur, Arunachal, Nagaland, bordering Burma and so on, I want to know from the Minister about this.

Burma is a friendly country; may I know whether he has informed them, whether he has given this information to Burma, and may I know whether they are also exploiting the same? If not, may I know whether on our side a complete investigation would be done or not?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We have taken various steps in regard to this investigation and if the Hon. Member is interested in knowing the details, I can give him some information about this, in regard to Tuensang district of Nagaland. The Geological Survey of India has got a programme of work during the current season to cover an area of 450 Sq. K. M. in this Tuensang district. The Geological Survey of India has also got a programme of systematic geological mapping covering 820 Sq. KM. during the current field season. Also, I have indicated in my main reply that there are some Ophiolitic rocks which exist there. These ranges of rocks start right from Ladakh, go *via* Pakistan, extend to Nagaland, Manipur, Burma and then

via Tibet this goes up to China also. In this belt, apart from gold there are possibilities of many other important minerals. All these things require detailed study and exploitation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपको माइनिंग-इन्टरैस्ट तो नहीं चाहिए, रंडडी जी?

Exploration for Location of chromite reserves in Karnataka

*558. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried exploration for the location of Chromite reserves in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the results of exploration and the place where it has been carried out?

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

(b) The Geological Survey of India have carried out exploration for chromite in Hassan and Mysore districts of Karnataka and at present is continuing its investigation at Bhaktarhalli block in Hassan district. In addition, reconnaissance surveys for locating chromite bodies in a few more localities in Hassan and Chikmagalur district are also proposed. As a result of exploration carried out so far, a total reserve of 1.235 million tonnes of Chromite of all grades has been estimated in Karnataka which includes 0.019 million tonnes from the localities in Arsikere Taluk, 1.047 million tonnes from Chenarayapatna Taluk and 0.101 million tonnes from Holenarsipur Taluk in Hassan District and 0.068 million tonnes from Doddakanya, Doddakatur, Talur and other area in Mysore District.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: May I know from the hon. Minister the steps taken regarding the promotion of mineral-based industries in the State? I want to know particularly the

steps taken for the development of roads in that area.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is a very general question and the hon. Member knows what is the allocation made for the various projects in the Sixth Plan period.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: I do not think that the exploration work has been confined to chromite mineral only. May I know from the hon. Minister which are the places in Karnataka where the Geological Survey of India has got a time-bound programme for exploration of essential minerals such as gold, diamond, potash, etc.?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as gold is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that practically the entire gold which we are now having are from Kolar Gold mines and the Hatti Gold mines which are located in Karnataka. We have also undertaken the exploration work in certain other areas and also we have undertaken the extension of the Kolar gold belt. In regard to other minerals, I have no information readily available with me.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, Chromite is no less than the black gold of the country and it is a very precious mineral and its availability in the country is very limited. Will the hon. Minister kindly consider a proposal for exploiting this mineral through public sector units and not through the private sector only?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are expanding the public sector in this field gradually.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, that is, as a result of exploration carried out so far, a total reserve of 1.235 million tonnes of chromite of all grades has been estimated in Karnataka, may I know from the hon. Minister whether a survey has been conducted in Chikmagalur, Chitaldurg

and Tumkur districts and also in Hassan and Mysore Districts? If a survey has been conducted in these districts, will the Minister kindly give the estimated availability of this mineral in these places?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as Chitaldurg, Chikmagalur and Tumkur districts are concerned, I have given the indications. In so far as the figure 1.235 million tonnes is concerned, I may state that this is mainly from the Hassan and Mysore districts. In other districts a survey has not been undertaken so far because detailed studies are still going on.

Setting up of units for producing stainless sheets

*559. **SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up units to produce stainless steel sheets to save foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In order to meet the gap between the demand and availability of stainless steel sheets, all-out efforts are being directed towards commissioning the Salem Steel Project on schedule. With this commissioning, imports of cold rolled sheets will be reduced considerably and imports will instead be not rolled materials only. Additionally, schemes for modernisation/expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur etc. are under active consideration of Government which, coupled with the diversification already allowed to cold rolling units in the private sector, will result in further reduction of imports, both of cold rolled and hot rolled materials.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: What is the quantity of stainless steel sheets purchased from foreign countries

last year and how does the Government propose to meet the requirements of stainless steel in the country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the total import for 1979-80 is concerned, it was 34942 tonnes; in the current year, upto December, 1980, it has been reduced to some extent, 4454 tonnes. In regard to the question of meeting the demands, we are, on the one hand, trying to augment the domestic availability and if we cannot meet the domestic demand fully from our indigenous production and it is not possible to do that immediately, we have to do so by import.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Since stainless steel is a by-product from charge chrome plant and is a labour intensive industry, being a critical item for defence, space, missiles, rockets, etc. and the need is maximum, when will the charge chrome plant at Keonjhar, Orissa be commissioned or the work will commence?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as I recollect the Letter of Intent for the Orissa was issued on 20th April, 1979 and it takes roughly 36 to 37 months to complete the project.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his answer has stated that schemes for modernization/expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur etc. are under consideration. I would like to know, when the consideration stage will be passed and decision taken for expansion and modernization of the Alloy Steel Plant and what will be the production figure after expansion and modernization?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As the hon. Member is aware, are considering the expansion and modernization programme of the Alloy Steel Plant in two phases. So far as the first phase, the consideration stage, is concerned, it is over and the implementation stage is going on. The production capacity will go up from 100,000 tonnes

to 160,000 tonnes and it is excepted that it will be completed by June, 1981.

So far as the second stage of expansion is concerned, it is still under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

Increase in Frequency of Delhi-Bhubaneswar direct flight

*560, SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether in view of the fact that more and more foreign tourists are being a stop at Bhubaneswar for the have considered the desirability of increasing the frequency of Delhi-Bhubaneswar direct flight and also creating a stop at Bhubaneswar for the Calcutta-Madras flight:

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study into the matter; and

(c) the findings of such a study and by what time these flights will be commissioned?

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

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

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is fact or not that as a result of introduction of the direct flight from Delhi to Bhubaneswar, the tourist traffic, international as well as domestic, has increased to Orissa. Secondly, is there any further scope for increasing the tourist traffic to Orissa as a result of introduction of more flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The total load factor between

Delhi and Bhubaneswar in the month of January and February was between 36 per cent and 41 per cent. That includes the tourists' traffic also. Thus, the load factor or the traffic factor between Delhi and Bhubaneswar is not enough to justify the increase of frequency of the flight between Delhi and Bhubaneswar. However, I would like to assure the hon member that if the load factor improves in future, this question will be considered.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I asked something and got a tangent reply. I wanted to know whether the tourist traffic to Orissa, international and domestic, has increased as a result of the direct flight, but I did not get answer.

I would like to know Sir, since Orissa is rich in beauties of nature and man's aesthetic achievements in the form of archaeological and historical monuments and the total number of monuments in Orissa are more than the total number of monuments in the entire country in the form of Black Pagoda at Konarak, the Jagannath Temple, Dhauligiri, Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri, Chilka Bird Sanctuary and then the 84 hot springs in Deulajhri in Athmallik subdivision and Tikerpara area and Sir, when Government itself wants to promote wild life, tourism, cultural tourism and social tourism, and since tourism is also conducive to growth of commerce and industry and trade, what steps will Government take to connect Bhubaneswar with Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad so as to increase the tourists traffic and thereby justify the load factor which the Minister was saying in his reply is not enough?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, the question was regarding load factor or the occupancy of seats between Delhi and Bhubaneswar. So far as the seat factor Bhubaneswar, Bombay and Madras is concerned, that has not been worked out because there is no flight between Bhubaneswar, Madras and Bombay.

News-item captioned "Indian Monkeys to U.S.S.R."

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*563. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 4th January, 1981 under the caption "Indian Monkeys for USSR."

(b) whether it is also a fact that on reports from ecologists, a ban was imposed on export of monkeys to foreign countries, if so, the reasons for revoking the ban now;

(c) the names and status of Soviet delegation and their Indian counterparts who signed the agreement for export of monkeys to USSR and their annual export and its adverse effect on their fast depleting population and steps taken to protect their extinction; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to re-impose the ban on export of monkeys; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A ban was imposed on export of monkeys in November 1977 and there is no proposal to revoke this ban.

(c) No agreement was concluded for export of monkeys to the USSR.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that no agreement was concluded for the export of monkeys to the USSR, the presumption is that there was a discussion on this monkeys business, money export.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't treat the subject like monkeys business.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I would like to know whether it came up for discussion by the two countries when Chairman Brezhnev visited India or at any other time? And if there was a ban, what was the reason for this ban?

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, there is no monkey business in this matter, I can assure the hon. Member. But regarding the discussions when the two parties discuss all kinds of things are discussed, but the ban on the monkeys remained

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, I put a specific question, what are the reasons for banning the export of monkeys?

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, there was lot of resentment from the public against export of monkeys and as we know in this country we have a special respect and regard for the monkeys, therefore for sentimental reasons we had to do it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that recently as there is ban on export of monkeys, these monkeys are being smuggled into neighbouring States like Bangladesh and Pakistan. From there, they will be sent to the United States, where some experiments are conducted.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: I am sorry to say that I have no such information, nor have I any interest in their smuggling or experiments.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Is it a fact that the word 'monkey' often includes ape, langurs and baboons? Does the ban also pertain to ape and langurs, because some of the animals have been sent there for experimenting, for medical purposes i.e. to United Kingdom USSR and United States for experiments. We would like to know the clear position on this from the Minister.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN:

After the ban was imposed, there have been no export of monkeys of any sort.

श्री चतुर्गुप्त: यहाँ पर बन्दरों के स्मगलिंग या निर्यात की बात कही गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उनकी उपयोगिता के बारे में सोचा है। है।

श्री खुशीच आलम खान : हमने न निर्यात का सोचा है, न स्मगलिंग का सोचा है। जो स्मगल करते हैं, वे जानते।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

He has not given the reason. I do not know why the Russians have special love and affection for Indian monkeys. However, I would like to ask one question with reference to the ban. And the question is: whether it is not a fact that the immediate reason to ban the export of monkeys was that the monkeys exported to the United States were being secretly used by the American defence authorities to stave off the effect of radiation of atom bombs; and if so, whether a condition has been imposed in the trade agreement between 1981 and 1985, with the Russians. If not, why not and why is there a special treatment for the Russians?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: My colleague has already explained that it is a banned item. And, therefore, we explained our position that we are not in a position to export monkeys to USSR. As to the question why they are taking place, it is known to the hon. Member that mainly, these are taken for medical experiments—and sometimes to serve zoological interests—but mainly for medical experiments.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Can the US utilise these monkeys for these purposes? That is the main point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

When I have put a ban on exports, there is no question of discussion all these things. I am not exporting at all.

Improvement in Civil Aviation during Sixth plan period

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*564. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:**

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

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

(a) whether any plan outlay has been provided by Government to improve the Civil Aviation in the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of new cities which are likely to be brought on the air map of India during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) Following new places have recently been brought on the air map. Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Rupsi, Barapani, Tezu and the following are proposed to be brought on the air map. passighat, Along, Zero, Daparijo; Cooch-Bihar, Itanagar, Aizwal, Sadiya and Gangtok. Apart from these, a new aerodrome is likely to be developed in Calicut in Kerala State.

(c) Rs. 153.50 crores.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में उन स्थानों की सूची दी है, जिन्हें भारत के विमान-सेवा मानचित्र में शामिल किये जाने, या जहाँ पर एयर-पोर्ट बनाने, की योजना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में उन स्थानों को वरीयता देने का आधार तथा मापदंड क्या है: क्या यह कन्सिडर किया गया है कि वहाँ टूरिस्ट्स का आना-जाना ज्यादा था, या वहाँ आवागमन की दिक्कतें थी, या उनके बारे में राजनीतिक दबाव था, या

किसी प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति की वजह से ऐसा किया गया है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जगहों पर देश-विदेश से ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स जाते हैं, क्या उनके बारे में भी विशेष रूप से विचार किया गया है।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): इस तरह की जगहों पर विचार करने के दो कारण हैं। एक तो वहाँ हवाई जहाज से आने-जाने वालों का पोटेंशियल कितना है, कितने लोग आ-जा सकते हैं, और दूसरा कारण इंडियन एयरलाइन्स एसस करके बताती है, उसके आधार पर हम उसका डेवलप करते हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: क्या मंत्री महादय इस पर विचार करेंगे कि आगरा एक टूरिस्ट केन्द्र है और वहाँ विदेशों से भी काफी लोग आते हैं, वहाँ आर्मी का एयरपोर्ट है, डिफेंस विभाग के पास है इसलिये वहाँ ट्रांफिक की बहुत दिक्कत है। पहले भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस तरह का प्रस्ताव किया था, सुभाष सरकार के पास भेजा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह का सुभाष उनके पास आया था तो उसमें क्या उल्लेख है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पहले भी उसके सर्वे की चर्चा आई थी। उत्तर प्रदेश के टूरिज्म विभाग ने उस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को आग्रह किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस पर कोई विचार हो रहा है या आगे किया जायेगा? आगरा एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा ऐतिहासिक ताजमहल वहाँ पर है और उसे देखने के लिये दुनिया के लोग वहाँ पर आते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर लोगों को सही मायनों में पहुँचने की पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप चाटर्ड प्लेन को वहाँ जाने की अनुमति प्रदान करेंगे क्योंकि दिल्ली का ट्रांफिक जाम रहता है? क्या आप इस बारे में विचार करेंगे कि ऐसी सुविधा चाटर्ड प्लेन को मिल सके जिससे वह लैंडिंग वहाँ पर कर सके?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: केवल आगरा ही एक ऐसा एयरपोर्ट नहीं है जहाँ कि हमारे इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के हवाई जहाज उतरते हैं, बल्कि इसके अलावा भी कई एयरोड्रोम्स ऐसे हैं जो डिफेंस विभाग के कंट्रोल में हैं। जहाँ तक आगरा में पैसेन्जर्स के लिए सुविधा का सवाल है, कुछ सुविधाएँ तो हमने बढ़ाई हैं और आगरा जाने में इस वक्त हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्रांफिक आगरा का है उस का हम इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से मौजूदा एयरपोर्ट के जरिये ही मीट कर सकते हैं।

श्री अशोक गहलोत : अभी माननीय मंत्री महादय ने यह बताया है कि कुछ क्राइटीरिया हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत नये शहरों को इन्कलूड किया है।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस क्राइटीरिया के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के कोटा और जैसलमेर जैसे शहर भी आते हैं या नहीं जिससे वहाँ एयरोड्रम दिये जा सकें। इसके अलावा जोधपुर राजस्थान का एक मशहूर शहर है, उसमें लम्बे अर्से से एयर सर्विस चल रही थी, जनता सरकार के जमाने में उसे बन्द कर दिया गया था। अभी मंत्री महादय ने 4 महीने पहले ही उसे पुनः शुरू किया है। जब हमने उनसे मुलाकात की थी तो उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि जल्दी ही इसको रेगुलर वर देंगे। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक इसको रेगुलर करने जा रहे हैं?

1976 में इस विभाग के मंत्री महादय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जोधपुर शहर को जल्दी ही बोइंग सर्विस से जोड़ देंगे, उसके बाद सर्विस बन्द हो गई थी, अब आपने पुनः शुरू की है, तो क्या आप इसे बोइंग सर्विस से भी जोड़ने जा रहे हैं?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जोधपुर के महत्व और वहाँ के ट्रांफिक के महत्व को देखते हुए हमने हाल ही में एयरलाइन्स की

सर्विस वहां इन्ट्रोड्यूस की है। वहां इसकी फ्रिक्वेंसी और बढ़ सकती है या नहीं, जैसे मैंने अपने भाषण में भी बताया था कि यह डिपेंड करता है कि वहां कितने लोग जाने-आने वाले हैं। अभी हम उसको स्टडी कर के देख रहे हैं और अगर लोड फैक्टर जस्टीफाई करेगा कि हमारी फ्रिक्वेंसी वहां बढ़नी चाहिये तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। जहां तक बाइंग सर्विस देने का सवाल है माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि हर एयरपोर्ट पर बाइंग सर्विस नहीं दे सकते हैं, जब तक कि वह एयरपोर्ट बाइंग सर्विस के लायक न हो और इसके लिये हमारे पास बाइंग एयरक्राफ्ट भी होने चाहिये। मैं देखूंगा, अगर जोधपुर का एयरपोर्ट बाइंग के लायक है तो इस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन यह इस पर भी डिपेंड करता है कि हमारे पास बाइंग कितने हैं ?

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: May I know from the hon Minister the criterion on which the cities are brought on the air map of the country? Is the Government aware that Cuddapah City with a population of 1,20,000 people is developing fast and is centrally situated between Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad. There is already an aerodrome established some 20 years back. May I know whether Cuddapah City will be brought on the air map?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no such proposal.

गुजरात में हथकरघा उद्योग का विकास

*565. श्री छीतूभाई गांधी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह दत्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई गई है अथवा बनाए जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है और गुजरात के हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास पर अनुमानित कितनी धनराशि खर्च

की जाएगी और इससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) ये योजनाएँ कब और किन स्थानों पर शुरू की जायेंगी और उनका व्यय क्या है?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The handloom industry in Gujarat is being helped under the various centrally sponsored schemes in the handloom sector. Besides, the Government of Gujarat have their own schemes under the State plan.

(b) The list of schemes and the financial assistance given from the Centre for the centrally sponsored schemes are given in the Annexure.

According to information furnished by Government of Gujarat a special package scheme for handloom cooperatives is being implemented. This includes financial assistance to handloom weavers cooperatives, share capital loan, managerial subsidy, modern tools and equipments, workshed godowns, dyeing facilities working capital through banks, reserve fund subsidy, stipend to trainees, education tour to weavers etc. The intensive development project is meant for the development of the looms outside the cooperative sector and it has covered in all 3500 looms upto March 1981.

There is also a scheme for setting up a separate institute of handloom technology in Gujarat for providing higher certificate course in handloom weaving and printing. Estimated expenditure during 1980-81 for all the schemes is expected to be Rs. 63.50 lakhs. The number of persons likely to be benefited out of all these schemes will be 10,000 weavers under the package scheme, 3500 under intensive development schemes and 40 wea-

vers in one batch under the institute schemes.

(c) The package schemes is intended for the entire state and intensive pro-

ject covers Ahmedabad, Surendra nagar, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Amreli, Bhavnagar districts.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial assistance released from 1976-77 upto 25-3-1981 (In Rs. lakhs)	
		Gujarat State.	All States.
1	Share capital loan assistance to primary weavers societies	4.70	986.06
2	Share capital assistance to State Apex Societies.	17.00	1344.00
3	Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations.	25.00	783.00
4	Assistance for preloom, postloom processing facilities. . . . .	..	871.09
5	Managerial subsidy to weavers societies.	1.00	75.00
6	Assistance for modernisation/renovation.	3.00	100.00
7	Export oriented production projects	32.05	568.00
Total :		82.75	4727.1

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में हथकरघा उद्योग से सब से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। मैंने गुजरात के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा था उस का मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से पता चलता है कि जो योजना हथकरघा उद्योग की गुजरात में लागू की गई है उस में से ज्यादातर गुजरात के जिला हंडक्वार्टर्स जो हैं वहां लागू की गई है और वहां कोई न कोई उद्योग एस्टीब्लिश किया गया है। वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। लेकिन गुजरात का जो देहाती विस्तार है, जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है वहां बेरोजगारों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है उसका जो विस्तार है वहां के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए हथकरघा उद्योग लगाने की कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की जायेगी या नहीं? अगर की जायेगी तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The schemes are sponsored by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government and it is the function and responsibility of the State Government to organise the various schemes in various places according to their requirements and therefore this will have to be taken up with the State Government for necessary action.

श्री छोटू भाई गामित: अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कोई ऐसी सूचना देगी कि हथकरघा उद्योग ज्यादा से ज्यादा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अंदर लगाया जाय और जो सहकारी समितियों की और से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में हथकरघा उद्योग लागू किए जाएंगे उन को किसी प्रकार की रिदायत देने के बारे में भारत सरकार गुजरात सरकार को कोई सूचना देगी?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
This is a suggestion for consideration.

श्री नरसिंह म्कवाना: गुजरात में करीबन 40 हजार तक परिवार हथकरघा का काम करते हैं। उस के अन्दर ज्यादातर को पूरा वेतन नहीं मिलता है और ज्यादातर ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की सीमा रेखा के नीचे का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। तो उनका पूर्ण रोजगार मिलने के लिए सरकार कोई इंतजाम करना चाहती है या नहीं? आज तो सारा परिवार काम करता है तब भी उसका दस रुपये रोजाना भी नहीं मिलता। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार इस हथकरघा योजना में कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहती है या नहीं?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
The Central Government has sponsored various schemes for the benefit of the weavers in the State and gives very generous and liberal grants as also matching grants and some of the schemes have already been implemented. If you like, I would read them out for the benefit of the hon. Member.

SHRI A. NEELALOLITHADASAN NADAR: I want to know whether the Government is aware of the problems faced by the handloom industry today, because of the high prices of yarn and the difficulties in getting yarn and the accumulation of stock. Has this problem been brought before the Government of India by the Government of Kerala and the people's representatives of Kerala, and if so what action has been taken by the Government of India in this respect?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
This is a specific question about Gujarat. If you like, I will give an answer. Otherwise, I will not answer.

श्री मोती भाई आर चांधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल के जबाब को देखने से पता चलता है कि असिस्टेंस फर प्रीलम, पोस्टलम प्रोसेसिंग फैसिलिटीज के अन्तर्गत सारे देश के लिए 871 लाख 9 हजार रूपया दिया गया है और गुजरात को एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। तो ऐसा क्यों है?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
Various schemes have been introduced

in Gujarat. We have given Rs. 4.70 lakhs to Gujarat from the year 1976-77 to 26th March, 1981, as against Rs. 9.86 lakhs for the country as a whole.

We have given to Gujarat a share capital assistance of Rs. 17 lakhs as against Rs. 1,344 lakhs for the country as a whole.

Share capital assistance given for the State Handloom development in Gujarat is Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 783 lakhs to the rest of the country. Assistance for the pre-loom and post-loom processing is also being given.

Managerial subsidy is being given.

श्री मोती भाई आर. चांधरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 871,09 लाख रूपए जो सारे देश में दिए गए हैं उसमें से गुजरात को क्यों नहीं दिया गया?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
Managerial subsidy is being given I said.

श्री मोती भाई आर. चांधरी: अब तक क्यों नहीं दिए गए ?

श्री सुशील आर्लस खान: जहाँ जहाँ से पहले मांग आई उनको वैसे वैसे दिया है।

Memorandum from South Indians of Doha for Trivandrum-Doha Air Service

*568. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government had received a mass memorandum from the South Indians of Doha for starting a Trivandrum-Doha Air Service;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum;

(c) the details of action already taken by the Government on the memorandum; and

(d) the details of action Government propose to take in future?

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

(b) On behalf of the people of Kerala working in Qatar the Kerala Arts Society, Doha (Qatar) have approached the Government to start a direct air service to connect Kerala with Doha (Capital of Qatar) for their benefit.

(c) and (d). The request is under examination.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Is it not a fact that Government of India has received so many complaints regarding the difficulties faced by the Keralites at Bombay airport? If so the question of introducing a direct flight between Doha and Trivandrum may be considered and a decision may be taken at the earliest. I would like to know when the Government of India would be pleased to take a final decision.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): As regards the complaint of the people at Bombay airport, I have already answered this question. The position has since improved because we have provided extra flights between Bombay and Trivandrum.

So far as direct flights between these two places are concerned, we have already answered this question that it is under the consideration of the Government. There is some difficulty. The difficulty is that in spite of the air traffic rights agreement between the two countries, the Gulf Airlines are objecting and, therefore, we are going to take up this question with the Government concerned and, after discussions with them, it may be possible to solve this problem but, for the present, I can only say that this is under our consideration.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: How many international flights are at present connected to Trivandrum? I would also like to know

whether Government of India is proposing to introduce new international flights connecting Trivandrum and, if so, what are the details?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Air India is operating from several Gulf countries.

But this particular question relates to operation between Doha and Trivandrum direct service. About this, I have said that it is under the consideration of Government. If the traffic justifies increase of frequency of the service between Trivandrum and other Gulf countries from where we are operating, that certainly will be considered.

दीवानचन्द ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली

*569. आचार्य भगवान बबे : क्या विस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दीवानचन्द ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली के प्रेजीडेंट और सैक्रेटरी कौन-कौन हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त ट्रस्ट के पदाधिकारियों ने ट्रस्ट के धन को अपनी कम्पनियों में लगाया है;

(ग) क्या पदाधिकारियों ने फिरोजशाह रोड, नई दिल्ली में स्थित ट्रस्ट की भूमि पर मकान बना लिए हैं और उसका लाभ अपने तथा अपने सम्बन्धियों के लिए उठाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सार्वजनिक ट्रस्ट की आस्तियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए इस मामले में कोई जांच करने का है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Justice J. L. Kapur is the Chairman and Shri Hans Raj Gupta is the

Secretary of the Dewan Chand Trust, New Delhi. The trust does not have a President.

(b) The balance-sheet of the trust as on 31-3-1980 shows deposits with a company in which one of the office bearers is connected and a firm in which he is a partner.

(c) The trust has constructed a multi-storeyed building styled as Dewan Shree Apartments on its land at Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi. It has been certified that no flat in this building has been allotted either to the trustees or their relatives.

(d) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, exemption from tax available to public charitable trust under section 11 of the Income-tax Act can be denied if the conditions mentioned in sections 11 to 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are not satisfied. Appropriate action under the Income-tax Act will be taken.

आचार्य भगवान बचें : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पूर्व वित्त मंत्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर बोलते हुए मैंने ट्रस्टों का उल्लेख किया था कि कुछ लोग जनहित की दृष्टि से स्थापित किए गए चैरिटी ट्रस्टों का पैसा जनहित के कामों में प्रयोग न करके कुछ चन्द व्यक्ति स्वयं उपयोग कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को इस सत्रालय के अन्दर स्वीकार किया है। ट्रस्ट के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन अधिकारियों का संबंध यदि कम्पनियों से है या जिन कम्पनियों में वे भागीदार हैं, मैं खास तौर से **जो दीवानचन्द ट्रस्ट के मंत्री हैं और आर. एस. एस. के** नेता हैं और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता हैं इस व्यक्ति का अनेक ट्रस्टों के साथ संबंध है, जिसका उल्लेख मैंने पिछली बार किया था... (व्यवधान)...

Mr. Speaker: Objection is well taken.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री पार्टी से कोई संबंध नहीं है... (व्यवधान) नाम का जिक्र है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नाम का जिक्र है, हटना चाहिए।

आचार्य भगवान बचें : यह व्यक्ति आर. एस. एस. का माना हुआ** व्यक्ति है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो व्यक्ति हाउस में नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस तरह की** नहीं करने दी जाएगी।

आचार्य भगवान बचें** ... नहीं है, यह** है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow this. Nothing derogatory and no name shall go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do it like this.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हिस्सा से बोलिए

... (व्यवधान) ...

आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं

... (व्यवधान) ...

आचार्य भगवान बचें** ... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात कर रहे हैं या लड़ रहे हैं। गलत बात है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

आचार्य भगवान बचें : यह व्यक्ति** मंत्री की हैसियत से ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रस्ट का नाम लीजिए, मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का नाम नहीं लेने दूंगा।

आचार्य भगवान बंबे :** ट्रस्ट के सैक्रेटरी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ट्रस्ट का नाम लीजिए।
Do not name him.

आचार्य भगवान बंबे : वे सैक्रेटरी हैं।
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सैक्रेटरी है, लेकिन I will not allow your question like this. Why are you losing your temper, I do not know. Nothing is going on record.

आचार्य भगवान बंबे : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि दीवान चन्द ट्रस्ट के . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, ऐसा कहिए

Unnecessarily you had created tension.

आचार्य भगवान बंबे : उसमें जो पैसा है, उस पैसे का उपयोग उस ट्रस्ट के जो अधिकारी है कम्पनियों में जिसके वे भागीदार हैं, उपयोग कर रहे हैं। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिए।

आचार्य भगवान बंबे : उसके अधिकारी कितना गबन कर रहे हैं, क्या इस बारे में सरकार जांच करके उचित कार्यवाही करेगी?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौंदिया : अध्यक्ष जी. माननीय सदस्य ने . . .
. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

गलत बात क्यों कर रहे हैं। अच्छा नहीं लगता है। आप किसी को शोभा नहीं देता है। आचार्य जी, आप अनुचित शब्द का इस्तेमाल मत कीजिए. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

आचार्य भगवान बंबे : मैं *** ट्रस्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

*** . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साहब, इनको क्या पता दाढ़ी की कीमत क्या होती है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Those words may be expunged.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौंदिया : माननीय सदस्य ने जो मूल प्रश्न किया है, उस के उत्तर में ही यह जानकारी दी गई है कि ब्रैलेसशीट 31.3.80 से यह पता लगता है कि कुछ डिपार्टमेंट्स उस कम्पनी के जिसमें आफिस बोयर्सस पार्टनर्स हैं, वह रुपया जमा है और यह शर्तों का उल्लंघन है। जिन शर्तों के आधार पर टैक्स-एक्जैम्पशन दिया गया है, उसका उल्लंघन पाया गया है। इसके संबंध में अवश्य कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

आचार्य भगवान बंबे : इसकी जांच करने के बाद यदि सरकार को अनिश्चितता महसूस हो, तो क्या सरकार जो उन ट्रस्टों के अधिकारी है, उन को हटाकर के सुयोग्य व्यक्तियों के हाथों में इस ट्रस्ट की व्यवस्था को सौंपने संबंधी कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौंदिया : अध्यक्ष जी, निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट से संबंधित है और उसमें इनकम-टैक्स-डिपार्टमेंट एक्जैम्पशन देता है। इन्कम टैक्स को जिन शर्तों के आधार पर एक्जैम्पशन दी गई है यदि उन का उल्लंघन है तो वह एक्जैम्पशन वापस ली जायगी।

**Not recorded.

***Expunged as ordered by the

Chair.

लेकिन इस के अलावा कार्यवाही करने की क्षमता इन्कमेटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को नहीं है।

श्री बटस बिहारी ङ्गिपेयी : इस ट्रस्ट के खिलाफ बहुत से अनर्गल आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं। उन में क्या एक आरोप यह भी है कि इस भवन में जो फ्लैट्स बने हैं वे फ्लैट्स ट्रस्टियों ने अपने नाम कर लिये हैं या अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम कर लिए हैं? क्या इस आरोप की जांच की गई है? यदि की गई है तो सच्चाई क्या है?

श्री सदाई सिंह सिसौबिया : माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान में मूल प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उन के पार्ट (सी) की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ -- उस में साफ तौर पर वह जानकारी जो आप जानना चाहते हैं, दी गई है --

"The Trust has certified that no flat in the building has been allotted either to the Trustees or their relatives."

आचार्य भगवान देव : हम इस के सबूत भी देंगे।

Production and Disposal of Iron Ore Produced at Kudremukh

*571. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the production and disposal of iron ore produced at Kudremukh (in Karnataka) particularly after Iran-Iraq War?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Commercial production has not yet started in the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project due to the inability of Iran to receive supplies and in absence of any other firm contract for sale. However, about 60,000 tonnes of concentrate have been produced from the first production line, of which 50,000 tonnes have been committed to Romania for supply on a trial shipment basis during April or

May this year. About 2,500 tonnes of concentrate have also been sent to Mandovi Pellets Plant for ascertaining the pelletisation characteristics of Kudremukh concentrate in their plant.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: In view of the fact that Iran is not keeping up its agreement with the Government, will they forfeit any advance that has been received and make other arrangements for seeing that this iron ore is used for better purpose either for exporter local use?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As the hon. Member is aware, this question has been discussed on a number of occasions. We are still having discussions with Iran, and Iran is a friendly country. On this particular project we may have certain differences of opinion, but that does not lead us to the conclusion that we should forfeit whatever assets have been created. We are in the process of discussion in regard to local use, as the hon. Member is aware, we have taken a decision to establish a pelletisation plant to convert 3,000 tonnes into pellets.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Government take a decision to have a plant at Mangalore so that we may utilize the ore produced in Kudremukh?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that a pelletisation plant is going to be established at Mangalore.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: While thanking the Minister for setting up a plant at Mangalore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any foreign collaboration has come forward to start an integrated coal-based plant?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The details are all being processed and until that is completed it would not be possible to make any firm commitment to reach a particular party.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Since Japan is a big importer of minerals, may I know whether any efforts have been made to locate the countries to which the ore can be sold after pelletisation?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This particular question relates to the Kudremukh ore. As the hon. Member is aware, it is a special Type of concentrate, which can be used only for those steel plants, which have the direct reduction technology. Therefore, the market potential of this particular ore is extremely limited. That is why we are contemplating converting them into pellets, which will have a ready market in many countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Shri Arjun Sethi—absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effective Export Strategy for Indian Jute Goods

*561. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps Government have taken for the working out an effective export strategy for Indian jute goods, especially carpets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The Task Force on Jute Industry in its report submitted to Government on February 26, 1981 has made a series of recommendations on an effective export strategy for Indian jute goods. The report is under examination.

Air Link between Delhi, State Capitals and District Headquarters

*568. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to connect Delhi

with State Capitals and District Headquarters with State Capitals;

(b) if so, how much progress has been made;

(c) whether an air strip is being developed at Badaun District Headquarter (U.P.);

(d) if so, since when and how much progress has been made; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor particularly when Badaun is a backward District and adequate railway facilities are not available?

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

(b). Does not arise.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

(e). Air services between any two places are operated by Indian Airlines if justified on the basis of traffic potential available and if such services are commercially viable. Badaun does not qualify for airlinking on these criteria.

Cabin Crew of Indian Airlines at Bombay refused to Board Flights

*567. **SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cabin crew of Indian Airlines at Bombay had refused to board their respective flights on Friday 20, February, 1981; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The cabin crew of Indian Airlines at Bombay declined to fly on board the aircraft as per duty roster on the morning of 20th February, 1981, as one of the Air Hostesses, Miss M. Kadri had been

taken off the flight duty roster in connection with an investigation into an alleged incident of rude and arrogant behaviour on flight Delhi-Bombay on 18-2-1981. However, the cabin crew reported back for work at 0900 hours on 20-2-1981.

Misuse of Manufacture-in-Bond Facility to Importers in Kandla Free Trade Zone

*570. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of cases detected during 1978-79 and 1980 regarding misuse of manufacture in-bond facility to importers in Kandla Free Trade Zone and action taken against the defaulting parties;

(b) whether it is a fact that in one of such cases the import licences of certain Delhi-based firms were suspended for their involvement in serious frauds of illegally exporting goods manufactured in-bond at Kandla from Bombay during 1979-80 and thereby cheating Government of crores of rupees by claiming cash assistance but the licences were restored to the firms immediately even when the investigations were not completed;

(c) if so, details and reasons thereof along with the names of the firms; and

(d) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such malpractices in Kandla Free Trade Zone?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No case of misuse of manufacture in-bond facility to importers in Kandla Free Trade Zone during the years 1978-79 and 1980, has been reported by the customs authorities.

(b) and (c). There were complaints of under-valuation of exported goods manufactured in Kandla Free Trade zone and wrongful claim of REF benefits against such exporters, in respect of M/s. House of Dubary of Bombay. A

case under the provisions of Customs Act and FERA is pending in a Bombay Court. Debarment proceedings under provisions of Imports (Control) Order have been initiated against this firm. The case of suspension/cancellation of an import licence and its subsequent restoration relates to another firm by the name of M/s. Dubary Exports (Private) Ltd. of Delhi. There is no matter under investigation against this firm.

(d) Provisions exist in the Customs Act and the Imports & Exports (Control) Act and Orders thereunder for taking suitable action in such cases

Import of EGGS

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

(a) whether Government are importing eggs from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no specific provision in the Import Policy permitting import of eggs except from Nepal. The total value of import of eggs in 1979-80 (upto January, 1980) was about Rs. 2000/—.

Steps of Evolve National Wage-Income-Prices Policy

*573. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any have so far been taken to implement the various recommendations of the Boothalingam Commission, set up to evolve a National-Wage-Income-Prices Policy.

(b) whether various recommendations of that Commission had been rejected by all the different sections in Parliament as anti-worker and anti-social; and

(c) if so, what steps have since been taken and are being taken to evolve a National Wage Income-Prices policy for implementation under the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Follow up action on the recommendations of the Study Group (and not Commission) on Wages, Incomes and Prices has been discontinued as the present Government does not treat these recommendations as providing the basis for its policies on wages and incomes.

(b) The recommendations of the Study Group have not generally received favourable response from Members of Parliament.

(c) The evolution of wage-income-price policy is a continuous process and efforts would be made to narrowing the differentials in wages and income.

Congestion at Rourkela Steel Unit due to Increase in Production

*574. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rourkela Steel Unit is facing congestion following increase in production; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the increase in quantity of production and the steps taken to clear this congestion?

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

(b) The production of saleable steel during the five months period from October 1980 to February 1981 was 5,00,072 tonnes representing capacity utilisation at 98 per cent. The monthly average production during this period was more than the production of September 1980 by about 38,000 tonnes. The uncleared stock of saleable steel also went up from 33,659 tonnes on 1-10-1980 to 88,972 tonnes on 1-3-1981.

The production of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) during the 5 month period from October 1980 to February 1981 was 69,185 tonnes, working out to a monthly average production of 13,837 tonnes. This average was also in excess of the production during September 1980 by about 5,700 tonnes. The uncleared stock of CAN went up from 3,199 tonnes on 1-10-1980 to 21,086 tonnes on 1-3-1981.

The bulk of the despatches from the plant are made through the railways and only small quantities are despatched by road, that too to nearby destinations. The number of wagons made available by the Railways has been below the demand registered with them. Their insistence on clearance of steel in block rakes has also created problems. A close liaison is being maintained with the railways at all levels. As a result of this co-ordination, the plant has been able to bring down the stock of saleable steel by 11,000 tonnes up to 23rd March, 1981.

Setting up of Institute of Tourism and Travel Management

*575. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an Institute of Tourism and Travel Management to give training at various levels for personnel already employed in the Tourism Departments;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal; and

(c) by what time the Institute is likely to be set up and its location?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up an Institute of Tourism and Travel Management during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The details are being worked out.

Preservation of Strategic Grades of Processed Mica.

5271. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MITCO has taken steps for preservation of strategic grades of processed mica for use within the country;

(b) who are the consumers of strategic mica in the country and what are the quantities of strategic mica purchased by them with the help of MITCO in the last three years; and

(c) how is it proposed to meet the requirements of strategic mica in the country in the event of mica phasing out on account of progressive closure of mica mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). To regulate the export of strategic grades of processed mica, MITCO has stipulated that orders for certain grades of high value mica should be supported by orders of easy-to-get items in the ratio 1 : 2 and in case only high value items are desired, then the buyers will have to pay a premium of 25 per cent over the notified export prices. Information regarding indigenous consumption of mica is not available with MITCO which works only as canalising agency for exports.

(c) As mica industry is showing signs of revival and in the last two years exports of both processed as well as fabricated mica have shown an upward trend, there is hardly any possibility of mica mines closing due to lack of demand.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा पालिसीधारियों को बोनस दिया जाना

5272. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने पालिसीधारियों को बोनस देना शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ख) क्या यह बोनस उन पालिसीधारियों को भी दिया जाएगा जिनका बीमा 1965 में किया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री रमन-भार्द्वाज बाराट) : (क) पहले बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन से लेकर जो 31 दिसम्बर, 1957 की स्थिति के बारे में किया गया था, जीवन बीमा निगम अपनी लाभ-सहित पालिसियों पर बोनस घोषित करता रहा है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

Work to Rule Agitation by Employees of Vijaya Bank

5273. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Vijaya Bank recently resorted to work to rule agitation; and

(b) what was the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Employees of Vijaya Bank resorted to work to rule agitation from 15th October, 1980, against temporary injunction orders obtained by the bank from the court restraining two award staff unions from violent activities. Normalcy, however, was restored from 5th November, 1980.

Officers of the bank were on work to rule agitation from 28th November, 1980 to 17th January, 1981 demanding revision of pay scales, removal of D.A. ceiling etc.

Qualification of Mohan Ortmann for Loan from Public Financial Institutions

5274. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is Mohan Ortmann a priority sector industry to qualify for public financial institutions; and

(b) if so, on what basis do they qualify?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Public Financial Institutions consider applications for financial assistance from individual units on merits. Mohan Ortmann Ltd. has been sanctioned financial assistance in the past keeping in view *inter alia* the financial viability and the technical feasibility of the project, and its import-substitutive and export-oriented nature.

Misutilisation of Funds by AVARD

5275. SHRI R. J. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) has been granted an Income-tax exemption certificate;

(b) if so, how this was granted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that AVARD received 13 millions from EZE, a Christian organisation of West Germany for developing Musaheri (Muzaffarpur) in Bihar;

(d) the extent of financial assistance given to this Organisation by the Central and Bihar Governments since its inception; and

(e) whether Government have received any complaint against the AVARD regarding mis-utilisation of funds and whether its accounts have been got audited through the Accountant-General, Bihar or Central Revenues at any stage; if so, its outcome and if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) AVARD has been granted exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) Exemption has been given as AVARD was found to be a charitable institution within the meaning of section 2(15) of the Income-tax Act, 1961

and the income was being applied for charitable purposes.

(c) As per income-tax records a total of Rs. 1,12,66,710/- has been received by AVARD from sources abroad during the period from December, 1958 to January, 1976, partly directly and partly through PADI (Peoples' Action for Development, India) which was functioning under Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation. Out of this amount Rs. 1,05,01,688/- has been received from Central Agency, West Germany, both in cash and kind. In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 13 answered on 8-3-1976, it was *inter-alia*, indicated that AVARD received from Central Agency, West Germany both in cash and kind (fertilizers) Rs. 8,50,000/- as assistance. This amount was for rural development for minor irrigation programme in Musaheri and Jamui blocks in Muzaffarpur and Monghyr districts of Bihar.

(d) AVARD received Rs. 47,500 from Bihar Government for labour intensive work at Jamui. It further received Rs. 33,000/- from the Union Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Rural Development) for Badulya Village Development. In this connection a reference may also be made to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 13 answered on 8-3-1976.

(e) No, Sir. No information as to whether any special audit has been carried out either by Accountant General Central Revenues or Accountant-General Bihar is available on the income-tax records.

Number of Stockyards

5276. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stockyard in our country at present;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to set up any new stockyard during this year;

(c) if so, whether any such stockyard is proposed to be set up at Paradeep of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CAMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As on date there are 72 stockyards—59 of Steel Authority of India Limited including IISCO) and 13 TISCO.

(b) No, Sir. Setting up of new stockyards etc. is a matter of commercial nature to be decided by the producers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Frequent Visit of Showroom Managers of National Textile Corporation in Kerala

5277. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Showroom Managers of NTC in Kerala are making frequent visits to Coimbatore Divisional Office;

(b) if so, reasons and the total TA received by the Showroom Managers of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Trichur and Palghat each; and

(c) steps taken to control frequent visit to Coimbatore Divisional Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Managers of NTC's Showrooms in Kerala visit the Divisional Office at Coimbatore as and when necessary, in connection with work relating to on-the-spot selection and procurement of goods, reconciliation of accounts, consultations on administrative matter, etc. During the period from 1st April, 1980 to 31st January, 1981, a total amount of Rs. 2,834.70 was paid by way of TA to Showroom Managers as indicated below, which cannot be termed as excessive:-

(i) Ernakulam	Rs. 1,441.80
(ii) Kottayam	Rs. 1,050.95
(iii) Trichur	Rs. 263.90
(iv) Palghat	Rs. 78.05

Private Chit Fund Companies

5278. **SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many private 'Chit Funds' companies are running in this country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking to ban these private 'Chit Funds' companies; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the security of public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) As per the Reserve Banks record there were 1377 conventional chit fund companies in the private sector as on 15-12-80. The conduct of prize chits has since been banned with the coming into force the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 with effect from 12-12-1978.

(b) There is no proposal at present to ban conventional chit fund companies.

(c) A Bill to regulate the conventional chit fund business has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Serving of Liquor in Delhi Hotels Owned by I.T.D.C.

5279. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some hotels owned by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Delhi serve liquors to foreigners as well as Indians irrespective of the fact whether they are staying there or not;

(b) if so, whether this practice of serving liquor to non-residents is in

violation of the Prohibition Rules in force in Delhi; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the I.T.D.C. hotels have been allowed to violate the rules in view of tough competition given by other posh hotels in the Capital where liquor is openly served and consumed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the Excise Rules of the Delhi Administration, both foreigners and Indians staying in the hotels are allowed service of liquor on all days in rooms only. Foreigners only are allowed service of liquor in Bars except on dry days. Indians whether resident or non-resident are not allowed service of liquor in Bars. These rules are duly adhered to by the hotels operated by ITDC in Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

Repayment of Soft Loan Given to Industrial Houses by I.D.B.I.

5280. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the large industrial houses which have stalled repayment of soft loans given to them by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) the amount of loan and the interest thereon payable;

(c) the reasons for this action on the part of these houses; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the I.D.B.I. to enforce recovery of these loans along with interest thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) As on date no large industrial House registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 has stalled repayment of soft loans given to it by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

(b) to (d). Payment of interest for the half-year ending December, 1980 has however been delayed in two cases. In one case an amount of Rs. 13.28 lakhs is due from a sick textile unit. As the financial position of the company continues to be unsatisfactory IDBI has requested the concerned State Government and the Central Government to continue subvention in the matter of payment of interest.

In the other case, an amount of Rs. 7.78 lakhs is due from a sugar unit facing difficulties due to shortage of sugarcane. The Company's request for postponement of interest payment is under consideration of IDBI.

Directives issued by Nationalised Banks Regarding Advancing of Loans to Industrially Under-Developed Districts.

5281. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directives to the nationalised banks for advancing loans to the industrially under-developed districts in the country for setting up industry; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and how far they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Establishment of industrial projects in backward areas depends upon a number of factors such as industrial licensing policy, availability of infra-structural facilities and the promotional work of the State Governments and their institutions etc. The ability of the banks and financial institutions to influence the locational decisions is limited by these factors. These institutions would come in only at the stage where a project comes up for financial assistance. However, the institutions including banks, have attached high priority to projects located in industrially backward areas and have evolved certain concessional terms for such projects in the form of low rates

of interest, longer repayment schedules, lower promoters' contribution etc. With a view to supplementing the promotional activities of the State Governments, the institutions and banks have set up Technical Consultancy Organisations in most of the States.

Thus, interest at concessional rate as follows, is charged from the units located in specified backward areas:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (a) Composite loan upto Rs. 25000/- per unit | 10.25% p.a. |
| (b) Term Loans to Small Scale Units | 12.50% p.a. |
| (c) Term Loans to Other Units (Excluding Road Transport Operators) | 12.50% p.a. |
| (d) Foreign Currency Loans (IBRD/IDA) | 12.50% p.a. |

The promoters' contribution for the projects set up in notified less developed districts/areas is also limited to 17.5 per cent.

In addition, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on the 20-Point Programme appointed by the Reserve Bank of India, banks have been asked that they should strive to even out regional imbalances in the development of credit and explore the possibility of additional credit deployment in the backward areas. Banks have also been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to make a review of the credit deployment in areas where it is low and take corrective steps to increase the credit deployment in such areas.

Survey for Exploration of Coal and Non-Metalliferous Ores

5282. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation have decided to take on a big scale the exploration of coal and non-ferrous metalliferous ores during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Indian Bureau of Mines has also decided to undertake a systematic mapping of all the mines in the country which at present do not possess a proper map;

(c) if so, when the work on this survey is likely to be started;

(d) if so, to what extent this survey will be helpful in coal search in the country; and

(e) how much has been earmarked for this exploration?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Regional mineral assessment comes under charter of functions of Geological Survey of India. Geological Survey of India has assigned priority for regional assessment of coal resources and work will be intensified in all the 18 coal fields for location of additional deposits of coal and conversion of resources into categorised reserves. Accordingly, additional targets of work have been drawn during the VI Plan as an increment over the V Plan capacity. Geological Survey of India proposes to continue the exploratory work for non-ferrous metalliferous ores. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has chalked out a programme on a big scale for exploration of coal and non-ferrous metalliferous ores.

(b) A proposal for preparation of Geological maps of small mines in private sector has been received from Indian Bureau of Mines. The proposal requires amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The survey work is being carried out by Geological Survey of India as a continuous activity and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has also been doing exploratory work for coal, copper, and gold etc. as a continuing activity in the past. The work for limestone etc. would start from 1981-82 onwards.

(d) It will be helpful in updating the inventory of coal resources by new discoveries and categorisation of the existing resources into reserves.

(e) A provision of around Rs. Nineteen crores, about 60 per cent of the Annual Budget Outlay, has been made by Geological Survey of India for regional mineral assessment inclusive of coal and non-ferrous metalliferous ores. The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has been allocated Rs. 45 crores for the programme during the VIth Five Year Plan, to meet its various needs of drilling and mining equipment, transport, laboratories, camp accessories etc. It is not possible to state how much of the VI Plan allocation is earmarked for exploration. The entire existing working resources of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited including future additions to resources are used for exploration of different types.

Engineers of ITDC Not allowed to Head Hotels.

5283. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 5th March, 1980 wherein it is reported that Union Information and Broadcasting Minister announced that Government have decided to remove the virtual embargo on All India Radio Engineers becomes heads of offices;

(b) whether it is also correct that the Union Minister has stated that Director General had been advised to ensure that a substantial number of AIR Station were headed by Engineers;

(c) whether Engineers working in ITDC are not allowed to become Head of the Hotels/units at present with the result that many engineers have left the Corporation who could not bear the step-motherly treatment; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken to redress the grievances

of engineers working in ITDC on the lines of the Union Information Minister pronouncement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Recruitment in National Textile Corporation Mills in Tamil Nadu.

5284. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees were recruited in Tamil Nadu in the National Textile Corporation Mills from the date of commencement of the above mills, grade-wise, mill-wise and year-wise details (till 28-2-81);

(b) how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are among them and details as above;

(c) how many Officers have been recruited so far, from the Government of the above mills, including Assistant Manager cadre in Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai and in Trichy Divisions; and

(d) how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are among them year-wise, cadre-wise and division-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fictitious firms for Tax Evasion by Chartered Accountants

5285. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain firms of Chartered Accountants/Chartered Accountants have been found involved in establishing fictitious firms for the purpose of tax-evasion;

(b) if so, whether the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has initiated disciplinary action for professional misconduct against them;

(c) what are the names and addresses of such defaulting persons.

(d) whether Government propose to carry out an intensive search for more such cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Sir, searches conducted by the Income-tax Department at Bombay indicate the existence of several fictitious firms for the purpose of tax evasion. The involvement of Chartered Accountants in the creation of these firms is under investigation.

(b) and (c). In view of answer at (a), (b) and (c) do not arise.

(d) and (e). The Income-tax Department conducts searches in appropriate cases.

Schemes to Exploit Gold Mines

5286. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared the schemes to exploit the gold mines so far located in the country in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the agencies entrusted with the same;

(c) the gold mines located in Orissa and funds planned by the Government of Orissa and his Ministry for the year 1981-82; and

(d) the quantity and quality of the said mines examined so far of the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Whereas a number of exploration has been taken up, so far there is only one

scheme under consideration for exploitation. This is the one submitted by Bharat Gold Mines Limited on Yeppamana Mines in Ramgiri Gold Fields in the Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Exploration is being made by the Directorate of Mines, Government of Orissa, and the Geological Survey of India in Telkoi and Gopur areas of Keonjhar district of Orissa. So far gold deposits have not been located and, therefore, the question of entrusting exploitation to any agency and providing funds for the purpose does not arise.

Seminar on Narcotics Control and Enforcement

5287. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of participating countries in the International Seminar on Narcotics Control and Enforcement;

(b) the composition of Indian delegation thereat;

(c) the conclusion arrived therein; and (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Eight countries viz; Bangladesh, Burma, India, Iraq, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal and Sri Lanka participated in the International Training Course-Cum-Seminar on Narcotics Control and Enforcement which was held in Vigyan Bhavan from 9th to 20th March, 1981.

(b) Fourteen officers—six from Customs & Central Excise and three from State Excise and one each from the Narcotics Department, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Border Security Force, State Police and Central Bureau of Investigation attended the Training Course-Cum-Seminar.

(c) This was a Training Course-Cum-Seminar and, therefore, the ques-

tion of arriving at any conclusion does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Charges of Misappropriation Against Deputy Chief Engineer, Coke Oven and B.P.P.

5288. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vigilance Department of Bokaro Steel Plant, Dhanbad (Bihar) had proved the charge of disappropriation against the Deputy Chief Engineer, Coke Ovens and B.P.P. in connection with several purchases made by him; and

(b) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In April, 1980, the CBI had forwarded information to the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) against the Deputy Chief Engineer (Coke Oven and Bye-product Plant), Bokaro Steel Plant, alleging that the officer had misused his official position by making emergent purchases locally from favourite parties. The matter was looked into by the Vigilance Department of Bokaro Steel Plant and the Corporate Office of SAIL, and the case has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for advice.

Appointment of Persons Holding The Posts of Sweepers, Farashes, Hamals Etc. As Peons in Central Bank of India

5289. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the required percentage as per Ministry of Home Affairs O.Ms. dated 16th January, 1975 and 2nd February, 1977 has not been completed so far in the Central Bank of India, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the Bank has already conveyed the instructions to its Re-

gional Offices with regard to the implementation of the provisions; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Bank has taken any steps to complete the required quota of Peons to be filled from the transfer of Sweepers, Farashes, Hamals etc.; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of posts to be filled as Peons on the basis of such transfer lying vacant i.e. backlog of Peon's post to be filled on the transfer of Safai-Karamcharis, Farashes, Hamals etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा निर्मित फिल्मों

5290. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पर्यटन का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा कितनी फिल्मों का निर्माण किया गया है ?

(ख) उनमें से कितनी फिल्मों भगवान बुद्ध के बारे में हैं ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी कोई फिल्म अभी तक नहीं बनाई गई है, तो क्या पटना, राज-गढ़ नालन्दा सांनपुर मेला, बोध गया, गया, मथन, ससाराम, मुंगेर, दरभंगा, वैशाली, पवपसे तथा अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के बारे में लघु फिल्मों बनाए जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि पर्यटन विभाग ने बिहार राज्य पर कोई विशेष फिल्मों नहीं बनाई हैं, भगवान बुद्ध के बारे में तथापि (1) "इन दि फूटस्टप्स आफ बुद्धा" और (2) "ए साडर्न बुद्धिस्ट पिलग्रिमेज" नामक दो फिल्मों जिनामों बिहार के बोधगया, राज-गीर, सप्तग्री गुराण और नालन्दा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक केंद्रों का उल्लेख शामिल है,)

भारत और विदेशों में स्थित भारत सरकार के पर्यटक कार्यालयों के माध्यम से प्रदर्शित की जाती है।

(ग) फिलहाल इन विषयों पर छोटी फिल्में बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथापि, भारत के विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर, जिनमें बिहार के केन्द्र भी शामिल है, फिल्मों बनाने के प्रश्न पर आगामी एक-या दो वर्षों में निर्मित की जाने वाली फिल्मों की सूची तैयार करते समय विचार किया जाएगा।

Delay in Giving Loans by Pandian Grama Banks in Ramnad and Thirunelveli Districts.

5291. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the purpose for which Pandian Grama Banks are established in villages in Ramnad and Thirunelveli Districts in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government are aware that these banks are making delay in grant of sheep loans, cart loans and loans to milk animal societies even after receiving subsidy amount for the above loans to Small Farmers from concerned unions;

(c) whether it is a fact that at Sattur branch, milk animal loan to Pothireddipatti and Chinna Tambiapuram Village Milk Societies are pending for the past one and half year even after receiving subsidy amount from Sattur Union;

(d) the number of milk animal loans, sheep loans and cart loans pending in each branch of the above bank and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to avoid these delays by the Grama banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Like all other Regional Rural Banks, Pandyan Grama Bank has been set up to cater to the credit and other needs

of weaker sections in the rural areas of its area of operation comprising of the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

(b) and (c). No subsidy amount is pending at Sattur branch for one and a half years. For the Pothireddipatti milk cooperative society, the advance subsidy was received at Sattur branch but the disbursement of loan was delayed due to lack of proper transport facilities to bring the milk to the collection point. There is no loan proposal relating to Chinnahambiapuram milk cooperative society pending at Sattur. However advance subsidy was received for Periodaipatti milk cooperative society which is near to Chinnathabiapuram. There was delay in disbursement due to overdue of certain loans given to Chinnathambiapuram shep society whose president is also holding presidentship of periodiappatti milk cooperative society. Instructions have been issued by the bank to its Sattur Branch to dispose their loan applications early.

(d) and (e). As on date 698 dairy loans amounting to Rs. 14 lakhs; 237 sheep loans of Rs. 6.61 lakhs and 112 bullock cart loans of Rs. 3.33 lakhs are under process at 64 branches of the Pandyan Grama Bank. Instructions have been issued by Government and the Reserve Bank of India to all Regional Rural Banks of ensure that the credit to their beneficiaries is purveyed promptly. To this end, these banks have been advised to adopt simplified forms and procedures for sanctioning of loans. Complaints of delay are looked into at the appropriate level by the sponsor bank and the Reserve Bank for remedial action.

Export Obligation Undertaken by FERA Companies

5292. SHRI YASHWANTRAO MOHITE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that companies allowed to retain 51 per cent foreign equity have to undertake an export obligation of 10 per cent of their turnover;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the case of a company not fulfilling the obligation:

(c) do Government propose to give some additional incentives to the companies which over-fulfil the export obligation so that the export of our country increases; and

(d) do Government consider that it is in the national interest to allow companies to retain 51 per cent foreign equity if they keep the obligation to export 10 per cent or more of the turnover in the future years?

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

(b) A company which is unable to conform to the FERA obligation regarding exports may be required to reduce its non-resident equity to 40 per cent.

(c) It is not possible to provide for any incentives under FERA. However companies which export substantially are eligible to get various incentives such as cash compensation, etc. provided under export promotion schemes of the Government. Some tax concessions have also been proposed under the 1981-82 budget for units in 100 per cent export-processing Zones.

(d) FERA guidelines have been framed taking into account all elements such as production of Appendix I items, items involving sophisticated technology and exports. (Full weight is given to these elements in determining the permissible level of non-resident equity of a company).

वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद

5293. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चांधरौ : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तम्बाकू भारतीय उत्पादन संघ (पंजीकृत) गुन्टर ने इस वर्ष तम्बाकू के उत्पादन को दखते हुए उनसे 29 जनवरी, 1981 के एक पत्र के द्वारा वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिये सरकारी व्य-

वस्था करने का अनुरोध किया था; और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि अब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, तो सरकार का भाविष्य में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है और किसानों की सुरक्षा के लिये भी तुरन्त क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) और (ख) एसा एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की 1981 फसल सामान्य है और विपणन तेज रहा है। अतः सरकार द्वारा मूल्य समर्थन कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं हुई है। वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू में मूल्य समर्थन कार्यवाही सरकार द्वारा यथावश्यक रूप में समुचित समय पर की जाएगी।

Future Investments of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

5294. SHRI T. M. SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited have requested the Government to retain a majority foreign equity;

(b) whether they have claimed in 1980 that more than 70 per cent of their turnover in 1980 is in the core-sector/Appendix-I areas, areas of sophisticated technology and exports; and

(c) is it also true that if Hindustan Lever is allowed to retain 51 per cent foreign equity, all future investments of the company will necessarily have to be in core-sector activities and in areas of national priority?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The company has made such a claim.

(c) Hindustan Lever with assets well over Rs. 20 crores, is a large house under the Licensing Policy and under the MRTP Act. A large house can be allowed to enter only in core sector or export-oriented activities irrespective of the proportion of foreign equity.

Export Obligation of FERA Companies

5295. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that an export obligation of 10 per cent is imposed on companies allowed to retain a foreign equity of 51 per cent; and

(b) how much foreign exchange has the country lost, as a result of persuading companies to reduce their foreign equity to 40 per cent, thereby having no export obligations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Companies which are eligible to retain 51 per cent non-resident equity under guidelines are also required to maintain an export obligation of at least 10 per cent of their turnover.

(b) The eligibility of a foreign company to retain higher foreign equity is decided taking into account the contribution which the company makes to the economy by way of production in the Industries listed in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policies of 1973, its exports and its activities involving sophisticated technology. If a company is not eligible to be allowed to retain 51 per cent non-resident equity on the basis of these criteria it cannot be allowed this facility merely on the ground that it would export 10 per cent in future. It is not also feasible to isolate exports only for FERA purposes, nor quantify national export loss on this count, as different companies would have performed differently and there are companies with impressive export performance without any export obligation while there are companies with none-too-happy performance even with export obligation.

News-item Captioned "Super Bazar G. M. Relieved of Post"

5296. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Super Bazar G. M. relieved of Post" appearing at page 1 of the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated the 11th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Managing Committee, Super Bazar, New Delhi to change the G.M. Accordingly, the G.M., Super Bazar has handed over charge of his post, as ordered by the Government, and proceeded on leave. Necessary steps are being taken to fill up the post.

देश में चल रहे न्यासों (ट्रस्टों) की संख्या

5297. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न नामों से चल रहे न्यासों की, राज्यवार, संख्या कितनी है और न्यासों में लगाई गई चल और अचल पूंजी कितनी है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा न्यासों के सम्बन्ध में कोई आचार संहिता बनाई गई है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोई संहिता बनाने का है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार के न्यासों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर की जा रही अनियमितताओं और न्यास पूंजी का न्यासियों द्वारा अपने निजी व्यापार और धन्धे में लगाए जाने की जानकारी है; और क्या इसकी रोकथाम के लिये सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) देश में कर्य कर रहे न्यासों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है और सभी न्यासों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनमें से हो सकता है कुछ आयकर विभाग के रिकार्डों में हों ही नहीं, सूचना एकत्र करना कठिन होगा। प्रत्येक आयकर आयुक्त के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में विद्यमान ऐसे न्यासों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना, जो आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1980-81 के सम्बन्ध में छूट का दावा करते हैं, तथा कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1980-81 की संगत अवधि के लिए न्यासों में लगायी गयी चल और अचल पूंजी से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। सूचना प्राप्त होते ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत धर्मादि न्यासों को आयकर से छूट प्राप्त है बशर्ते कि वे ऐसी छूट के लिए अधिनियम में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करते हों। इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यासों के सम्बन्ध में कोई आचार-संहिता तैयार की गई है।

(ग) धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली छूट न्यासों को उस स्थिति में उपलब्ध नहीं होगी जब नियमितियों द्वारा न्यास के धन का उपयोग उनके निजी व्यापार और कारोबार के लिये होता हो।

गैर सरकारी वित्त कम्पनियों

5298. श्री चन्द्र पाल शंखानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में बहुत सी गैर-सरकारी वित्त कम्पनियाँ चल रही हैं जिनमें जनता की बहुत बड़ी धनराशि एक या दूसरे ढंग से लगी हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें 1 जनवरी, 1981 को एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की प्राइवेट पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि इन कम्पनियों का जीवन बीमा निगम आदि जैसी सरकारी कम्पनियाँ, जो इसी उद्देश्य के लिए स्था-

पित की गई हैं, के कार्य संचालन पर प्रति-कूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथाउपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Ban on Export of Iron ore.

5299. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that his Ministry has given orders to suspend/ban export of iron ore by M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Indus. Pvt. Ltd, and

(b) if so, why it is not being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions were issued to Iron Ore Adviser, Goa to suspend shipments of iron ore by M/s. Sociedade de Fomento indus. Pvt. Ltd. till they clear themselves with the income-tax authorities.

(b) M/s. Fomento filed a writ petition in the court of Judicial Commissioner, Goa, Daman and Diu against this order, and obtained an ad-interim ex-parte stay order, and have been exporting iron ore in terms of this stay order. The next court hearing is likely to be fixed at the end of this month, when the question of vacation of the stay order will be taken up by the court.

Liability and Assets of Jaipur Udyog Limited

5300. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total liability and assets of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. and the extent amount invested in or loaned to it by various public financial institu-

tions and the Union and State Governments;

(b) whether the Jaipur Udyog was sick and brought to the health after Government took over its management, if so, details there-about,

(c) whether it is proposed to formally nationalise this biggest cement factory of the country, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any effort to hand it over back to the old management which had made it sick, if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As on the 30th June, 1980, the total assets of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. (JUL) (both Cement & Jute Units) were about Rs. 11.48 crores and total liabilities were about Rs. 30.60 crores. As on 30-6-1980, the total liabilities of JUL to the Union Government/State Government, banks and financial institutions were of the order of Rs. 24.92 crores. Besides, shares of the company worth Rs. 1.18 crores are held by Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Rajasthan Government.

(b) The management of this company had not been taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The company is still in financial difficulties.

(c) and (d). The problems confronting this company are under review and final decision will be taken having regard to all relevant factors.

Foreign Aircraft Lying Abandoned at Bombay

5301. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big foreign aircraft has been lying abandoned for the last two years near the new International Air Terminal at Bombay;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made as to who is the owner of this aircraft and what efforts have been made to trace its origin;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently there was a leakage in fuel of this aircraft as recorded in the log book; if so, the inquiries made and the results thereof;

(d) how is it that neither Civil Aviation Department nor Customs have so far any knowledge of this aircraft;

(e) whether action has been taken regarding security-risk involved for keeping the aircraft at the sight; and

(f) whether anybody has been held responsible for the lapse in keeping this important facts away from Government knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Boeing aircraft No. N-419-MA-B-720, originally belonging to M/s M. C. A. Leasing Corporation, Florida, USA; and on lease to M/s Jet Power, USA is lying at Bombay airport since 2-11-1978.

(c) Leakage in fuel was noticed on 7-9-1980 and it was rectified immediately. No visible fuel leakage is seen now.

(d) The Civil Aviation Department and the Customs authorities have full knowledge of the Aircraft. The aircraft has been confiscated by the Customs authorities on 13-10-1980 under the Customs Act, 1962, after completion of formalities.

(e) The aircraft is in the operational area and watch is being maintained.

(f) Does not arise.

Economic Disparity

5302. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the economic disparities between various sections of people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment inequalities of income and wealth and regional disparities are major objectives of national economic policies. To achieve these objectives a variety of programmes and instruments is being employed. These include programmes specially designed for alleviation of poverty and unemployment; provision of social services like health and education either free or at subsidised rates; provision of essential commodities through the public distribution system; increasing deployment of credit to the priority sectors with special emphasis on weaker sections of society; emphasis on cottage and small industries; land reforms; laws relating to wage negotiations; minimum wages and the policy for reducing the differential between minimum and maximum salaries, progressive taxation of incomes; wealth and inherited property; and legislation for countering concentration of economic power. The entire Planning process in the country is directed towards this policy.

Excise duty on blended Yarn

5303. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any loophole in excise regulations which allows certain types of blended yarn to be charged nominal excise duty;

(b) when polyester content is less than 16 per cent what is the incidence of duty as against blended yarn;

(c) whether such fabrics are sold to unwary consumers at prices charged for normal blended yarn;

(d) whether by substantial use of viscose fibre certain mills pay only

5.5 per cent *ad valorem* duty and charge the consumer higher price;

(e) whether stamping regulations are loose; and

(f) what steps have been taken to tighten up stamping regulations?

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

(b) The rate of duty on blended yarn containing less than 16 per cent by weight of polyester fibre depends on the other constituents of the blend and the count of the yarn. For example, in the case of polyester/cotton or polyester/viscose blended yarns, the rates of duty for various blends for the popular 40s counts are as follows:

Blend of yarn		Rate of duty
Polyester	Cotton/ Viscose	(Rs. per Kg)
15%	85%	1.625
33%	67%	22.50
80%	20%	30.00

(c) There is no *prima facie* evidence to indicate that manufacturers of fabrics with low polyester content are charging the same prices as for fabrics with polyester content of 50 per cent of 67 per cent.

(d) Fabrics in which man-made fibres or yarn (including viscose fibre) predominate in weight are classifiable as man-made fabrics and charged to rates of duty depending upon their value. Man-made fabrics whose value exceeds Rs. 10/- per sq. metre are liable to a duty of 5.5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(e) and (f). The marking regulations with regard to blended fabrics prescribed under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948 since 4th September, 1975 require manufacturers to stamp on such fabrics the exact percentage of each of different types of

fibres used in the fabric. The percentages of the different fibres stamped accordingly by the manufacturers have been found to be substantially correct in regard to polyester content.

Quantity of Gold sold and auctioned

5304. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold sold and auctioned during 1977 to December, 1979 and its cost;

(b) whether this gold was imported; and

(c) if so, the quantity and if not, the reasons for auction and sale?

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

(a) During the period 1977 to December, 1979 gold was sold by auction only between May to October, 1978. The quantity of gold sold in 14 auctions was 12.96 tonnes. The sale proceeds were Rs. 86.5 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The sale of gold by auction was in pursuance of the announcement made by the then Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28th February, 1978.

Seizure of documents from premises of Mohan Ortmann by excise officers

5305. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Excise Officers had seized certain documents from the premises of a company called Mohan Ortmann during 1980 for the violation of Central Excise Rules;

(b) if so, what action was taken against the company;

(c) if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the officers of the Excise Department who seized the documents from the aforesaid company's premises were transferred because they seized the documents?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. However, the name of the unit is Mohan Ortmann and Herbst Ltd.

(b) The case is under examination.

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

(dd) No, Sir. The four officers who visited the unit, were of the rank of Superintendent/Inspector of Central Excise. Postings and transfers of such officers are within the purview of the Collector of Central Excise. It is reported that two of these officers continue to work in their original posts, while one is temporarily on deputation to the Directorate of Training. The fourth officer, who is law graduate and had earlier experience of the legal section of the Collectorate, has been posted to that section.

सुन्दरगढ़ में कोयला खानों में श्री प्रदीप कुमार भूरियन की मृत्यु

5306. श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा के सुन्दरगढ़ जिले में काल्दा में राउरकोला इस्पात संयंत्र से सम्बन्धित एक खान है;

(ख) क्या 18 फरवरी, 1981 को 3 बजे म.प. पर श्री प्रदीप कुमार भूरियन की टाइम आफिस के पास हथौड़ा मार कर हत्या कर दी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस आक्रमण के क्या कारण थे और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है या करना चाहती है ?

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

(ख) 18 फरवरी, 1981 को एक उजरती-कामगार श्री पी. के. भूरियन पर टाइम आफिस के पास कुछ अज्ञात व्यक्तियों ने जबरदस्त प्रहार किया था जिसमें उनको सिर पर सबूत चोट आई थी। उन्हें तत्काल राउरकेला के इस्पात जनरल अस्पताल ले जाया गया जहाँ उन्हें मृत घोषित कर दिया गया।

(ग) पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Delegation to Middle East and Gulf Countries for export of eggs

5307. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to send a delegation of Indian egg producers to Middle East and Gulf Countries to explore the possibilities of export of eggs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Processed Foods Export Promotion Council propose to sponsor a Sales-cum-Study Team to the Gulf Countries for poultry products during 1981-82.

(b) No details have yet been worked out.

Reservation for SC, ST and Backward classes in Public Undertakings in Maharashtra

5308 SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in Central Public Undertakings in Maharashtra, particularly in the district of Amravati;

(b) whether these posts have been filled up during the last two years or whether any of them remained unfilled;

(c) whether any of the posts meant for reserved candidates have been filled up by candidates of the general category; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The information which is not readily available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

आलू का निर्यात

5309. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान आलू के उत्पादन को धरून में रखते हुए सरकार ने इसके निर्यात के लिये क्या व्यवस्थाएँ की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) . खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत बिना किसी मात्रा मात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध के आलू के निर्यात की अनुमति है।

Foreign contract bagged by Project and Equipment Corporation of India

5310. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total worth of contracts that have been bagged by Projects and Equipment Corporation of India from other countries during the last one year; and

(b) the names of those countries and the nature of contracts secured from each?

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

(a) The total worth of contracts secured by PEC from other countries during 1st April, 1980 to 5th March, 1981 is Rs. 328.3 million.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The country-wise details of contracts secured during the year 1980-81 are as under:—

USSR	Mechanical equipment like printing machinery, thermo-container, incinerators, spark plugs, machine tools, cast steel gate valves, garrage equipment etc.
Mauritius	Heavy machinery, lorries, trucks, compressors, road rollers, diesel generating sets, concrete mixers and vibrators, tractors mini-dumpers and electric cables and line material.
ordan	Electric poles.
Sri Lanka	Electrical equipment and spares for tractors.
Bangladesh	Coach spares, Textile machinery & spares supply, erection and commissioning of Boiler Plant for Khulna Newsprint Mill.
Vietnam & Syria	Textile machinery & spares.
USA	Tools, dies & moulds.
Japan	Dent pullers.
Nepal	Transformers.
Hong Kong	Relays

‘इत्यूजरी गिफ्ट हार्सेज’ शीर्षक लेख

5311. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 17 जनवरी, 1981 के ‘इकानामिक पार्लिटीकल वीकली’ में पृष्ठ 45 पर छपे ‘इत्यूजरी गिफ्ट हार्सेज’ शीर्षक लेख को और दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना से सोवियत संघ और फ्रांस को आर्थिक रूप से अधिक लाभ पहुंचेगा और हमारे देश को हानि होगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एल्यूमिना/एल्यूमिनियम के विकास के लिए अपनाई गई नीति और विदेशी प्रायुर्विगका के कारणों से संबंधित लेख में

किंग गग व्यापक विश्लेषण और मुख्य निष्कर्षों में सरकार सहमत नहीं है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार के उद्योग लगाना हमारे देश के लिए लाभप्रद है । इसमें देश को कोई हानि नहीं होगी ।

Delegation sent to Gulf Countries by Gujarat Government

5313. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outcome of (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)

(b) which specific projects were posed to the investors; and

(c) whether any other State Governments can also approach the Gulf Countries without consulting the Centre on these projects or priorities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) A delegation led by the Guja-

rat Finance Minister visited some of the Gulf Countries from 3rd to 10th January, 1981 with a view to exploring the prospects of attracting foreign investment for specified capital-intensive projects like cement, sponge iron, alumina, seamless tube, petrochemicals and hotels. Discussions were held with financial and investment companies in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. While no concrete proposal has been finalised, it is hoped that these discussions may lead to the formulation of projects in priority areas which would be submitted to the Central Government for consideration and approval. Prior clearance for this visit had been given by the Central Government. Similar requests from other State Governments will also be considered on merits.

Dry Port in Gauhati

5314. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish dry port in Gauhati for sale of Assam Tea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government is not considering the establishment of a dry port at Gauhati. The question of setting up Inland Container Deptt in the Eastern Region including Gauhati has not yet been finalised.

Credit advances by IDBI, IFCI and ICICI

5315. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the total credit advances by (each) Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and ICICI in the last five years;

(b) how much of those were given by each to companies with fixed assets of (i) upto Rs. 15 lakhs (ii) from 15 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores (iii) above Rs 5 crores in these five years;

(c) how much have been declared as irrecoverable credit by the above concerns in the above mentioned years; and

(d) how much of those were credits advanced to the categories mentioned in part (b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inquiries against employees of branches of State Bank of India

5316. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that charge sheets had been framed against 72 employees of State Bank of India branches in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory of Pondicherry;

(b) whether the internal inquiries have found them guilty; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) State Bank of India has reported that charges had been framed against 65 employees in the bank's Madras Circle during late 1979/early 1980 for various acts of misconduct.

(b) and (c). The explanations of three employees were found satisfactory. In respect of remaining cases, the bank decided to drop further proceedings against 23 employees; 22 employees were administratively cautioned; another 14 were censured; and for 3 employees an increment was withheld for a period of three months.

Export of rare birds

5317. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI K. K. GOYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of birds—many of them uncommon or even rare—are exported from India every year;

(b) the details in regard to the number of birds exported legally last year as also the extent of smuggling in bird trade;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to prohibit or restrict the export of birds in view of their rapidly declining number in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d). Only 24 varieties (statement attached) of live birds are allowed for export from India at present. According to provisional figures received from the DGCI&S, Calcutta 16,000 Nos. of birds valued at Rs. 1.04 lakhs were exported during 1979-80 (April to January 1980). The position is kept under constant review and export of all rare and uncommon birds is banned. Government has no information about smuggling of birds.

Statement

1. Baya (other than Finn's Baya).
2. Bulbuls (Species of Red whistler, Red vented, white checked and white browed bulbuls).
3. Munias (Other than Red Munias and green munias, artificially coloured or bleached birds).
4. Mynas (Common Mynas, Bank Mynas and Black headed Mynas).
5. Sparrow (House Sparrows and spanish sparrows).
6. Babblers.
7. Be Eaters.

8. Blue throat.

9. Buntings.

10. Finches (Rose Finch, Himalayan green finch).

11. Magples.

12. Peking Robin.

13. Pittas.

14. Parakeets (except blue wringee, slaty headed and Roths childe parakeets).

15. Indian Robin.

16. Rubythroat.

17. Sibia.

18. Sivas.

19. Silver eared Mesia.

20. Sparrows (Yellow throat)

21. Thrushes (genera turdus, Myophonus, Zeethera, Menticola)

22. Tree Pies (except southern tree pie).

23. White Eye.

24. Yuhinas.

Investment by OPEC Countries

5318. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of interest shown so far by OPEC countries in investment facilities offered by India;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have materialised; and

(c) the anticipated size of investment by OPEC countries during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The reaction to the new policy has been favourable. Preliminary discussions are under way for some projects. However, no concrete proposals has so far been received.

(c) In matters involving investment decisions by foreign countries, it is difficult to make an estimate of the anticipated size of investment for five years.

Export of Alfanso Mangoes

5319. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of alfanso mangoes exported from the country in the last three years, year-wise:

(b) what is the price at which these mangoes were sold in foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the major amount out of sale proceeds from mangoes goes to middleman and if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to see that the major share of sale proceeds goes to producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Export statistics of mangoes are not maintained variety-wise. Total exports of mangoes during the last three years were as under:

Year	Qty. (M.T.)	Unit Value (Rs. per Kg.)
1977-78.	3370	9.20
1978-79.	4505	8.30
1979-80 (April-Jan. 80)	4100	11.10

(c) Export of mangoes is undertaken through normal trading channels under Open General Licence and data regarding the share of producers in the export proceeds is not maintained.

Study regarding benefits from Government expenditure

5320. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made as to which class benefits most from Government expenditure;

(b) whether Government expenditure benefits the non-poor more and ratio is 3 to 1;

(c) whether the non-poor benefits from the subsidies on food, export promotion, interest and investments, etc., given by Central Government, living in better-off States; and

(d) whether the non-poor living in Maharashtra alone benefit more from these subsidies than all the poor in the country taken together?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the study "Who benefits from Government Expenditure in India" by Dr. Anand P. Gupta of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Besides, conceptual and methodological problems the study is based on questionable assumptions. The Government therefore would like to go by the findings of its own study.

Trade prospects between India and France

5321. SHRI M. V CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many wide ranging issues relating to industrial collaboration and prospect for enlarging trade between India and France were discussed by the Minister during the month of January, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the issues discussed;

(c) the outcome of the same; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). In the meeting of the Indo-French Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation held in Paris in January 1981, the economic and commercial relations between India and France were reviewed in detail. Indo-French Cooperation in various sectors such as Coal, steel, petrochemicals, telecommunications, transport and power were discussed and means of further strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed. It was agreed by both the India and French delegations that the possibility of setting up of Joint Ventures, particularly in third countries would be effectively pursued.

Branches of State Bank of Indore in Vidisha

5322, SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches with name of place, of State Bank of Indore the lead bank in Vidisha district;

(b) what were the target fixed for each branch under DRI, SSI, self employment and agriculture Finance during the year 1980-81;

(c) whether these branches have achieved the targets fixed for them, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many cases sanctioned and financed by each branch of State Bank of Indore in Vidisha district during the calendar year 1980 under the above heads; and

(e) how many proposals are under consideration as on 31st January, 1981 in these branches under DRI, SSI self employment and Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) State Bank of Indore has ten branches in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh. These branches are located at Ganj Basoda, Sironj, Vidisha, Kurwai, Lateri, Bareth, Shamshadabad, Gulabganj, Nateram and Sherpur.

(b) to (d). Under the Lead Bank Scheme the Lead Banks are expected to formulate District Credit Plans for joint implementation. Shares in these plans are allocated to different participating commercial and cooperative banks and Regional Rural Bank, if any. Accordingly, only bankwise data regarding implementation of the District Credit Plans is yielded by the reporting system. As lead bank for Vidisha district State Bank of Indore have prepared District Credit Plan for the 3 year period of 1980-82. Available sectorwise data regarding the share of the State Bank of Indore in the Action Plan 1980 and its implementation is set out in the Table below:

Sector	(Rs in lakhs)	
	Targets for 1980	Achievements upto December, 1980
Agriculture . . .	55.01	47.39
Small Scale Industry	10.27	22.46
Services . . .	14.44	28.39
TOTAL . . .	79.72	98.24

(e) The statistical reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India has not yet started yielding information about the pendency of applications. However, the banks have been advised to ensure that small loan applications for limits not exceeding Rs. 10,000 are disposed of within a period of 4 weeks and those for higher limits in a period not exceeding 12 weeks.

Sale of Special Bearer Bonds

5323. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Special Bearer Bonds sold (State-wise) till date;

(b) estimated sale during the current financial year; and

(c) loss of revenue in terms of Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and other taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) State-wise details of the number of Special Bearer Bonds sold are not available. It may, however, be stated that 71,373 Special Bearer Bonds had been sold upto 21st March, 1981.

(b) The revised estimates for 1980-81 take credit for Rs. 200 crores from the sale of the Special Bearer Bonds, but on current trends, the collection may fall short of this figure.

(c) As the Special Bearer Bonds scheme covers only income or wealth which has not been detected by the Income-tax authorities, no loss of revenue can be said to arise on subscription of moneys in these bonds. The loss on account of exemption from income-tax, wealth-tax, capital gains tax and gift-tax provided in the scheme cannot be estimated because the identity of the subscribers and their tax situation is not known.

Interest shown by Bulgaria for Collaboration with India

5324. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bulgaria has evinced interest in entering into collaboration with India in several agricultural and industrial fields; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). During the 5th Session of the Indo Bulgarian Joint Commission held in New Delhi in May, 1980, the Bulgarian side expressed interest in entering into collaboration with India in different sectors of industry, agriculture, food processing, chemicals, electrical engineering, metals, castings, machine tools, ship-building equipment/ancillaries, setting up of agro-industrial complexes, cold storages and deep freezing units, technology for grape juice concentrate and in the field of tobacco growing. Some of the collaboration proposals have reached advanced stage of negotiations while in other cases further details called for from the Bulgarian side are awaited.

Steps to Improve Administration of Income Tax Offices

5325. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of officers in the Income-tax Offices which are making the tax collection process a virtually haphazard affair;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being proposed to be taken to improve the Administration of Income-tax Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). With a view to achieve optimum targets, the requirement of officers and staff for collection work is being studied by the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax).

Revision of Negotiable Instruments Act

5326. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to codify and revise the law relating to negotiable

instruments in the interest of development of banking; and

(b) the steps taken to review and revise the century-old Negotiable Instruments Act with a view to boosting the popularity of cheques and affording a degree of protection to the acceptors thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Banking Laws Committee submitted a report reviewing the entire law relating to negotiable instruments. The Committee's recommendations are being examined by the Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Banks Association in the light of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of Law Commission on the Negotiable Instruments Law.

Memorandum from Associations of Engineering Industries Associations

5327. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memoranda from the Associations of Engineering Industries Associations that it should select some 200 firms with good business reputation to promote engineering exports;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this proposal; and

(c) whether any such proposal would lead to growth of monopoly or keeping out small and enterprising exporters from the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have received a suggestion from A.I.E.I. that 150—250 top engineering exporters who account for a substantial share of total engineering exports should be identified and their operational difficulties inhibiting their performance resolve, for achieving the export targets.

(b) The suggestion has been noted by the Government. Suggestions received from the Engineering Export Promotion Council and other organisations towards export promotion are kept in view while initiating measures for boosting exports of engineering goods.

(c) The export promotion measures undertaken by the Government are aimed at increasing the exports of engineering goods from all sectors of the engineering industry.

Availability of Granite Stones in Palghat, Kerala

5328. SHRI V. S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that granite stones as old and as hard as rocks found in moon are available in the Palghat district of Kerala;

(b) whether any study has been conducted on the possibility of exporting this stone to America and other European countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Geological Survey of India has located a number of old rocks in Palghat District of Kerala. No age determination on rocks from Palghat area has so far been made by Geological Survey of India. But a comparison with rocks of the Eastern Ghats indicate that the Palghat rocks are unlikely be as old as moon rocks.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Clearance for Hotels given by Asian Games Steering Committee

5329. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 16 hotels—most as them 5-Star are planned to be built up in the Capital

before the start of the Asian Games;

(b) whether the Asian Games Steering Committee has already cleared most of the proposals; and

(c) whether one hotel room with furnishings costs roughly Rs. 5 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There are 13 hotel projects including one of expansion, which are expected to be completed before the Asian Games 1982. Of these, three hotels were already under construction and are nearing completion. The remaining 10 hotel projects have been approved by the Asian Games Steering Committee. Except Ashok Yatri Niwas, these projects range from 3 to 5 Star category hotels.

(c) In the hotel trade, the cost of a hotel is expressed in terms of cost per room. The cost of a hotel depends on a variety of factors such as size and the star category of the hotel, extent of public areas and nature and extent of facilities, etc. The cost per room in a hotel of the 5-Star category could be assumed around Rs. 5 lakhs.

Supply of Imported Vegetable Oil to Vanaspati Industry by State Trading Corporation

5330. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of imported vegetable oil supplied to the vanaspati industry by the State Trading Corporation this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): A quantity of about 6.8 lakh tonnes of imported vegetable oils is estimated to be supplied by the State Trading Corporation of India to the vanaspati industry during the current financial year (April, 1980—March, 1981).

सोने की बसुली

5331. श्री भार. एन. राकेश : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रति वर्ष राज्य-वार सोने का कुल कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : स्वर्ण का उत्पादन भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि. तथा हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स लि. द्वारा कर्नाटक में तथा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. द्वारा तांदू उत्पाद के रूप में किया जाता है। इन इकाइयों द्वारा वर्ष 1975-76 से 1979-80 के दौरान राज्य-वार स्वर्ण उत्पादन के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :-

वर्ष	(किलोग्राम में)	
	कर्नाटक	बिहार
1975-76	2918	-
1976-77	3084	36
1977-78	2794	202
1978-79	2584	120
1979-80	2506	69

Sick Gardens taken over by Government in West Bengal

5332. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many sick tea gardens have been taken over by Government in West Bengal till December 1980, and the names thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that some other tea gardens in West Bengal are failing to pay wages to the workers;

(c) whether in view of the above Government have any pending proposal for taking over of such gardens; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to simplify the time-consuming procedure that Government have to adopt before the take over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government have so far taken over the management of the following five tea gardens in West Bengal under the provisions of the Tea Act, 1953:—

(i) Pashok tea estate, (ii) Looksan tea estate, (iii) Vah-tukvar tea estate, (iv) Potong tea estate and (v) Kumai tea estate.

Out of these the management of Kumai tea estate had to be handed back to the owners due to legal difficulties.

(b) to (d). Reports of mal-functioning of certain other tea estate in West Bengal have been received by the Government. The Tea Act, 1953 as amended in 1976 contains provisions to deal effectively with such tea gardens. As all actions under the Act have legal implications, it is not considered prudent to adopt any hasty procedure.

Appointment of persons as Members of Tea Board

5333. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any person under the category of "representing persons employed on tea estates and gardens" as member of the Tea Board; and

(b) if so, the names of such persons and the organisation they represent and the basis of such appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Tea Board consist of 30 members appointed by the Government. It includes 5 members to re-

present the interests of persons employed in the Tea Estate and gardens. On the present Tea Board there are following four members appointed to represent plantation workers.

1. Shri Paban Ghatwar, General Secretary, Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangh, Dibrugarh Assam.

2. Shri Bhabani Pal, General Secretary, National Union of Plantation Workers, P.O. Birpara, Dist. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

3. Shri K. R. Bellie, General Secretary, The Nilgiris District Estate Workers Union, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu.

4. Shri Gopal Moitra, Dooars Chah Bagan Mazdoor Union, Kalchini, Dist. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

The above persons have been appointed on the basis of their nomination by their respective organisations.

One seat for Hind Mazdoor Sabha representative is lying vacant due to court litigation.

Representation made by All India Bank Association Regarding D.A. to Officers

5334. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Bank Association for increasing the D.A. and for providing some other facilities to the Bank Officers;

(b) if so, whether their demands are going to be considered; and

(c) the details about other facilities going to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the charter of demands submitted by All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisation deman-

ding, *inter alia*, revision of pay scales. revision of D.A. formula, concessional advances at par with those available to award staff and restoration of some of the perquisites available to the bank officers before the implementation of the recommendations of the Pillai Committee Report in the nationalised banks.

(b) and (c). The pay scales, allowances and perquisites of the officers of the public sector banks have been revised and standardised only in July/October, 1979. There is, therefore, no question of considering another revision at this stage. However, where the implementation of 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.

Selection and Appointment of Chairman and Managing Director of AIR India

5335. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the selection and appointment of the present Chairman and Managing Director, Air India, was made, his tenure, terms and conditions of appointment, pay and perks;

(b) whether he continues to be the Director of a number of private sector Companies also; if so, the names of such Companies and whether he was allowed by Government to continue their Directorship; and

(c) whether in any manner affects his duties as full-time Managing Director and Chairman, Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The present Chairman and Managing Director, Air-India was

appointed with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The terms and conditions of appointment are given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2047/81].

(b) and (c). A list of private Sector Companies on which the Chairman & MD, Air-India is a Director is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2047/81]. His directorship on these companies does not affect his duties as Chairman and MD, Air-India and hence the Government had no objection to his continuance as Director of these companies.

दिल्ली में और अधिक उचित दर दुकानों खोलने का निर्णय

5336. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के आदेश और पूर्ति विभाग ने दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के लिए कुछ और उचित दर दुकानों खोलने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और ये दुकानें कब तक खोली जानी हैं ;

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ दुकानें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और नियतन के लिये क्या मानदंड अपनाया जायेगा ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृजमोहन गहन्ती) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने संघर्षासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के विभिन्न इलाकों में लगभग 920 और उचित दर की दुकानों खोलने का निर्णय किया है । दिल्ली विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुएं (वितरण नियमन) आदेश, 1981 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार जनवरी, 1981 में प्रमुख स्थानीय समाचारपत्रों में शक्तियां अधि-

सूचित की गई थीं और प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों पर करवाई की जा रही है। आवेदकों की उपयुक्तता तय करने के लिये रखे गये मान-दंडों का पूरा करने पर अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, विकलांगों और सहकारी समितियों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को आवंटित की जाने वाली दुकानों की संख्या उपरिलिखित श्रेणियों के पात्र उम्मीदवारों की संख्या पर निर्भर करती है।

Working of India Investment Centres Abroad

5337. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are undertaking any rational evaluation of the working of the India Investment Centres abroad; and

(b) whether in the light of their assessment such Centres are considered to serve any useful purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) and (b). The Indian Investment Centre is a promotional agency and its main role is to facilitate foreign private investment in the country and projects with foreign collaborations, promote non-resident Indian Investment and to assist companies in the public and private sectors for acquisition of technology. It has offices in London, New York, Dusseldorf and Tokyo. A study about the working of these overseas offices will be undertaken after a year.

Administrative set up of Nationalised Banks

5338. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take up the administrative set-up of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to change the existing Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme.

Improvement and Facilities for Passengers at Cochin Airport

5339. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) do Government intend to improve the landing and taking off facilities of various airports, if so State-wise details;

(b) why Cochin Airport is neglected in its facilities and no improvement is effected for passengers or aircraft for landing and taking off; and

(c) what is the total amount spent on various airports from 1977 onwards for its improvements State-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

काण्डला निर्यात व्यापार क्षेत्र से माल का निर्यात

5340. श्री नरसिंह शकवादा : क्या डाॅ.गणेश्वर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान काण्डला निर्यात व्यापार क्षेत्र से कितने मूल्य के माल का निर्यात किया गया था और अगले वर्ष के लिए निर्यात का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ;

(ख) काण्डला से किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खान) : (क) गत दो वर्षों 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान काण्डला मुक्त व्यापार जोन से निर्यातित माल का मूल्य क्रमशः 940.00 लाख रु. तथा 2356.00 लाख रु. था। वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए 4000 लाख रु. का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ख) निर्यातित वस्तुएं थीं, स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तन तथा छुरी, कैंटे आदि गोस्टड पीनट्स तथा काजू, फ्लोरोसैंट स्टार्टर स्विचबज, भवन निर्माण सामग्री, एच. आर.सी. फ्यूजबज, सिले सिलाये परिधान, एक्रिलिक निटवीयर, पुलओवर्स, काडॉगन, कृत्रिम रेशम के वस्त्र, कसीदाकृत रुमाल, दुपट्टे तथा साडियां, ओषधियां तथा भेषज, चर्मों के फ्रेमों का सामान तथा चर्मों के अतिरिक्त हिस्से, प्लास्टिक के लेंजेज हार्ड बैग और नकली आभूषण, प्लास्टिक के पी. वी. सी. कन्ड्यूट पाइप, कंधे, बूश, हाथी दांत की नक्काशीकृत वस्तुएं तथा शीशम व आवनूस की वस्तुएं, टाइपसेट फिल्म पाजिटक्स, विसल्स को प्रोसेसिंग तथा ड्राईसिंग आदि।

(ग) जोन में पूंजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए जोन में अनेक प्रोत्साहन, रियायतें तथा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं जैसे कि पूंजीगत माल, कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों/पुर्जों पर आयात शुल्क को अदायगी से छूट, चुंगी शुल्क, उत्पादन तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय लेवियों से छूट, कच्चे माल, मशीनरी, संघटकों तथा पूंजीजिंग सामग्री आदि की खरीद पर गुजरात राज्य बिक्री कर से छूट, निर्यातों के 2 प्रतिशत एफ. ऑ. वी. शुल्क की दर पर परिवहन उत्पादन, निर्यात उत्पादन आदि के लिए माल की खरीद पर जोन एककों द्वारा प्रदत्त केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की पूर्ण प्रतिपूर्ति। मशीनरी, कच्चे माल, संघटकों, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों, उपभोज्य वस्तुओं, औजारों, जिग्स, गाजेंज तथा फिक्सचर्स के आयात को जो जीएल के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है। 1 नवम्बर, 1977 के बाद स्थापित एककों के लिए 25 लाख रु. के अधिकतम नकद अनुदान की अध्येधीन लघु उद्योग एककों तथा मध्यम/बड़े उद्योग एककों के लिए निर्धारित पूंजी निवेश का

1 (प्रतिशत नकद उपदान गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया गया है। 1981-82 के लिए बजट में 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जोन में रिक्त एककों के लिए कर अवकाश घोषित किया गया है।

Shortage of Supply of Hank Yarn in West Bengal

5341. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that the weavers of West Bengal are facing great crisis due to the shortage of supply of hank yarn; and

(b) if so, what steps Government of India have taken so far to supply hank yarn sufficiently to the State Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Steps have already been taken to ensure supply of hank yarn to all the States.

Memorandum Regarding property Valuation

5342. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted stating that middle class families suffered gravely due to imposition on their property of Estate Duty, Excise Duty and Wealth Tax etc. because the present limit of property valuation was fixed in 1964 which has now become Unrealistic due to abnormal rise in value of property and high inflationary trends;

(b) facts in this regard, points raised in the memorandum and Government's reaction to each of them;

(c) steps contemplated to give suitable relief in view of the unrealistic property valuation; and

(d) ratio of market values of property in Delhi in 1964 to 1981; and its effect on property valuation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAJI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been received from 'Common Cause' (said to be an organisation for ventilating common problems of the people) suggesting some amendments to the Estate Duty, Wealth-tax and Income tax Acts. A representation containing almost similar points was also sent by them to Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(b) and (c). The following suggestions have been made in the representation submitted by the 'Common Cause':—

(i) Uniformity in valuation of residential house for the purpose of wealth tax and Estate Duty Acts;

(ii) Raising of general exemption or limit from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- for the purpose of Estate Duty;

(iii) Total exemption to one residential house from Wealth-tax, Estate Duty and Income-tax;

(iv) Amendment to Section 33(1) (n) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 to delete the condition "exclusively used by deceased";

(v) Raising of exemption limit of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of residential house for the purpose of Wealth-tax and Estate Duty; and

(vi) Raising of monetary limits in various sub-clauses under section 33(1) of the Estate Duty Act.

In respect of (i) and (ii) above, the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 28-2-1981 may pleased be referred to. It states *inter alia* as under:—

"I propose to give some significant concessions under the Estate Duty Act. The present limit of Rs. 50,000/-

for estate duty was fixed in 1958. I propose to raise it to Rs. 1.5 lakhs the same as under the Wealth-tax Act. I also propose to provide that one residential house or part thereof will be valued for estate duty purposes on the same basis as for the purposes of Wealth-tax. Since the Estate Duty Act can be amended only with the concurrence of State Legislatures, a Bill for giving effect to these proposals will be introduced later".

Regarding the suggestion at (iii) above, the same has been considered but has not been found acceptable. The other suggestions are under the consideration of the Government and it is likely to take some time before a final decision is taken thereon.

(d) The approximate ratio of market values of buildings in Delhi in 1964 as to those in 1981, is 1: 4.

As regards the cost of land, it is not possible to work out a single ratio, as the market values of land very very widely from locality to locality in Delhi and also within the same locality depending upon plot area, configuration location etc.

Unoperative amount of money in Banks

5343. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of money is standing as unoperative in various Banks if so, the total amount as on 28th February, 1981 Bank-wise; and

(b) what steps Government are taking or propose to take for the disposal of the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The

total amount lying in inoperative accounts (i.e. accounts which have not been operated upon for ten years or more) with various banks as on 28th February, 1981 is not available. However, the total number of such inoperative accounts and the amounts lying in them at the end of December, 1979 is furnished below:—

	No. of A/Cs	Amount (in crores)
1. S.B.I. and Associate banks	460911	6.47
2. Nationalised banks including the six recently nationalised banks	1112680	10.51
3. Other Indian scheduled banks	160848	1.17
4. Foreign banks	34226	1.92
5. Non-Scheduled banks	2193	0.02
TOTAL	1770858	20.09

(b) Amount lying in inoperative accounts forms a part of the normal deposits of the banks and is utilised by the banks as such. So far as the amounts lying to the credit of deceased account holders are concerned, necessary instructions have been issued to all public sector banks to settle the claimers on the basis of due local inquiry and adequate indemnity without insisting on legal representation, etc. It is also proposed to amend the Banking Regulation Act to provide for nomination facilities to account holder which will result in expeditious payment of such balances to the nominees. Banks also take initiative in contacting the account holders or their nearest kin about such accounts.

चुंगी का समाप्त किया जाना

5344. श्री बी. डी. सिंह :

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :

श्री. नारायण चन्द पराशर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों की चुंगी में प्रति-वर्ष कितनी आय होती है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चुंगी समाप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या हाल में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस मामले पर चर्चा हुई थी; और यदि हां, तो इस पर मुख्य मंत्रियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुवाई सिंह सिसौदिया) : (क) और (ख) उन राज्यों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों के बारे में जहां आजकल चुंगी वसूल की जाती है, 1978-79 में चुंगी से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व के अनुमानों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

चुंगी को हटाने से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर 16 और 17 सितम्बर, 1980 को हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया । सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते समय प्रधान मंत्री ने यह अभिमत व्यक्त किया कि चुंगी एक प्रतिगामी कर है और इस कर को समाप्त करने के लिए एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाना चाहिए । मुख्य मंत्री इस बात से सहमत हो गए कि चुंगी एक अवाञ्छनीय शुल्क है और इसे समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए परन्तु उनमें से कुछ ने कहा कि चुंगी स्थानीय निकायों के लिए राजस्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है और होने वाली हानि को पूरा करने के लिए राजस्व के पर्याप्त साधनों का पता लगाना कठिन होगा, और इसलिए उन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि इस की प्रतिपूर्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाए । वित्त मंत्री ने अन्त में यह कहा कि चुंगी को समाप्त करना राज्यों के हित में है और इसे उत्तरात्तर अवस्थाओं में किया जाना चाहिए । उन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि शुरू में चुंगी को 2 लाख से कम जनसंख्या वाले स्थानों में समाप्त किया जाए । उन्होंने कहा कि राजस्व में होने वाली हानि को किसी न किसी प्रकार से और यदि आवश्यक हों तो बिक्री कर पर उचित अधिभार लगाकर तथा

इसे सम्बन्धित अगर एलिकाओं की प्राप्तियों में डाल कर पूरा किया जा सकता है। उन्होंने इस मुद्दा का समर्थन नहीं किया कि केन्द्र को चुंगी समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यों की प्रतिपूर्ति करनी चाहिए क्योंकि केन्द्र राज्यों को राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दे रहा है और यदि चुंगी समाप्त करने के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति की गयी तो राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि उतनी ही सीमा तक कम हो जायेगी। केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री के मुद्दा का मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कुल मिला कर समर्थन किया।

राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे चुंगी को चरणबद्ध रूप में समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में की गयी कार्यवाही में अवगत कराएँ।

विवरण

1978-79 में चुंगी से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व के अनुमान

राज्य	(करोड़ रुपये)
1. गुजरात	48.00
2. हरियाणा	6.85
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.34
4. जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.94*
5. महाराष्ट्र	111.63
6. मणिपुर	0.24*
7. उड़ीसा	2.61*
8. पंजाब	18.78
9. राजस्थान	16.00
10. उत्तर प्रदेश	30.00
11. पश्चिम बंगाल	23.07
संघशासित क्षेत्र	
1. दिल्ली	15.25
2. पंडिचेरी	0.27

जोड़ 274.98

अहमदाबाद में उत्पाद शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों का सम्मेलन

5345. श्री राम अवध : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर में आये उत्पाद शुल्क और सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों का एक सम्मेलन अहमदाबाद में हुआ था और इन अधिकारियों के ठहरने की व्यवस्था 5-स्टार होटलों में की गई और इन पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किया गया था; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सनाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) जिन सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क समाहर्ताओं के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में भारत के पश्चिमी समुद्र तट और भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा के साथ लगे क्षेत्र आते हैं, उनका अहमदाबाद में, 10 जनवरी, 1981 का सम्मेलन हुआ था। उक्त सम्मेलन का मुख्य प्रयोजन तस्करी निवारक उपाय की समीक्षा करके उनको तेजी से लागू करना था।

सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों के ठहरने की व्यवस्था किसी फाइव स्टार होटल में नहीं की गई थी, और उक्त अधिकारी, नियमों के अधीन उनको अनुमत्य केवल सामान्य यात्रा और अन्य भत्ते पाने के हकदार थे।

Cases of violation of FERA and Cofeposa

5346. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Conservation of foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act, 1974 brought to the notice of the Government during the last one year;

(b) the names of the persons/firms involved therein and the amount thereof; and

*1977-78 से सम्बद्ध अनुमान।

(c) what action Government have taken against the concerned in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act provides for the preventive detention of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers.

During the year 1980, 354 persons were ordered to be detained under the COFEPOSA Act by the Central Government specially empowered officer of the Central Government and various State Governments/ specially empowered officers of the State Governments. The number of persons actually detained during the same period was 298.

During the period from 1.3.80 to 28.2.81, 2801 show-cause notices, for initiation of adjudication proceedings under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, were issued to a number of persons including firms. During the same period, 2765 cases including some cases where show-cause notices had been issued earlier were adjudicated by the Directorate of Enforcement. In the cases thus adjudicated, penalties amounting to Rs. 1.04 crores were imposed in persons who were found to have contravened the provisions of the Act. In addition, foreign exchange approximately equivalent to Rs. 14.52 lakhs and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 23.18 lakhs were confiscated and foreign exchange approximately equivalent to Rs. 27.82 lakhs was ordered to be repatriated.

The number of cases being quite large, the time and labour that will be involved in collecting and compiling detailed information will be disproportionately high. If the Hon'ble Member specifies the particulars of the case(s) in respect of which detailed information is required, the same will be collected and furnished.

(c) Besides passing orders of detention under the COFEPOSA Act, the

question of launching prosecution in courts of law against the concerned person is also examined and prosecution is launched in suitable cases. Departmental action for seizure of goods, imposition of fine and personal penalty as provided in respective statutes, i.e. the Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, is also taken.

आयकर अपवंचकों तथा काला धन जमाखोरों के बारे में जानकारी

5347. श्री सूरज भात: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को अनेक आयकर का चोरी करने वालों तथा काला धन संग्रहकर्ताओं के बारे में आयकर विभाग द्वारा दिये गये संकेतिक नाम "मंगला" द्वारा विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य के गया शहर के श्री डोंगराय-बनसीधर, श्री कुन्दन लाल अग्रवाल और श्री श्रीचन्द्र राय नामक व्यापारियों के यहां 8 सितम्बर, 1980 को छापे मारे गये थे तथा उसमें बड़ी सफलता मिली थी और क्या जब विदेश आयकर निरीक्षकों द्वारा गया के अनेक ट्रांसपोर्टरों के एजेंसी कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया गया तो कर अपवंचन के बारे में अनेक सबूत/प्रमाणों का पता चला है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है। तथा उनके पते क्या हैं जिनके बारे में "मंगला" द्वारा जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी कर ली गयी है और प्रत्येक मामले में कितना आयकर लगाया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में की गयी प्रगति का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग) महादेव, आयकर विभाग ने 8 सितम्बर, 1980 को कुछ परिसरों की तलाशी ली है, जिनमें गया के सर्वश्री डोंगराय बंशीधर और कुन्दन लाल अग्रवाल के परिसर शामिल हैं। इन मामलों में छिपाये गये धन की मात्रा का पता कर-निर्धारणों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद चल सकेगा।

इस प्रश्न के पैरा (क) और (ग) में उठाए गए मुद्दों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना देना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

Scheme for Development of Tourist Centres in Rajasthan

5348. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of schemes for the development of tourist Centres in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact the Central Government have received proposals from Rajasthan Government for the development of tourist centres in that State; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities on the concept of travel circuits to develop both international and domestic tourism. For this purpose the State Governments and Union Territories including Rajasthan were requested to forward a blue-print of tourism development in their State on the travel circuits concept. The proposals received from the Government of Rajasthan were discussed in a meeting held in New Delhi on the 13th March, 1981 with the State Tourism Officials to finalise the travel circuits and schemes which are to be taken up for development in the Central and State Sectors so as to ensure an integrated and coordinated development of the tourist centres along the identified travel circuits. The travel circuits which were finalised after the discussion are:—

(i) Jaipur-Jodhpur-Osian-Pokaran-Jaisalmer-Bikaner-Jaipur.

(ii) Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar-Chittor-Udaipur-Rikhab Dev-Eklinji-Nathdwara-Ranakpur-Mount Abu-Jaipur.

The State Government has been requested to send detailed proposals

indicating the facilities which are in existence, and which need to be provided so that a shelf of schemes can be prepared for each circuit for implementation in the Central, State and private sectors on the basis of the availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

Adequate Lightings Facility as Tirupati Airport

5349. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that planes are not able to land in Tirupati airport if there is any delay in the evenings due to lack of lighting facility; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose improving the airport by providing adequate lighting etc.?

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

(b) The Indian Airlines who are the main users of this airport have not projected any requirement for night landing facilities and as such there is no proposal at present to provide such facilities.

Low Grade ore in Hutti Gold Belt, Karnataka

5350. SHR S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hutti Gold belt in Karnataka has a big potential for low grade ore; and

(b) what steps are proposed to explore the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Hutti Schist Belt, Rai-

chur District, Karnataka is one of the potential areas for Gold in the country and is one of the two Gold producing areas in India but total potential of whole belt can not be predicted at this stage. There are a number of old and abandoned prospects within the 80 km. long Hutti Schist Belt. These prospects and the intervening covered areas are being prospected in a systematic way by Geological Survey of India and Hutti Gold Mines Limited. Multi Disciplinary Integrated Geological work followed by drilling in promising blocks is in progress. This programme of work is being carried out in accordance with the Five Year Programme 1980-85 for exploration of Gold.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण के लिए मानचित्रों का तैयार किया जाना

5351. श्री बी. आर. नहाटा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे जिलों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण करने तथा मानचित्र तैयार करने के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया गया है;

(ख) मानचित्र तैयार करने तथा सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य किन-किन जिलों में हो चुका है; और

(ग) किन-किन जिलों में यह कार्य अब भी चल रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी: (क) चालू फील्ड सत्र (1980-81) में भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने आधुनिक पैमाने पर भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्र बनाने हेतु अपने क्रमबद्ध भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण कार्यक्रम में 17 जिलों को और खनिज खोजों हेतु 12 जिलों को सम्मिलित किया है ।

(ख) मानचित्र बनाने के लिए क्रमबद्ध भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण तथा खनिज सर्वेक्षण निरन्तर चलने वाला कार्यक्रम और प्रतिक्रिया

है । परन्तु भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अपने लक्ष्यों के अनुसार आधुनिक पैमाने पर टोपोग्राफी द्वारा मानचित्र बनाने के लिए समूचे मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र को क्रम-बद्ध भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण में शामिल करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ताकि यह काम 1990 तक पूरा किया जा सके ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त कार्य अभी भी मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग 22 जिलों में चल रहा है ।

मैसर्स तारसन एण्ड टूबरो की ओर उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

5352. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स तारसन एण्ड टूबरो की ओर वर्ष 1979-80 के लिये उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी ने इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 1979-80 में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी की ओर किसी शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत राजस्व की राशि बकाया है; और

(घ) सरकार/विभाग ने इस राशि की वसूली के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सिंहा): (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Boeing Aircraft bound for Maldives failed to carry 'Dinghy'

5353. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is true that any aircraft that has to fly over sea should be in possession of the 'Dinghy'.

(b) whether it is true that the crew of the Boeing aircraft bound for Maldives from Madras (via) Trivandrum failed to carry with it the Dinghy on 1st March 1981 from Madras;

(c) is it true that the aircraft could not proceed further from Trivandrum to Maldives till the Dinghy was brought there from Madras; and

(d) what action do Government propose to take to avoid such thing in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. An aircraft flying beyond 100 nautical miles from the shore, over the seas, must have Dinghies or board the aircraft.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Dinghies were not provided due to oversight at Madras. as normally aircraft do not operate to Male on that day of the week.

(c) Dinghies were provided at Trivandrum and the aircraft proceeded to Male with Dinghies.

(d) This particular incident is an isolated case and the staff concerned has been severely warned for this lapse and the warning has been placed on his service record.

Confiscated Goods

5354. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:—

(a) the total value of confiscated goods in various godowns of the Customs Department at the end of each year for the last five years;

(b) the value of goods released for sale and the Value of goods further added thereto due to fresh seizures each year; and

(c) what are the proposals of Government to release more goods from customs godowns for sale through co-operative societies and whether any guidelines have been framed for sale of the above goods through cooperative societies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The value of smuggled goods confiscated to the Government by the Customs authorities at the end of each year during the preceding 3 years (for which figures are available) is stated below:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1978	31.24
1979	36.78
1980	38.82

(b) The value of such goods disposed of during each of these years is as follows:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1978	6.04
1979	11.47
1980	17.76

The value of such goods confiscated to the Government by the Customs authorities during the years 1979 and 1980 (for which figures are available) added to the total stock of confiscated goods is given below:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1979	15.61
1980	21.33

(c) As a measure to accelerate the pace of disposal, confiscated consumer goods are disposed of to the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation Ltd. for sale to bona fide consumers through cooperative consumer societies, Super Bazar, Sahakari Bhandars etc.

Madhya Pradesh during 1980 and 1981

5355. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of Government to develop tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total amount spent during 1980 on the development of tourist places in Madhya Pradesh and the amount which is proposed to be spent during 1981 on this; and

(c) the names of places which have been so developed and which are proposed to be developed in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). A total amount of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been incurred on the construction of a Forest Lodge at Kanha National Park by the Central Department of Tourism during 1979-80. The Forest Lodge is still under construction. There is also a proposal to set up a tourist village at Shivpuri.

The India Tourism Development Corporation incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.70 lakhs during 1979-80 on the expansion of their existing hotel at Khajuraho, transport unit at Khajuraho, and on setting up a transport unit at Indore. The Five Year Plan 1980-85 of the India Tourism Development Corporation envisages the construction of a hotel at Bhopal jointly in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, and includes the expansion of its existing Travellers Lodges at Sanchi and Mandu.

A consolidated statement showing the tourist centres developed in Madhya Pradesh in the Central Sector during the various Plan periods is attached.

As regards the future programme of tourism development in Madhya Pradesh, it is proposed to develop tourist infrastructure at centres based on the travel circuit concept. The schemes

will be finalised in consultation with the tourist officials of the State Government in a discussion to be held next month.

Statement**MADHYA PRADESH**

Centres already developed by the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation April, 1956—March, 1980

(SUMMARY)

Mandu . . .	1. Travellers' Lodge
Khajuraho . . .	2. Travellers' Lodge
	3. Conversion of Travellers' Lodge into Hotel
	4. Water Supply Scheme
	5. Tourist Bungalow
	6. Development of Master Plan
Sanchi . . .	7. Travellers' Lodge
	8. Water Supply Scheme
	9. Tourist Bungalow
Indore . . .	10. Tourist Bureau
Gwalior . . .	11. Tourist Bureau
Bhopal . . .	12. Youth Hostel
Kanha-Kisli . . .	13. Bara Singha Breeding Project.
	14. Water Supply Scheme
	15. Construction of Unicuts.
	16. Mini-bus
	17. Water Supply Scheme
	18. Electricity Supply
	19. Provision of Trained Elephants
	20. Tented Accommodation
	21. Forest Lodge (Under Construction)

Opening of a local head office of SBI in Bangalore

5356. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Circle of the State Bank of India has administrative control over 166 SBI branches in Karnataka State;

(b) whether Bangalore is the only big city without local head office of the SBI whereas small cities are having local Head Office;

(c) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the SBI employees committee for formation of Karnataka circle in this behalf;

(d) if so, what action has been taken by SBI to open local head office at Banagalore for opening more SBI branches in Karnataka; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that only 60 to 70 branches were there when local head office in other areas were formed and subsequently these branches have gone upto 300 after forming of Local Head Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there is a Chief Regional Manager's Office at Bangalore with adequate financial and administrative powers and autonomy. Only issues involving overall policy matters have to be referred to the Local Head Office.

(b) No, Sir. At present State Bank of India has only 11 Local Head Offices all over the country and no Local Head Office is at present located in several big cities, besides Bangalore, viz., Jaipur, Pune, Srinagar, Simla, Shillong and Trivandrum etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal for setting up a local head office of State Bank of India at Bangalore at present because, as the Committee on Petitions has concluded in its report to the Rajya Sabha, establishment of a local head office of the State Bank of India in Karnataka does not appear to be a viable proposition at present.

(e) In 1964, some local head offices were opened for areas having 60 to 70 branches and their number has increased to about 300 on account of the branch expansion programme undertaken by the State Bank of India since then. The pattern has been changed

since and now local head offices are supposed to handle 400 to 450 branches.

Construction of Airport of Calicut

5357. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 183 on 20th June, 1980 regarding Calicut Airport and state:

(a) whether the procedural formalities required for construction of an airport at Calicut are over;

(b) whether the Ministry are contemplating to have an airport in Calicut with landing facilities for modern jets; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken so far to achieve this?

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to construct an aerodrome at Calicut in Kerala suitable for Boeing 737 operations. A detailed survey of the Karipur site has been completed and the necessary plans and estimates are being prepared and are likely to be ready in two months time.

मध्य प्रदेश की आयातित रपेसीड तेल,
पाम आयल आदि की मांग

5358. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को आयातित रपेसीड, पाम आयल और आर. बी. डी. पामोलीन की कितनी मात्रा आयातित की गई और वस्तुतः कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को तेल की अधिक मात्रा की आवश्यकता थी;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन तेलों की अतिरिक्त मात्रा की मांग की है क्योंकि इसकी आवश्यकता अधिक मात्रा की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा की मांग की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री व.ज.मोहन महन्ती): (क) तेल वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दारों में वांछित जनकारी मंत्रालय दो विवरणों में दी गयी है। सभा पटल पर रखे गये मन्थालय में रखा दिया गया (दोस्त संख्या एल. टी. 2048/81)।

(ख) में (घ): मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तेल वर्ष 1980-81 (नवंबर, 1980 से अक्टूबर, 1981) के लिए मूलतः 1,38,000 मीटरी टन खाद्य तेलों की मांग रखी थी। तथापि, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों का आयातित खाद्य तेलों का मासिक आवंटन, आयातित तेलों की उनकी मांग का यथार्थ पूरक अनुमान लगाकर किया जा रहा है और यह अनुमान सम्बन्धित राज्य की आवादी, मांग, खपत के स्वरूप, राज्य में देशीय खाद्य तेलों की उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत बातों के आधार पर लगाया जाता है। चालू तेल वर्ष में नवंबर, 1980 से मार्च, 1981 को अर्द्ध के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1800 मीटरी टन पामोलीन, 3000 मीटरी टन आर. बी. डी. ताड़ का तेल और 10,000 मीटरी टन रफ़िनीड तेल का आवंटन किया गया है। इन आवंटनों के प्रति राज सरकार द्वारा 14-3-81 तक पामोलीन की 1,765 मीटरी टन और रफ़िनीड तेल की 6,981 मीटरी टन मात्रा उठाई गयी है; आर. बी. डी. ताड़ के तेल की कोई मात्रा नहीं उठाई गयी है।

Setting up of Pelletisation Plant for Kudremukh iron ore with Canadian Collaboration

5359. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has offered to collaborate setting up a pelletisation plant for Kudremukh iron ore, and in expanding

the country's aluminium and coal production; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions of the agreement between the two countries, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A Canadian company is one of the bidders for setting up a pelletisation plant at Mangalore, based on Kudremukh iron ore concentrate. There is no collaboration offer from Canada for expanding either India's aluminium production or coal production.

Setting up of Fourth Pay Commission

5360. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that 3rd Pay Commission recommended revision of pay scales of Government servants when the quantum of D.A. reaches a certain stage which has already reached;

(b) is it further a fact that the setting up of the 4th Pay Commission is the demand of the employees; and

(c) if so, by when the pay scales will be revised and the 4th Pay Commission constituted?

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

(a) In para 16 of Chapter 55 of their report, the Third Pay Commission had recommended that, should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960 - 100), Government

should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. On the price level rising above the said limit, the Government reviewed the position and decided to continue the D.A. scheme. Thus, the Government employees are allowed one instalment of D.A. when there is an eight points increase in the 12 monthly average of the Consumer Price Index.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal from Oil Exporting Developing Countries for Setting up Industries in India.

5361. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite proposal has been received from Oil Exporting Developing Countries for setting industries in India; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposals country-wise and industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). While preliminary discussions are being held for some projects, no concrete proposal has been received so far.

Shortfall in Export of Tea during 1980-81

5362. SHRI RASHEED MOSOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export of India tea likely to be achieved as against the target

during 1980-81 (with quantity and amount in foreign exchange);

(b) reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the export of tea; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). The export target for tea for 1980-81 has been set at 225 m. kgs. valued at Rs. 400 crores. From the current trend, this export target is likely to be achieved.

(c) Government have already taken the following steps to increase the exports of tea from India:—

(i) abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-1979;

(ii) placing the import of tea bagging machines under OGL;

(iii) reintroduction of the system of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports from January, 1979;

(iv) reduction in the import duty on tea bagging machinery from 75 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from January, 1979;

(v) enhancement of the rate of cash compensatory support from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent on exports of packet tea and tea bags from April, 1979;

(vi) introduction of an all-industry rate of draw-back on imported materials for export of tea bags with effect from 19th September, 1980.

In addition, Tea Board's Offices abroad continue to undertake various promotional measures, e.g. unimational promotion, generic promotion, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, etc.

Items Exported to Middle East countries

5363. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items at present exported by the agencies of the Ministry and the items open to private sector;

(b) the steps to sell our goods to Middle East and the incentives to exporters; and

(c) the names of the items exported to middle east countries?

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

(a) Details of items the export of which is at present canalised through various agencies, are available in Annexure, I to Section II of the current Export Policy (April 1980--March 1981), copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Lists of items, exports of which are either banned or subject to certain conditions, appear in Schedule I to the Exports (Control) Order 1977, as amended from time to time, reproduced in Section III of the above mentioned Book. All items which are permissible for export under the Exports (Control) Order, 1977, excluding items the exports of which are canalised through various agencies, as also items not appearing in Schedule I to the Exports (Control) Order, 1977, are open for export to the private sector.

(b) Steps being undertaken to increase our exports to Middle East countries *inter alia* include exchange of delegations, participation in international fairs/exhibitions being held in these countries, encouraging Indian companies to open their offices in important trade centres, encouraging Indian banks to open their branches in these countries, improvement of shipping facilities, establishment of an Indo-Arab Joint Business Council with

a view to promoting trade with these countries, holding of official level talks at periodical intervals to devise suitable methods for increasing bilateral trade, encouraging Indian companies, both in public and private sectors, to execute project works in these countries, etc. Further, a Conference of our Commercial Representatives in these countries had also been recently held in Dubai to discuss administrative and procedural matters having bearing on trade and economic co-operation with countries in this region.

Incentives like Cash Compensatory Support, Import Replenishment etc. which are allowed on exports to other destinations are also available on exports to countries in the Middle East.

(c) Main items being exported to Middle East countries are tea, jute manufactures, fruits and vegetables, meat and meat products, textiles, readymade garments, iron and steel items, engineering products, pipes and tubes, diesel engines, compressors, electrical and non-electrical machinery, consumer durables, chemicals and allied products, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Offer from Canada to Finance Projects in India

5364. SHRI JAGDIS TYTLER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has offered to finance large number of projects in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Canada has offered to increase substantially its bilateral development assistance of India. The areas for which Canada has offered to consider assistance include, power, mining, oil and gas exploration, agriculture and telecommunications.

Introduction of Pooled system of Marketing for Cardamom

5365. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for introduction of a pooled system of marketing for cardamom;

(b) if so, the reasons for introduction of such a system;

(c) whether the small growers of cardamom in Kerala have submitted any representation to Government objecting to the proposed pooled system; and

(d) whether in view of the considerations that the pooled system would lead to increase in cost, delay in payments to producers creating financial problems, adverse effects of fixed floor-price in getting best bargain abroad, etc., Government would shelve the proposal and allow the present system of marketing to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). A proposal for pooled marketing in cardamom has been considered by the Government. Keeping in view the various aspects including representations received from growers in Kerala, it has been decided that the pooling of cardamom need not be resorted to at present.

Findings of Enquiry report into Air crash of Plane in Delhi on 23rd June, 1980

5366. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the air-crash in which Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Capt. Subhash Saxena were killed has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government have not so far received the Inquiry Report on the air-crash in which Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Capt. Subhash Saxena were killed.

Private Contractors for car parking Charges at Various Airports

5367. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether private contractors are engaged for collecting car parking charges at the various airports in the country;

(b) if so, what are the terms on which these contracts have been awarded at the principal airports in the country;

(c) whether there have been demands from workers' cooperatives for allocation of this work to them;

(d) whether Government would give this work to such cooperatives; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Car Parking Contracts at national airports are awarded by inviting tenders through newspapers and generally the highest valid tender is approved.

The contracts for management of car parks at the four International Airports, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been awarded to M/S Ex-Servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. M/S Ex-Servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. is a cooperative venture of ex-servicemen. The institution is sponsored by the Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence who is at present, its Chairman.

(b) The terms and conditions of the contracts are as follows:—

National Aerodromes

The main terms of the contract are that the licensee has to pay the tendered monthly licence fee every month in advance, besides 3 months' licence fee as security deposit. The licence is permitted to collect the parking fee as under:—

- (i) Cars @Re. 1/- (for a period of every 8 hours or part thereof)
- (ii) Bus/Truck @Rs. 2/- —Do.—
- (iii) Scooters/ Motor Cycles @Rs. 0.50 Paise —Do.—

The parking fee is charged by the licences from the vehicles parked in the car parking area. However, if any vehicle visits the aerodrome just to drop passengers, no parking fee is charged. Central Government vehicles, vehicles owned and operated by regular aircraft operators and vehicles used by various licences at the aerodromes are exempted from payment of the car parking fee.

International Airports

The total collection made by M/s. Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd., is shared between the Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. and Airport Authority in the proportion indicated below:—

	Airports Authority share	Ex-Servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. share
<i>Bombay</i>		
Terminal No. I (National Terminal)	77.5%	22.5%
Terminal No. II (International Terminal)		
(a) Cars	85.0%	15.0%
(b) Trucks	87.5%	12.5%
(c) Scooters	75.0%	25.0%

The percentage is subject to review with effect from 5-3-1981.

Delhi	77.5%	22.5%
Calcutta	77.5%	22.5%
Madras	77.5%	22.5%

The tickets are printed by the Airports Authority at their own cost and supplied by them to M/S Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. on pre-payment.

The staff for collection of car park fee is provided by M/S Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. and all expenditure is borne by them. The cleanliness in the car park area is the responsibility of M/S Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd. The contracts are valid upto 31-3-1981 (except at Bombay Terminal II (International Terminal) where the contract is valid upto 31-10-81) and are subject to renewal for another period of two years and on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

(c), (d) and (e). There have been requests from Workers' Cooperatives for award of car parking contracts at a few national aerodromes. They are considered subject to the fulfilment of all tender formalities.

In the case of international airports, however, no such requests have been received from Workers' Cooperatives other than M/S Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Services (P) Ltd.

Setting up of industrial Advisory Committee by each public sector Steel Plant

5368. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each public sector steel plant has set up an Industrial Advisory Committee to encourage and render necessary assistance for the development of the small scale and ancillary industries;

(b) whether any such Industrial Advisory Committee has been set up by the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) if so, whether the Industrial Advisory Committee of Rourkela Steel Plant will supply the required quantity of raw material (Steel to the Small scale units of Orissa.

(d) the other effective steps proposed by the Industrial Advisory Committee of Rourkela Steel Plant to encourage the ancillary industries of Orissa; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An ancillary/small scale development advisory committee known as Plant Level Committee has been set up by the steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro and Burnpur.

(c) No, Sir. The Advisory Committee of Rourkela Steel Plant does not supply steel to Small Scale Industries Units, as the distribution of steel to various consumers is regulated by a standard procedure formulated by Government. The Committee, however, assists the units by taking up such matters with the authorities concerned.

(d) and (e). The Committee, inter-alia, assists the ancillary industries of Orissa by:—

(i) giving technical guidance and assistance to local entrepreneurs for development of items;

(ii) maintaining liaison with the State Government, Central Government and Industrial Directorates regarding problems of development of small scale industries;

(iii) suggesting areas where enquiries regarding manufacture and supply of items can be confined to local industries;

(iv) reviewing cases where offers of local industries are not competitive compared to outside parties;

(v) suggesting measures to improve the competitiveness of their product;

(vi) offering technical advice for increasing productivity and achieving strict quality control; and

(vii) helping to arrange provision of scarce materials.

Deposits of Chromite in Terrain of Sukinda and Nuasahi in Orissa

5369. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India had discovered huge deposit of chromite in the soil covered terrain of Sukinda and Nuasahi in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether mining and drilling work will be started in those mines during the 6th Plan period; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Intensive exploration aided by drilling by the Geological Survey of India in collaboration with Department of Mines and Geology, Orissa, Orissa Mining Corporation and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited since 1977 in six lease-holds in the Sukinda and Nuasahi sectors has led so far to the estimation of 86.41 million tonnes of Metallurgical and charge Chrome grade Chromite.

(b) and (c). Above estimate has been arrived at after 38,200 metres of drilling; additional drilling of 7,500 metres is proposed. A Charge Plant is being set up by Orissa mining Corporation Limited and another by Ferro Alloys Corporation based on the Chromite deposits.

Short-hop regional Airline in North Eastern Region

5370. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a short hop regional airline in the North Eastern Region on 26th January, 1981;

(b) if so, whether this has since been commissioned;

(c) whether the employees of the Indian Airlines had some misgivings about the operation of this airline and whether this has been resolved and if so the details thereof; and

(d) how has the fare structure of the flight been calculated so that the local people can really avail of the service and how many points are likely to be linked through this service eventually?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new Company under the name of 'Vayudoot' has been set up and it has started its scheduled operation in the North Eastern Region with effect from 26th January 1981.

(c) The employees of Indian Airlines had some misgivings which were cleared in a meeting with the representatives of the Unions/Associations of Calcutta Region on 16th January, 1981.

(d) The fare structure for the sectors in the North Eastern Region are 30 per cent cheaper than Indian Airlines fares in areas outside the Region.

The 'Vayudoot' services are at present operating only to 8 Stations in the North Eastern Region. About ten other stations in this region are likely to be covered in the next two years.

Visit to foreign countries

5371. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministers and various officials and delegations of Commerce Ministry have visited foreign countries during 1st November 1980 to 31st January 1981 and have talks with their counterparts in these countries in regard to bilateral Trade and Commerce relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto;

(c) the expenses incurred by each one during each visits;

(d) the details of each agreement signed by each one in each countries;

(e) the benefit to be derived by India out of it;

(f) how many foreign Ministers and delegations have visited India during the above period who have talks and agreement with various Ministers and officials of the department of Commerce; and

(g) the details of such talks and agreements and the outcome thereto and the benefit to be derived by India out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House soon.

Reduction in the supply of imported Edible Oils to Vanaspati Industry

5372. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of imported edible oils to the vanaspati industry has been reduced from 95 per cent to 70 per cent with effect from January this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to cut the import of edible oils during the current year as compared to the previous year; and

(d) if so, to what extent and reasons for the same?

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

(a) to (d) The maximum usage of imported oil in the manufacture of vanaspati has been reduced from 95 per cent to 70 per cent with effect from 1st January, 1981. This was done with a view to give an incentive for a greater production of indigenous oils, particularly non-traditional oils, in the country, as also to enable additional quantities of imported oils to be allocated for direct consumption through the Public Distribution System

The actual level of imports of edible oils during the year would depend upon the availability of indigenous edible oils in the country, the prices of oils in international and internal markets, the availability of foreign exchange and other relevant factors.

Development of Tourism in Southern States

5373. **SHRI K. A. SWAMI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the newspaper comments about inadequate attention to development of tourism in the Southern Region; and

(b) what concrete proposals Government intend to correct this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The development of tourism in the Central Sector is not taken up on State-wise or region-wise basis. The schemes are

taken up for development of tourism at various centres on the basis of their potential to attract tourists and expenditure is incurred accordingly schemewise. On the basis of the above, tourism schemes were also taken up in the Southern States in the Central Sector during previous Plan periods. The expenditure incurred in the Central Sector region-wise from April 1956 to March 1980 is given below:-

	Rs. crores
1. Northern Region (6 States & 1 Union Territory)	31.76
2. Eastern Region (5 States)	6.59
3. Western Region (3 States & 1 Union Territory)	7.16
4. Southern Region (4 States & 1 Union Territory)	12.01

From the above, it will be seen that substantial amount of funds in the Central Sector have been spent on schemes in the Southern Region. There is thus no imbalance in Central expenditure to the disadvantage of the States in the Southern Region.

Minimum Age Limit for Appointment in Nationalised banks

5374. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum age limit for appointment in the nationalised banks for the casual and temporary staff;

(b) whether casual or temporary staff are screened for the appointment as class IV staff; and

(c) if so, facts thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The minimum age limit for appointment in the subordinate cadre of nationalised banks is 18 years ir-

respective of the fact whether the appointment is against the permanent or temporary/casual vacancy. Government have advised the banks that all recruitment in the subordinate cadre should be made only through local employment exchanges irrespective of the nature and duration of the vacancies. The candidates sponsored by local employment exchanges are, however, generally screened by the banks to ensure that they fulfil the eligibility norms prescribed by the banks. The selection is normally made on the basis of personal interview of the candidates conducted by the banks.

T.F.A. indulging in anti Labour practices

5375. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware than the Trade Fair Authority is indulging in anti-labour practices by refusing settlement of staff labour problem; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) No such cases have been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र

5376. श्री राम प्यार पतिना : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र परियोजना के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है और इस पर अनुमानतः कूल कितनी लागत आयेंगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात कारखाने का प्रथम चरण (12 लाख टन) कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ होने के 4

वर्षों में और दूसरा चरण (34 लाख टन) उसके दो वर्षों के अन्दर चालू हो जाएगा। आशा है मुख्य-मुख्य उत्पादन इकाइयों की नींव डालने का कार्य अक्टूबर, 1981 में शुरू हो जाएगा।

कूल अनुमानित लागत, जिसकी सरकार ने जून, 1979 में मंजूरी दी थी, 2,256 करोड़ रुपये है, लेकिन इस अनुमानित राशि की मंजूरी देते समय यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि आधुनिक प्राद्योगिकियों तथा अन्तिम रूप से निश्चित प्राइवेट-मिक्श के आधार पर संशोधित विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) सरकार को परियोजना की लागत के पक्के अनुमान प्रस्तुत करेंगी। व्यापक संशोधित विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तथा विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सेल के निदेशक-मंडल ने हाल में परियोजना के लिए 2935.41 करोड़ रुपये के लागत अनुमान का अनुमान किया है। संशोधित लागत अनुमान तथा विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर सरकार की संशोधित मंजूरी प्राप्त करने के लिए आगे कारवाई की जाएगी।

Permission to Tax Assistants to Appear in Departmental Examination for ITO (Group-B)

5377. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR-Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 303 on the 27th June, 1980 regarding permission to Tax Assistants to appear in Departmental Examination for ITO and state:

(a) whether the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance has submitted its recommendations to allow the Tax Assistants to appear in the Departmental Examination for Income-tax Officers (Group-B) in the Income-tax Department; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Verification of character and antecedents of employees of director of audit, defence services

5378. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in the offices of the Director of Audit, Ordinance Factories, Calcutta, are being repeatedly subjected to detailed verification and re-verification of their character and antecedents;

(b) how many times since 1977 such verification has been ordered, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether employees of other Government departments are not subjected to similar orders except at time of initial recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c).
The periodical re-verification of character and antecedents is being carried out in accordance with the existing instructions of Government of India on the subject not only in the Defence Audit Department but also in various other Departments.

भारतीय सड़क परिवहन विकास संघ,
नई दिल्ली का ज्ञापन

5379. श्री मूल चन्द डागा:
श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल:
श्री भीकू राम जैन :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय सड़क परिवहन विकास संघ कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली ने राज्य मंत्री को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें, मुख्य बात क्या है जिनके बारे में सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या इस पर सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सावाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उक्त ज्ञापन की मुख्य बातों निम्नानुसार हैं:--

(1) मोटर गाड़ियों की चीसियों पर उद्ग्रहणीय उत्पादनशुल्क की दर मूल्यानुसार 5 प्रतिशत बनाये रखी जानी चाहिए और इस दर से कम से कम दो वर्ष तक वृद्धि नहीं की जानी चाहिए;

(2) मोटर गाड़ियों पर लागू शुल्क की मौजूदा मूल्यानुसार दरों के स्थान पर दिशिष्ट दर लागू की जानी चाहिए और इन दरों में कम से कम दो साल तक घट-बढ़ नहीं की जानी चाहिए;

(3) मोटर गाड़ियों में मूल उपस्करों के रूप में प्रयुक्त टायरों, बैटरियों और अन्य हिस्सों पर उत्पादनशुल्क से छूट दी जानी चाहिए जैसे कि यात्री कारों, दो और तीन पहियों वाली मोटर गाड़ियों और ट्रैक्टरों के मामले में छूट दी जाती है;

(4) मोटर गाड़ियों के सभी हिस्सों और संघटकों की जिनमें टायर, बैटरियाँ भी शामिल हैं, प्रतिस्थापन हिस्सों और संघटकों के रूप में की जाने वाली बिक्री के मामले में शुल्क की अधिकतम दर मूल्यानुसार 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।

(5) ईंधन पर लगने वाले शुल्क को कम किया जाना चाहिए तथा बाहनों और उनके हिस्सों पर उद्ग्रहणीय बिक्री कर की दरों

में एकलपता हानी चाहिए तथा व्यवसायिक वाहनों पर अधिकतम बिक्री कर 6 प्रतिशत तथा मोटर गाड़ियों के संघटक पुर्जों पर 8 प्रतिशत रखा जाना चाहिए। अन्तराज्याय लाने-दनें के मामले में लगाने वाले बिक्री कर की दर एक प्रतिशत नियत की जानी चाहिए;

(6) फालतू पुर्जों और टायरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने से, नकली पुर्जे बनाने वाले विनिर्माताओं की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को रोकने में मदद मिलेगी;

(7) मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल में परस्पर भेद करने के लिए किसी रंग का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए ताकि मिलावट को रोका जा सके; और

(8) चुंगी शुल्क को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग), (घ) और (ङ). व्यावसायिक वाहनों और संघटक पुर्जों पर उद्ग्रहणीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में कमी करने में अथवा उनमें कोई फेरबदल करने के प्रश्न से संबंधित मुद्दों के संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकार इस समय कोई परिवर्तन करने के पक्ष में नहीं है; इन परिवर्तनों में राजस्व की भारी हानि ग्रस्त है। बिक्री कर में कमी करने और चुंगी शुल्कों को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न के संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ये राज्यों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं और इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई शक्तियां प्राप्त नहीं हैं। डीजल तेल में मिट्टी के तेल को मिलावट को रोकने के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों के प्रश्न के विषय में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि मिट्टी के तेल को रंग देने संबंधी प्रस्ताव भारतीय तेल निगम के विचाराधीन है।

Effect of difficult supply of wagons on Textile Industry

5380. SHRI N. E HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from the rise in coal price, the diffi-

cult wagons supply position has severely affected the textile industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent Railway Ministry has extended its cooperation to the industry?

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

(a) It is correct that the Textile Industry has not been getting its full requirement of wagons for movement of coal as wagons have to be allotted to other priority sectors also.

(b) The Railways have been trying to increase wagon allotment to the textile industry. Whenever individual requests for assistance in distress are received from the textile mill, an endeavour is made by the Railways to provide some immediate relief.

Off-line and other stations where A.I. flights touch in South East Asia

5381. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Off-Line and other stations maintained by the Air-India in the South East Asia where Air-India flights touch only bi-weekly or tri-weekly;

(b) the total expenditure incurred per annum on establishment transport, entertainment, advertisement and other items;

(c) whether the expediency of retaining all these stations with their present strength has been examined to reduce the incidental expenditure; and

(d) if so, with what result and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air-India has one off-line office in Jakarta and one on line office each in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on establishment, publicity, transport, communications and other items at the above mentioned offices during 1979-80 is as under:

Name of the office	Total Expenditure
Rs. in lakhs	
Singapore	55.13
Kualalumpur	22.98
Jakarta	10.72

(c) and (d). The performance of these stations is quite satisfactory from the point of view of revenue.

Action against former Deputy Managing Director, Air India

5382. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the former Deputy Managing Director, Air-India, Bombay, Mr. Inder Sethi, who was indicted by the Committee on Public Undertakings of the last Lok Sabha for various deals and causing financial loss to the Air India had after leaving the Air India joined some foreign airline in a very high position;

(b) whether he had also taken some foreign nationality;

(c) what action Government have taken against him for his wrong deals and action; and

(d) if not, what are the difficulties which lie in its way in bringing him to book for his activities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It has been brought

to the notice of the Government that Shri I. D. Sethi, former Dy. MD, Air-India, has joined Kuwait Airways as Commercial Adviser.

(b) Government has no information.

(c) and (d). Action has may be necessary will be taken after the final views of the Committee on Public Undertakings are communicated to the Ministry.

Opening of bank by West Bengal Government

5383. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the West Bengal Government's application for opening their own bank stands;

(b) what has been the reaction of the Reserve Bank of India to the proposal; and

(c) the difficulties which lie in the way of the Government of India to accord permission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The application of the West Bengal Government for setting up a commercial bank is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India

Indian banks operating abroad

5384. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian banks operating abroad are facing problems with regard to their expansion because their capital base is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether there is immense scope for Indian banks to handle international business in a big way; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the efforts of Indian Government in this regard in favour of extending facilities to our banks functioning abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Offices of India banks functioning abroad are expected to operate within the provisions of law/regulations governing the opening of offices by foreign banks in the country concerned, as well as the formal and informal restrictions within which they would be expected to work once they are established. These restrictions generally cover aspects such as liquidity requirement, deployment of resources etc. It is true that in certain countries the level of operations is linked to the owned funds of banks. However, even while permitting Indian banks to set up offices outside India the adequacy of the capital base keeping in view the projected business and the various restrictions obtaining in the country concerned is taken into consideration and banks are permitted to remit sufficient funds as capital to enable them to operate profitably. Applications for additional remittances towards strengthening their owned funds received from banks who want to expand their operations in foreign countries and who are unable to do so on account of their low capital base are also considered sympathetically taking into consideration all relevant aspects.

Income-Tax Raids on Firms manufacturing Artificial Silken and Cotton Yarn

5385. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department has conducted raids on the firms manufacturing artificial silken and cotton yarn and detected tax evasion and black marketing worth lakhs of rupees as reported in Nav Bharat Times dated 6th February, 1981; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of such firms and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Income tax Department has conducted searches at the business and residential premises of the following manufacturers and Distributors and Suppliers of cotten and synthetic yarn:—

- (i) M/s. G. T. N. Mills Ltd., Always.
- (ii) M/s. Petlad Bulakidas Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad.
- (iii) Patodiā Group of Cases—Calcutta.
- (iv) Mundra Group of Cases—Calcutta.
- (v) Malani Group of Cases—Delhi.
- (vi) Shonewala Group of Cases—Delhi.

During the course of the searches, *prima facie* unaccounted assets to the approximate extent of Rs. 59.12 lakhs have been seized. The cases are under investigation

भारत सरकार सिव्क्योरिटो प्रेस नासिक को कागज सप्लाई करने वाली फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के नाम

5386. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जो भारत सरकार प्रेस, नासिक को गत पांच वर्षों से कागज सप्लाई कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष सप्लाई किए गए कागज का क्या मूल्य है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिसांबिया): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के लिए विभिन्न फर्मों से कागज की खरीद के व्यौरों का विवरण

क्रम सं.	फर्म का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान खरीद (रुपये)					
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	मेसर्स आदर्श एजेंसी, बम्बई	55,25,216	11,69,784	—	—	—	—
2	मेसर्स बंगाल पेपर मिल, कलकत्ता	65,14,345	62,52,903	45,18,748	1,38,13,575	43,74,952	
3	मेसर्स बी.के.पेपर मिल, लि०	69,068	—	—	—	—	—
4	मेसर्स गांधी ब्रदर्स, बम्बई	8,77,107	19,04,968	65,637	—	33,097	
5	मेसर्स इंडिया पेपर पल्प, कलकत्ता	98,30,696	65,33,332	—	—	—	—
6	मेसर्स नटराज पेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज, बम्बई	6,239	—	—	—	—	—
7	मेसर्स ग्रोरिंट पेपर मिल लि०, ब्रिजराज नगर	16,69,992	9,73,116	10,90,327	2,41,207	—	—
8	मेसर्स श्री गोपाल पेपर मिल्स, नई दिल्ली	244,94,403	—	—	—	—	—

9	मेसर्स टोट गढ़ वेपर मिल्स	296,94,307	1,22,87,084	2,80,19,554	2,92,47,200	3,39,21,599
10	मेसर्स टोट गढ़ वेपर मिल्स	49,87,480	93,88,194	33,79,227	—	4,63,791
11	मेसर्स सिम्रिटो वेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद	13,03,364	5,81,679	8,90,341	—	—
12	मेसर्स विद्य वेपर मिल, नासिक रोड	50,92,212	1,67,779	38,383	—	—
13	मेसर्स इण्डस्ट्रियल एंजिनीज, नागपुर	—	32,21,412	—	—	—
14	मेसर्स बुलजारपुर वेपर मिल	—	1,71,51,377	1,29,83,124	1,19,05,220	1,34,74,322
15	मेसर्स शोशायायी वेपर एण्ड बोर्ड लि०	—	61,00,175	73,90,830	92,13,967	1,72,29,592
16	मेसर्स प्रवीन वेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, लखनऊ	—	1,16,064	—	—	—
17	मेसर्स श्री ट्रेडर्स, नासिक रोड	26,758	7,800	—	—	—
18	मेसर्स सन कोटेड वेपर मिल्स, नासिक	—	54,154	—	—	—
19	मेसर्स इंपॉर्टेड वेपर (मेसर्स विंगिस टोपे और मेसर्स जोन हेयोर्स, लन्दन से)	142,30,005	95,25,108	1,73,18,732	36,05,924	21,01,807
20	मेसर्स बम्बई स्टेशनरी मार्ट, बम्बई	—	21,551	13,855	—	—
21	मेसर्स बीना ट्रेडिंग, नासिक	—	—	—	—	10,942

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	मेसर्स स्टिकवेल कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई	—	—	—	—	10,000
23	मेसर्स त्रिवेणी टिन्स लि०, एजेंसी	—	—	—	—	5,10,989
24	मेसर्स वॉस्ट कोस्ट पेपर मिल	—	—	47,308	—	—
25	मेसर्स ए०पी० मिल्स, राज मुंद्री	98,579	—	—	—	—
26	मेसर्स महादेव गंगा प्रसाद पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड, बम्बई	1,73,756	—	—	—	—
27	मेसर्स विजय ट्रेडर्स, बम्बई	—	12,052	—	—	—
		10,45,93,527	7,64,68,622	7,57,56,066	6,80,27,093	7,21,30,641

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भत्ते की अदायगी मंहगाई

5387. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 सितम्बर, 1980 से 28 फरवरी 1981 के दौरान मासिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक क्या था और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक 8 अंक तथा 12 अंक की वृद्धि पर मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है और उसकी कितनी किश्तें देये हो गई हैं जिनको अदायगी की जानी है अथवा करण का विचार है; और

प्रत्येक किश्त देते समय कितने प्रतिशत (ख) कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की मंहगाई को निष्प्रभावी किया जाता है और उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया): (क) 1-9-1980 से 31-1-81 तक की अवधि के लिए औद्योगिक कामगर (सामान्य) के लिए आखिल भारतीय औसत उपभोक्ता 1960-100 के मासिक आंकड़े और इन महीनों से संबंधित उसके 12 महीने का औसत इस प्रकार है :—

मास	मासिक सूचकांक	सूचकांक का 12 महीने का औसत
सितम्बर, 1980	402	479.67
अक्तूबर, 1980	406	383.08
नवम्बर, 1980	411	386.66
दिसम्बर, 1980	408	389.50
जनवरी, 1981	411	392.83
फरवरी, 1981 के लिए सूचकांक अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।		

सूचकांक के 12 महीने के औसत में प्रत्येक 8 अंकों की वृद्धि होने पर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की एक किश्त-विचार किये जाने योग्य हो जाती है । सूचकांक-औसत में 24 अंकों की वृद्धि के चक्र में 1000/- रुपये प्रतिमास के वेतन रज के कर्मचारी पहले 8 अंकों की वृद्धि के बाद आते हैं, 1600/- रुपये प्रतिमास के वेतन रज के कर्मचारी 16 अंकों की वृद्धि होने के बाद और 1600 रुपये प्रतिमास से ऊपर वेतन रज सहित सभी कर्मचारी 24 अंकों की वृद्धि के बाद आते हैं । इस आधार पर मंहगाई भत्ते की दो किश्तें, एक किश्त 1-12-80 में और दूसरी 1-2-81 में विचार किये जाने योग्य हो गई है । 1-12-80 से मंहगाई

भत्ते की किश्त की अदायगी के संबंध में निर्णय शीघ्र लिये जाने को संभावना है । 1-2-81 से देये मंहगाई भत्ते की किश्त की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर भी यथा संभव शीघ्र विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ख) 400 रुपये प्रतिमास तक वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे कर्मचारियों के मामले में प्रत्येक मंहगाई भत्ते की किश्त दिये जाने पर निराकरण 100 प्रतिशत है और 401--1000 रुपये प्रतिमास के बीच वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे कर्मचारियों के मामले में 75 प्रतिशत है । उससे ऊपर के वेतन रज में निराकरण के प्रतिशत में धीरे-धीरे कमी आती है । निराकरण का यह क्रमिक मान, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में

रखते हुए निर्धारित किया गया है कि जीवन निर्वाह की लागत में हुई वृद्धि का प्रभाव उच्च बतन रजों को अपेक्षा निम्नतर बतन रजों पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पड़ता है। जीवन निर्वाह लागत सूचकांक के पूर्ण निराकरण पर विचार सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं/प्रतिपूर्ति भत्तों और सरकार की संविधान स्थिति के सर्दभ में किया जाना होता है। मुद्रा स्फूर्ति को रोकने के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अपनाए गए उपायों की रूप रेखा भी इस तरह की है कि जीवन-निर्वाह की लागत में वृद्धि के प्रभाव को यथा-संभव नीचे रखा जाए।

Directly Recruited Officers in Bank of India

5388. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5532 on 25th July, 1980 regarding directly recruited officers in Nationalised Banks and state:

(a) whether the order of inter-se seniority of Industrial Relations Officers, Technical Officers and Hindi Officers recruited directly and the rank allotted to them at the time recruitment in the year 1979 in Bank of India vis-a-vis existing officers has been given to them;

(b) the number of cases in which above-mentioned officers with higher rank and seniority to the other existing officers have been given lower fitment and rank under new regulations 1979 on the representation made by such appointed date; and

(c) the decision taken by the Bank on the representation made by such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The bank has reported that during 1979 it had recruited directly 3 Industrial Relations, 11 Technical and

20 Hindi Officers. They were recruited in terms of the bank's earlier rules in view of Calcutta High Court's injunction against implementation of the new Officers' Service Regulations, 1979. Prior to the implementation of new Officers' Service Regulations, the seniority of officers was reckoned with reference to basic pay drawn by them. In terms of regulations, the seniority existing prior to the appointed date i.e. 1-7-1979 has been maintained. 3 Industrial Relations and 3 Technical officers who joined after 1-7-1979 had been offered basic pay lower than the fitment given to the officers in the bank as on 30-6-1979.

(c) The bank has reported that the representations received in this connection are being considered by them.

Profit and Loss in Indian Gold Mines

5389. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the details of profit or loss in Indian Gold Mines for the past five years indicating figures of different mine separately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Gold is produced by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), an undertaking of the Central Govt. and Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (HGML) a Karnataka State Govt. Undertaking. The figures of profit or loss in respect of BGML and HGML for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are given below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	BGML	HGML
1975-76	(-)249.82	(+)102.26
1976-77	(-)123.94	(+)72.21
1977-78	(-)190.63	(+)76.75
1978-79	(-)54.62	(+)95.85
1979-80	(+)377.38	(+)384.78

Discovery of Rock Salt in Indian Thar Desert

5390. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Geologists have discovered a massive bed containing several millions tons of rock-salt one hundred metres below the Indian Thar desert; and

(b) if so, the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a). The Geological Survey of India, in the course of their investigation, have recently discovered large deposits of rock-salt (Sodium Chloride) in Churu and Bikaner Districts of Rajasthan. In different bore holes the top surface of the rock salt layers occurs at depths varying from 324 metres to 664 metres. The cumulative thickness of rock salt varies from 104 metres to 432 metres. The total resource of rock salt in the area explored so far has been estimated at around 8 billion tonnes. The potential area extends over 50,000 sq. kms. out of which 5,000 sq. kms. have so far been explored by scout drilling.

(b). The Department of Industrial Development has been requested to consider preparation of a feasibility report to see whether these vast deposits could be commercially mined.

Strike by Officers of Vijaya Bank

5391. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Vijaya Bank went on a strike on 26th December, 1980 and 540 out of 578 branches were closed as 1800 officers participated in the strike;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after 34 days of the strike notice, no

attempt was made to settle the dispute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a). Yes, Sir. According to the Bank as a result of this strike, about 500 of their branches remained closed.

(b) and (c). The strike notice issued by Officers' Association was to press their demands in regard to removal of D.A. ceiling, parity of salary and allowances with other nationalised banks, etc. The question of the revision of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of the officers of the newly nationalised banks, including Vijaya Bank, is under active consideration of the Government.

Closure of Showrooms of NTC, Coimbatore Division

5392. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few showrooms of NTC Coimbatore Division closed down;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the accounts and stock of these showrooms are verified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Two Showrooms of NTC's Coimbatore Division were closed in January and February, 1980 due to their uneconomic working.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At the time of closure, the total value of stocks held by these Showrooms was Rs. 236,190.60, and no shortages were found.

Requests for Supply of Goods from Show Rooms in Kerala

5393. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NTC Divisional Officer, Coimbatore received request for supply of goods from show-rooms in Kerala;

(b) how far their request have been met for the last one year; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying the goods as requested by different show rooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Instead of sending indents in writing, showroom Managers visit Coimbatore for making spot selection of goods. By and large, their requirements were fully met during the last year.

Five-Star ITDC Hotel in Madhya Pradesh

5394. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose opening a Five-Star Hotel in one of the big towns of Madhya Pradesh as there is no such hotel in the State towns; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under Government's consideration to construct a Five-Star Hotel in Madhya Pradesh. However, there is a proposal to construct a 3-Star Hotel at Bhopal by ITDC in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Construction of Airport in Haryana During Sixth Plan Period

5395. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct airport in Haryana during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Headquarter of N.M.D.C. from Hyderabad to Panna or Bailadila

5396. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start the National Mineral Development Corporation headquarters from Hyderabad to Panna or Bailadila and nearest mines area in Orissa or Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Earnings by Tourism Industry

5397. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism industry in the country is fast going downhill,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foreign exchange earnings in

1979-1980 rose to 2.4 per cent against the department's target of 27.3 per cent growth rate; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The tourism sector continued to grow during the year 1980. The number of hotels on the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism rose from 313 to 348 during the year adding 2800 rooms to the existing capacity bringing the total to 21,581 rooms. At present there are 153 hotel projects under various stages of construction which when completed will add 12,406 rooms to the existing hotel capacity. The number of travel agents, tour operators and their branch offices on the approved list of the Department of Tourism also increased from 148 to 154 during the year. Tourist traffic to India which had registered a low growth rate of 2.2 per cent in 1979 also picked up considerable during 1980 registering a growth of 4.6 per cent or more than twice that was achieved in 1979. The total tourist arrivals in 1980 was 800,150 compared to 764,781 in 79. Tourist arrivals in January 1981 registered an increase of 9.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1980.

(b) and (c) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism are estimated on a calendar year basis. For the year 1979 the foreign exchange earnings at constant prices were estimated at Rs. 338 crores or an increase of 2.4 per cent over the 1978 figure. However at current prices the foreign exchange earnings in 1979 were estimated at Rs. 384 crores or an increase of 13.6 per cent over the 1978 earnings at current prices. For the year 1980 the foreign exchange earnings have been provisionally estimated at Rs. 482 crores at current prices or an increase of 25.5 per cent over the 1979 earnings of Rs. 384 crores. No target for foreign exchange earnings

from tourism is set by the Central Department of Tourism due to the large number of variable factors involved such as price fluctuations, world inflation, variations in hotel prices and pattern of expenditure of the tourists all of which are difficult to forecast accurately.

Posts Reserved for SC/ST in various Departments of Ministry of Finance

5398. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in groups B, C and D in various Departments of the Ministry of Finance were filled up by general candidates without obtaining his prior approval;

(b) if so, group-wise, Department-wise details of such posts during the year 1978, 1979 and 1980 and reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken against the officers responsible for violating the instructions and the steps taken to ensure compliance of the instructions in future; and

(d) whether Government propose imposing a ban on exchange of reserved posts with general posts in the interests of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates?

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

(d) when candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not available for filling up the vacancies reserved for them even after following the procedures prescribed in this regard, the vacancies are filled up by general candidates after obtaining the approval of the Department of Personnel and A.R. The reservations for

SCs/STs candidates are however, carried forward to three subsequent years. In case of promotion by selection from Group 'C' to Group 'B' within Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest rung of Group 'A', the reservations are not carried forward to the subsequent years but are interchangeable between SCs and STs in the same recruitment year itself. Where the reservations are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years, the reserved vacancies are inter-changeable between SCs and STs at the end of the 3rd and final year of carry forward. The interest of SCs and STs are thus well protected. The reservations made due to non-availability of SCs and STs candidates does not operate to the disadvantage of the SCs and STs, as the reservations are carried forward for three subsequent years. The question of Government imposing a ban on exchange of reserved posts with general posts does not therefore, arise.

Promotion of Travel Circuits in Orissa

5399. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotion of travel circuits in Orissa was discussed in the conference of the Ministers of Tourism held on 10th December, 1980;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Centre for its implementation;

(c) whether it is a fact that this promotion of travel circuit will not be feasible unless airport in the State is established;

(d) if so, whether the State Government has suggested 3 regions for the State;

(e) if so, the Union Government's reaction to it; and

(f) whether he was requested by the State Government to include the proposals of State Government in their

plan of action pending preparation of formal Master Plan; if so, the action taken by the Centre on this score?

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

(b) to (e). As a follow up of the above discussion, the Government of Orissa, as in the case of the other Governments and Union Territories, were requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development based on the travel circuits concept and forward it to the Central Department of Tourism. The State Government has suggested the following three circuits:—

(i) Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark.

(ii) Chandipur - Khiching - Joshipur.

(iii) Chilka Lake-Gopalapur-or Sea-Taptapani.

The proposal is likely to be discussed with the State Government representatives in April, 1981, as is being done with the other State Government representatives, to finalise the travel circuits, the schemes for development at centres falling along the travel circuits, marshalling the available resources of the Central and State Governments and the private sector and assigning the responsibilities for development. In Orissa, there is an airport at Bhubaneswar served by the Indian Airlines. The State Government emphasised the introduction of the third-level air service by creating airstrips at Konark, Rangeilunda, Jeypore, Baripada and Rourkela to help the dispersal of tourists traffic. The operation of the third-level air service is being restricted to the North Eastern Region for the present, but will be considered for other parts of the country in due course.

(f) No, Sir. As mentioned above, the travel circuits will be developed by pooling all available resources in the Central, State and the private sectors.

Export of Indian Silk

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

5400. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement regarding the increase of foreign exchange through the export of Indian Silk in foreign countries during last three years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The exports of Natural silk goods during the last three years are given below country-wise:--

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Country	Year		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. West Germany	692.83	862.22	1083.80
2. France	298.99	253.58	291.99
3. Italy	136.52	201.56	256.67
4. Netherlands	39.11	73.15	59.51
5. Belgium	52.10	97.24	65.49
6. U.K.	417.75	408.02	576.28
7. Denmark	22.72	26.90	17.39
8. Switzerland	141.14	166.97	326.96
9. Sweden	49.35	51.23	38.59
10. Austria	30.18	29.45	46.44
11. Spain	13.76	25.12	41.07
12. Gibraltar	56.96	31.49	21.00
13. U.S.A.	381.80	663.23	744.54
14. Canada	37.86	70.34	61.49
15. Singapore	180.96	172.89	157.90
16. Malaysia	107.80	103.40	124.50
17. Fiji Island	18.90	29.26	40.93
18. Hongkong	8.13	23.18	18.76
19. Saudi Arabia	59.42	111.57	143.49
20. Japan	67.43	127.00	123.14
21. Kuwait	31.00	30.72	42.70
22. Oman	21.54	29.66	41.93

Name of Country	Year		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
23. Y.A.R.	12.62	15.08	14.73
24. Dubai	33.96	81.02	88.06
25. Kenya	36.88	20.26	18.29
26. Mauritius	62.31	87.34	52.45
27. Others	147.65	219.67	217.77
TOTAL	3159.67	4011.55	4725.84

Source: Central Silk Board.

Loan from International Banks for ONGC

5401. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 International Bank are understood to be involved in about 20 million (Rs. 160 crore) loan for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission presently being organised by the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the conditions of this loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Twenty seven banks with Manufacturers Hanover Trust Ltd., the Bank of Tokyo Ltd., and the State Bank of India as lead Managers have participated in the syndication of an Euro-dollar loan of US \$ 200 million (i.e. about Rs. 160 crores) to ONGC for which an agreement was signed by ONGC on the 6th March, 1981. The broad details of the terms and conditions of the loan are given below:

Amount of loan . US \$ 200 million (\$ 20 crores)

Purpose . . . for financing the general operations of ONGC

Repayment . Repayable in 10 half-yearly instalments commencing 30 months after the effective date of the agreement

Interest . . . LIBOR $\times \frac{3}{8}$ per cent per annum for the first two years and LIBOR $\times \frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum for the rest of the period.

Commitment . $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent per annum of the unused portion of the total loan.

Management fee . $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total commitment.

Agency fee . US \$ 50,000/-

Legal and other expenses . Actual subject to a ceiling of US \$ 50,000/-

Crash Programme of Modernisation of Sick Textile Mills

5402. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inability of the indigenous textile machinery manufacturers to meet the immediate demands of the sick mills of the Textile Corporation has resorted in a slow down of its crash programme of modernisation;

(b) whether majority of the plants and equipments in 111 mills under the control of National Textile Corporation are very old, obsolete and require replacement;

(c) whether the NTC had formulated Rs. 350 crores corporate plan to undertake modernisation of them;

(d) whether only Rs. 100 crore has so far been spent;

(e) what are the main reasons for this unutilisation; and

(f) what steps are being taken to utilise the full amount kept for the purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Short supply of textile machinery particularly on spinning side has slowed down the pace of modernisation of NTC mills to some extent. However machinery manufacturers have been prevailed upon to increase the production of such machinery and the supply position is expected to improve consequently.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) NTC has formulated a corporate plan involving an outlay of Rs. 320 crores to be implemented by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, in a phased manner.

(d) Till date, about Rs. 140 crores have been spent.

(e) and (f). The entire amount is not already available with NTC but would be obtained through budgetary resources and loans from financial institutions from time to time. The question of non-utilisation, therefore, does not arise.

Indo Soviet Agreement on Indian Containers

5403. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R have signed an agreement under which U.S.S.R. may place orders for Indian containers;

(b) if so, whether any Soviet expert/technical team has visited India in this regard;

(c) the main features of the agreement;

(d) whether orders for Indian containers have been placed by U.S.S.R.; and

(e) if so, when the same are likely to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). The Governments of India and the USSR have concluded the annual Trade Protocol for export of goods from India to the USSR and from the USSR to India during 1981. The list of items for export from India to the USSR includes freight containers.

In pursuance of this provision, it is understood that discussions have been held at commercial level for supply of freight containers to the USSR. It is reported that the Soviet organisation has placed an order for the supply of freight containers for a value of Rs. 1.26 crores so far during 1981. The deliveries are expected to start in June, 1981 and to be completed before 31st December, 1981.

Evasion of Excise Duty by Coca Cola Export Corporation

5404. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Intelligence Department has unearthed evasion of Excise Duty to the tune of over Rs. 60 lakhs by the multinational Coca Cola export Corporation; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government against this Corporation?

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

(b) The Collector of Central Excise, Delhi has issued a show-cause notice

to the Corporation on 17-9-1980 for realisation of duty evaded and for imposition of a penalty. The case is under adjudication.

Reservation for SC and Backward Classes in Public undertakings in Orissa

5405. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in Central Public undertakings in Orissa;

(b) whether those posts have been filled up during the last two years or whether any of them remained unfilled;

(c) whether any of the posts meant for reserved candidates have been filled up by candidates of the general category; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The relevant information is being collected from the concerned Public Undertakings and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Market for Indian Books in USSR

5406. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good market for Indian books in U.S.S.R.;

(b) If so, the details regarding the subjects and languages in which Indian books are published; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to popularise our Indian books abroad in Indian languages?

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

Scope for direct export of Indian Books to USSR is not large at present. However, there is a good scope for sale of translation rights of Indian Books in USSR.

(b) Indian books are published on a wide range of subjects such as literature, Indology, Indian culture, Childrens books, Yoga, Philosophy, books on Science, Technology, Management, Law and Medicines, etc., Books published in India are in English, Hindi and other Indian languages.

(c) Some of the steps which Government are taking to promote the exports of books are to allow Cash Compensatory support, duty drawback and Import Replenishment. Exporters of books are also given Marketing Development Assistance for participation in of books is also covered by the Select List of export products whereby exporters of books are eligible for Export House benefits.

Proposals from Indian Companies for joint ventures abroad

5407. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has recently approved some proposals for some more Indian companies setting up joint ventures abroad;

(b) if so, the details regarding these companies and the countries where they have been allowed joint ventures; and

(c) what is the total investment involved and the names of the countries where they are at present having joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the year 1981 (upto the latest period) 7 approvals to set up joint ventures abroad have been issued. The required details are given in the statement attached.

(c) The total investment by way of share capital by the Indian applicants in the 7 proposals approved will amount to about Rs. 91 lakhs. M/s.

ITC Ltd, Calcutta is implementing a hotel project in Nepal. The other parties do not have any joint ventures abroad at present.

Statement

Approvals for Joint Ventures granted in 1981 (upto the latest period)

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country of location
1	M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd. Calcutta	Cyprus
2	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune	U.S.A.
3	M/s. Simmonds Marshall Ltd., Bombay	Malaysia
4	M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta	U.A.E.
5	M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta	Sri Lanka
6	M/s. Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara	Nigeria
7	Meharban Singh Sethi, Managing Partner, Mughal Mahal Restaurant, New Delhi	Netherlands

Publications confiscated by customs authorities

5408. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) under what law and rules legitimate and open publications from China are being confiscated by the Customs Authorities;

(b) whether he has received several letters drawing his attention to this fact;

(c) if so, action taken thereon; and

(d) is it also a fact that some law suits are pending before courts challenging the wrongful Government action?

1962, empowers the Central Government to prohibit import and export of goods in certain circumstances. Under this Section the Government has prohibited the import into India of certain books, periodicals, papers etc., which directly or indirectly question the frontiers of India or the territorial integrity of the country; or which undermine or are likely to undermine the friendly relations of India with any foreign state; or which deal with guerilla tactics, sabotage or the preparation and use of explosives and military weapons; or which are likely to incite or encourage any person to resort to violence or sabotage for the purpose of overthrowing or undermining the Government established by law in India or in any State thereof or its authority in any area.

There is no ban as such on import into India of Chinese books and periodicals. However, import of such of the books and periodicals whether Chinese or other, as fall within the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
 (a) Section 11 of the Customs Act,

category of the above mentioned prohibitions, is not allowed whether from China or any other country, If the import is in contravention of the prohibition, the books etc., are liable to confiscation under the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) and (c). Several letters on this matters have been received and have been replied to indicating the position in law.

(d) As per the information presently available with the Government, a Writ Petition is pending in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the aforesaid prohibitions. Besides, two writ petitions are pending in the Calcutta High Court and one in the High Court of Karnataka at Bangalore.

Persons arrested under Prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of supplies of essential commodities Act, 1980.

5409. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons arrested under the "Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980" till the 31st January, 1981 in all the States of India, with State-wise break up in details;

(b) names of the States which have not used this Act yet;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Act has been proved ineffective to achieve its purpose; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) to (d). 282 persons were ordered

to be detained under the prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 till 31st January, 1981. State wise break up is as follows:

Name of State/UT	No. of persons ordered to be detained
1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Bihar	25
3. Gujarat	45
4. Karnataka	43
5. Mahadya Pradesh	29
6. Maharashtra	41
7. Orissa	16
8. Punjab	6
9. Rajasthan	4
10. Uttar Pradesh	50
11. Delhi	18
	282

West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura have declined to make use of the provisions of the Act, while in States other than those named above the provisions of the Act have not yet been made use of. The Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

According to the information received from the State Governments/ Union Territories there is no reason to doubt the effectiveness of the Act.

एल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण

5410. श्री रामबिहार शास्त्री : क्या इत्याद और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पहले आल इंडिया एल्यूमिनियम बर्कर्स फैडरेशन

का सम्मेलन हीराकुंड, उड़ीसा में आयोजित किया गया था;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इंटक सहित सभी सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियनों के नेताओं ने इसमें भाग लिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्मेलन में एल्यूमिनियम फेक्टरी के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग) . जाल इंडिया एल्यूमिनियम वर्क्स फेडरेशन द्वारा प्रकाशित एल्यूमिनियम वर्कर पत्रिका में यह कहा गया है कि हीराकुंड में फेडरेशन का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें इंटक सहित विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियनों के सदस्यों ने भाग लिया था और सम्मेलन में सरकार से एल्यूमिनियम उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का अनुरोध किया गया था ।

(घ) सरकार अभी ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है । परिस्थितियों का तकावा होने पर ही राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा ।

Target for increasing production of Edible Oil

5411. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set any targets for increasing production of edible oil in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the percentage targetted therefore and the details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). With the ultimate objective of attaining self-sufficiency in edible oils, the production of oilseeds is envisaged to be stepped up from 10.20 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 13.10 million tonnes by 1984-85. The maximisation of production of edible oils from relatively newer sources like soyabean, rice bran etc., will be a

major element in the VI Plan strategy for this sector. An outlay of Rs. 38.65 crores provided in the Plan for development of vegetable oils relates to such programmes as setting up of processing facilities for soyabean oil, modern oil complexes, establishment of a national-level organisation for integrated management of vegetable oilseeds and oils, and a coordinated research and development programme. In addition there is a large project in the cooperative sector for the modernisation of the vegetable oil industry including production of oilseeds organised through the National Dairy Development Board.

Reservation rules in respect of SC/ST adopted by BPE

5412. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the brochure containing rules of recruitment/promotion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has of late been obsolete;

(b) whether need has arisen to modify rules of reservation;

(c) whether Bureau of Public Enterprises adopted the reservation rules in Services, twenty years after the Constitution came into existence; and

(d) if so, whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises are proposed to be asked to double their vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to achieve the target within the prescribed limits of reservation?

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

(a) to (c). The Presidential Directives on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments in Public Enterprises were formally issued in 1971, but instructions to public sector enterprises to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services were issued in November 1956 and were reiterated in March 1964. Sub-

sequently Government of India and the Bureau of Public Enterprises have published brochures on reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes containing summaries of existing orders on the subject. The Bureau's brochure was first issued in 1974. It was revised and reprinted in 1980, so as to contain the summary of extant important orders, instructions on the subject.

(d) Does not arise

Violation of reservation orders by Public Sector Undertakings

5413. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Public Sector Undertakings carry negotiation with regard to personal policy contrary to reservation and roster policy;

(b) whether Government have ever issued specific instructions to Public Sector Undertakings that no agreements should be entered with Trade Unions/Federations in violation of the Constitutional provisions;

(c) whether Government propose to survey and name such public sector undertakings which have violated the reservation orders in their agreement with their Labour Unions and Federation;

(d) whether Government propose to issue specific instructions to all public sector undertakings or their concerned Departments etc.; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). No such case has come to the notice of the Government. The need for issuing such instructions has, therefore, not arisen.

Setting up of industries in Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh

5414. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major industries proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh in the Public Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount of money invested in Andhra Pradesh during 5th Five Year Plan period in the Public Sector Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The details of major industries proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh in Central Industrial and Mineral Projects in the 6th Plan Period are given in Statement.

(b) The investment in terms of Gross Block in Andhra Pradesh during the 5th Plan period i.e. 1st April, 1974 to 31st March 1978 amounted to Rs. 286.69 crores in the Central Public Sector Industries.

Statement

Central Industrial and Minerals Projects in the Sixth Plan

ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. crores)

Project/Scheme	Likely Outlay
1. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant—3.4 million tonnes Stage I&II.	1050.00
2. Sponge Iron (India) Ltd.	8.00
3. National Mineral Development Corpn.—S&T Programme, etc.	2.00

Project/Scheme	Likely Outlay
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—Visakhapatnam	9.60
5. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.—Alumina Project	1.00
6. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.—Mine Development	2.00
7. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.—Hyderabad	52.09
8. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.—Vishakhapatnam	14.68
9. H.M.T. Ltd.—Hyderabad (Lamps Division, Mercury Vapour Lamps Project, Indo Nippon Precision Bearings Ltd., etc.)	20.81
10. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.—Visakhapatnam	38.05
11. Ship repair facilities (West Barin & additional dry dock etc.)	0.63
12. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Hyderabad	7.94
13. Nuclear Fuel Complex—Hyderabad	30.90
14. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.—Hyderabad	15.18
15. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.—Ramagundam Project	52.93
16. Security Printing Press—Hyderabad	5.70
17. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.—	
(i) Yerraguntla Project (Including expansion and precalcinator)	67.66
(ii) Adilabad Project	28.92
(iii) Tandur Project	71.00
18. Hindustan Cables Ltd.—Hyderabad	29.98
19. Singareni Collieries Ltd.	219.84
TOTAL	1729.51

New places of tourist interest

5415. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state nature and details of efforts intensified by the Government to open up new destinations and places of tourist interests, such as unroofed benches exotic hill stations and with more hotel accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P.

SHARMA): It is proposed to develop tourist facilities in an integrated manner based on the travel circuit concept, and by pooling the resources of the Centre, State and private sectors. On completion of the discussions being held at present with the tourist officials of the State Governments and Union Territories, a plan of action will emerge for development of facilities at existing and new tourist centres during the Five Year Plan 1980—85 along the identified travel circuits in each State/Union Territory.

Setting up of agency for foreign investment

5416 SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government agency and machinery to channelise OED investments;

(b) is there any agency nominated by Government who would identify the bonafides of the Indian party as well as the OED investor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any agency in these countries to deal with problems and queries of the people in these countries; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, the name of the agency and the proposed location of the office and the likely date by which the office would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The new facility created for OED countries will operate within the present licensing framework of the Government. It will not be feasible for any centralised agency to channelise the investment since investment decisions have to be taken by the Indian and OED partners.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to open an office of the Indian Investment Centre at Dubai. This office will undertake promotional work and also handle queries of OED investors. This office will be opened shortly.

Meeting of Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee held in New Delhi

5417. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and main features of the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussion at Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee held in New Delhi from Feb., 16, 1981, covered a wide range of subjects which included trade exchanges, industrial cooperation, cooperation in third countries and cooperation in banking and financial arrangements

The two sides have agreed to:

— adopt various measures with a view to expanding and diversifying the trade exchanges between them;

— strengthen the existing cooperation in various sectors like dredging, port construction, ship ancillaries, tractors and engines, power plants, steel giles, etc.;

— strengthen cooperation between them in third country projects through linking of appropriate nodal organisations in various sectors like petro-chemicals and oil refinery, steel plants etc.;

— explore the possibilities of carrying out telecommunication projects on a turnkey basis in third countries on mutually agreed basis.

Study by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices of Cost Structure of Mica Industry

5419. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to study the cost structure of the mica industry;

(b) whether Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has submitted its report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantity of mica exported

during the last five years—country-wise and foreign exchange earned, year-wise?

Statement—I*Foreign Exchange earned Year-wise*

(Value in Rs. crores)

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

Year	Value
1975-76	14.71
1976-77	17.37
1977-78	18.75
1978-79	19.23
1979-80	23.04

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Statements are attached (Statements I & II).

Statement—II*Statement showing country-wise Sales*

Name of the Countries	1975-76 Quantity M/Tons	1976-77 Quantity M/Tons	1977-78 Quantity M/Tons	1978-79 Quantity M/Tons	1979-80 Quantity M/Tons
1. U.S.S.R.	569.65	527.38	542.12	615.30	645.32
2. G.D.R (East Germany)	697.71	945.13	765.08	1344.66	336.16
3. Romania	266.00	151.60	319.96	193.43	157.95
4. Hungary	..	18.00	..	0.40	..
5. Japan	3360.37	3354.20	2847.38	3005.46	2895.87
6. Czechoslovakia	810.89	941.04	1009.47	639.11	1190.57
7. West Germany	1256.62	1450.83	1371.42	762.82	947.87
8. Poland	216.48	490.16	395.59	601.01	466.23
9. U.S.A.	2082.04	2841.60	2439.38	4025.37	4917.02
10. Hongkong	51.10	714.70	985.83	70.47	33.22
11. France	3316.41	210.53	675.58	1092.52	2819.33
12. U.K.	125.42	367.70	420.89	511.39	1255.52
13. Holland	..	12.50	18.03	3.32	7.63
14. Belgium	2225.66	1587.30	1764.00	1167.34	2458.42
15. Australia	130.65	25.45	35.70	14.45	36.01
16. Bulgaria	41.21	100.00	70.25	76.29	..
17. Yugoslavia	13.75	28.16	41.48	30.06	54.14
18. Italy	115.09	221.04	654.88	41.85	175.42
19. Spain	151.39	206.88	821.53	22.40	43.17
20. Switzerland	178.65	130.60	279.95	214.93	241.38

Name of the Countries	1975-76 Quantity M/Tons	1976-77 Quantity M/Tons	1977-78 Quantity M/Tons	1978-79 Quantity M/Tons	1979-80 Quantity M/Tons
21. Taiwan	18.25	33.80	32.28	78.29	48.44
22. Canada . . . .	..	0.09	0.69	0.04	..
23. South Korea	6.00	29.85	47.17	104.10	41.17
24. Lebanon	400.00	..	0.60	..	..
25. North Korea	21.32	..	7.40	28.26	24.00
26. Philippines	2.40	0.80	1.55	4.90	5.94
27. Singapore	150.74	7.23	100.49	9.61	39.60
28. Pakistan . . . .	..	..	0.16	..	..
29. Malta . . . .	..	..	2.57	1.20	..
30. Greece	1.70	1.61	700.90	0.12	0.20
31. Thailand	1.20	2.60	..	..	..
32. Egypt	1.01	0.46	0.66	1.50	4.56
33. Chile . . . .	..	..	1.70	2.34	2.97
34. Cairo . . . .	..	..	1.01	..	..
35. Saudi Arabia	1.25	0.90	..	..	..
36. Syria . . . .	..	..	..	0.70	0.72
37. Malaysia . . . .	..	..	..	1.29	0.3
38. Iraq . . . .	..	..	..	5.00	9.00
39. Netherland	13.01	..	..	..	1.20

Review of Iron Ore Agreement with Pakistan

5420. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has sought a review of long-term iron ore agreement signed with the MMTC last year; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation Ltd. on account of delay in the commissioning of the first blast furnace due to technical reasons have revised their requirements of iron ore for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 against the contract concluded on 21st May 1980.

The earlier agreement provided for a supply of 0.90 lakh and 3 lakh tonnes of iron ore during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. The Pakistan Steel Mills have now revised their requirements to 0.50 and 0.79 lakh tonnes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Since these are force majeure conditions, the position has been accepted.

Cost of imported stainless steel

5421. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of imported stainless steel sheets, and the quantity imported during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (country-wise); and

(b) details of (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) During the year 1979-80, a quantity of 34942 MT of stainless steel material was imported at CIF value of Rs. 7192.24 lakhs. During the year 1980-81 (as on 31st January 1981), a quantity of 4930 MT valued at Rs. 1025.65 lakhs CIF has been imported. Statement I giving country-wise figures is attached

(b) Statement II is attached.

Statement—I

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Name of the suppliers	1979-80		1980-81	
			Qty. (MT)	Val. Rs. lakhs	Qty. (MT)	Value. (Rs. lakhs)
1	Japan	Japanese Steel Mills	15402	2890.99	2276	429.4
2	Spain	M/s. Acreinox, Spain	834	193.58	80	19.51
3	West Germany	M/s. Thyssen Stahlunion M/s. Thyssen Edelstahlwerke M/s. Krupps	4290	787.21	233	71.09
4	Sweden	M/s. Avesta, M/s. Sandvik Asia M/s. ASSAB & MIS FACEDSTA	1997	387.54	150	49.45
5	France	M/s. Inoxium M/s. Uyinox	1168	183.12	40	14.62
6	South Korea	M/s. Sammisa	4138	712.09	—	—
7	U.K.	M/s. British Steel Corpn.	481	72.16	209	36.63
8	Italy	M/s. Terninox M/s. Cofermet M/s. Industries Lamiere Speciale	6541	1062.84	1876	376.41
9	Austria	M/s. Vereingee Edlestahlwerke	91	27.29	49	23.16
10	Other adjustments			870.42	17	5.37
			34,942	7,192.24	4,930	1,025.65

Statement—II*Statement showing categoricwise Import of stainless Steel*

	1979-80		1980-81 (upto 31-1-81)	
	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
Thinner Gauge Sheets	20344	3597.83	2596	508.45
Thicker Gauge Sheets/Plates	13220	3356.21	1081	285.17
H.R. Strips	990	136.80	776	107.37
Other Strips	388	101.40	477	124.66
	34942	7192.24	4930	1025.65

Tourist village at Bangriposhi

5422. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have urged upon the Centre to set up a Tourist Village at Bangriposhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme submitted by the State Government;

(c) whether the Central Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). A request has been received from the Government of Orissa to include Bangriposhi in the list of places where a Tourist Village could be set up in the Sixth Plan period.

Regarding the development of new tourist centres in Orissa, in order to distribute tourist traffic more equitably throughout the country, it has been decided to identify travel-circuits in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories. Tourist Centres falling along these travel circuits could then be intensive-ly developed for promoting tourism

by pooling all available resources. The proposals received from the Government of Orissa will be discussed in a meeting to be held next month with the tourist officials of the State Government to finalise the schemes to be taken up in the Central and State Sectors when the question of setting up a tourist village at Bangriposhi will also be considered.

Freight by planes with two engines

5423. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DGCA has recently adopted the American rule for 90 minutes freight by planes with two engines;

(b) if so, the areas where such planes are presently on operation for more than 90 minutes over the seas;

(c) the types of planes that are currently being used; and

(d) what plans have been drawn up for the utilisation of such planes when they are withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes(Sir, 90 minu-

tes rule of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) has been accepted.

- (b) There are no such areas.
(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Mobilisation of resources by banks

5424. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 4th March, 1981 in which the All-India Confederation of Bank Associations has claimed that the Mobilisation of resources by the bank has been marginal and the banks performance had been to raid each other's deposits without contributing much to total mobilisation efforts;

(b) whether any letter to the Finance Minister has also been delivered in this regard; and

(c) if so, what suggestions for the consideration of Government have been submitted and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisation have stressed the need for restructuring of the public sector banks into 8 or 10 equal units with location of Head Offices in different States/regions facilitating, inter alia, avoidance of wasteful competition and duplication of efforts.

The deposits of all scheduled commercial banks have increased substantially from Rs. 4646 crores as on the last Friday of June 1969 to Rs. 37,292 crores as on March 6, 1981. While inter-bank competition for de-

posit mobilisation is considered to be in order to achieve better mopping up of the savings potential of the people, to avoid unethical competition, the Indian Banks' Association have prepared ground rules and a code of conduct to be observed by banks while making efforts for mobilising deposits. Reserve Bank of India have also issued directives to the banks in certain major respect e.g. maximum rate of interest, compounding of interest, brokerage/commission on deposits, prizes on deposits, restricting limit on donations to individual/fund/party/institution for attracting deposits.

Whenever violations of the Reserve Bank of India's directives come to notice, RBI investigate the matter for securing corrective action from the erring bank.

गुजरात में योजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

5425. श्री छोटभाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारों दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में उन योजनाओं के नाम तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिए छत्र पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान विश्व बैंक से सहायता और ऋण प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

(ख) ये योजनाएँ किस तरह की हैं; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिए जाने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वैद्यराजन):
(क) से (ग). बैंक द्वारा किसी परियोजना को मंजूरी दिए जाने से पहले इसे परियोजना-चक्र की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं से गुजरना पड़ता है अर्थात् परियोजना के विषय-क्षेत्र को निर्धारित करना, परियोजना तैयार करना, उसका मूल्यांकन करना, इसके संबंध में दातचित करना, इसे कार्यकारी बोर्ड के सामने पेश करना और फिर बैंक और ऋणकर्ता सदस्य देश के बीच करार पर वास्तव

में हस्ताक्षर करना। इस समय गुजरात की उन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में बताना कठिन है जिनके लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है। इस समय गुजरात की चार परियोजनाओं के संबंध में विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन विश्व बैंक द्वारा अभी इन परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है। इस स्थिति में परियोजनाओं के स्वरूप, अथवा परियोजनाओं की लागत, आकार और व्याप्त-क्षेत्र जैसे व्यारों के संबंध में कुछ बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इन सब बातों का अन्तिम रूप केवल बातचीत पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही दिया जाएगा।

जीवन बीमा निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

5427. श्री छोटूभाई गामित: क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नीलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम में 1977 से 1980 के दौरान प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों की भर्ती की गई और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और

अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कितना कोटा आरक्षित है और उसकी तुलना में वास्तव में कितना कोटा भरा गया और पूरा कोटा न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित शेष पदों पर कब तक नियुक्तियां कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पूरे कोटे को भरने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान भर्ती किये गए प्रत्याशियों की संख्या नीचे विवरण में दी गई है :—

अप्रैल, 1977 से मार्च, 1980 तक श्रेणी-वार भर्ती	भर्ती किए गए व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कोटा	आरक्षित पद	भरे गए पद
पहली श्रेणी	100		20	17
दूसरी श्रेणी		(कोई भर्ती नहीं की गई)		
तीसरी श्रेणी	1,185		296	300
चौथी श्रेणी	1,037		226	272

टिप्पणी : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आंकड़ों में आगे ले जाए गए कोटे के आंकड़े शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जीवन बीमा निगम इस विषय पर दिए गए स्टाइड अनुदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों को अपेक्षित संख्या

में भर्ती करने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न कर रहा है। यदि सामान्य भर्ती के समय अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशी अपेक्षित संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं

होते हैं तो उस स्थिति में निगम अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों के लिए ही अलग से पदों का विज्ञापन करता है और साथ ही तदर्थ भर्ती का सहारा भी लेता है ताकि काटा भरा जा सके। इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित रिक्तियों भी दी जाती हैं :-

1. आय सीमा: उच्च आय सीमा में 5 वर्ष की छूट दी जाती है।

2. आवेदन शुल्क

सामान्य प्रत्याशियों से आवेदन शुल्क के रूप में 5 रुपये लिए जाते हैं जबकि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों से कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता।

3. अनुभव/अर्हता में ढील

पात्रता की तीनों मर्दानों अर्थात् (1) शैक्षिक अर्हता (2) भर्ती-पूर्व परीक्षा और (3) साक्षात्कार में से प्रत्येक के अंकों में 10 प्रतिशत की छूट प्रदान की जाती है।

4. रिक्त पदों के संबंध में भर्ती-पूर्व परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाये गये प्रत्याशियों की संख्या रियायती मापदण्ड के आधार पर पात्र पाए गए सभी अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है लेकिन सामान्य वर्ग के प्रत्याशियों के मामले में, रिक्त पदों की संख्या के दस गुणा की ही साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है।

साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाये गए प्रत्याशियों को याश भत्ता।

5. अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जिन प्रत्याशियों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है उन सबको जाने-जाने का दूसरी श्रेणी का रेल किराया दिया जाता है यदि साक्षात्कार का स्थान प्रत्याशी के मुख्यालय के बाहर हो।

Filling up of the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe Candidates

5428. SHRI BHELKHBHAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in different classes of service viz., B, C & D in various Departments of the Ministry of Civil Supplies were filled up by the general candidates;

(b) if so, class-wise, Department-wise, details of such posts during the year 1978- 1979 and 1980 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose a ban on exchange of reserved posts with general posts in the interest of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Some posts in Group 'B' and 'C' reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates were filled up by general category candidates nominated by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) and (c). During 1978 seven vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and six vacancies reserved for scheduled Tribes candidates and during 1979, one vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes and one vacancy reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates were filled up by general category candidates in accordance with the instructions/procedure laid down by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs. These posts meant for Scheduled Castes/Tribe candidates filled up by general category candidates are being carried forward for the subsequent recruitment years as per instructions on the subject. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have recently nominated two Scheduled, Caste candidates against the Ministry's requisition for appointment in Grade 'B' and steps are being taken to appoint them.

Value of exported minerals

5429. SHRI T. B. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total value of minerals exported by India during 1978-79 and 1979-80 indicating individual minerals exported with respective value thereof; and

(b) what is the steps for expansion of export of minerals without putting a check on industrial growth of India?

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

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) Export of minerals and ores is made after taking into account the indigenous demand and reserve position. From 1950 to 1978 mineral exports showed an annual growth rate of 10 per cent. During 1979-80, percentage growth rate was 15 per cent. It is proposed to maintain the same annual growth rate for 1981-82.

Stetment - I

Exports of ores and Minerals

(Rs. in crores.)

Item	1978-79	1979-80
		Provisional
Iron ore.	232.91	289.34
Manganese ore	15.42	13.15
Mica	18.94	17.63
Other ores & minerals	66.18	59.38
TOTAL	333.45	379.50

Raids by enforcement directorate involving violation of foreign exchange regulation Act

5430. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some raids had been conducted by the Enforcement Directorate of his Ministry in which a number of cases involving violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act had been detected during 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). During 1980, the Enforcement Directorate conducted 1423 searches throughout India under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and besides incriminating documents, Indian currency amounting to Rs. 31.58 lakhs and foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 33.36 lakhs were seized. The number of searches being very large, the time and labour that will be involved in collecting and compiling detailed information of all the searches will be disproportionately high. However, if the Hon'ble Member specifies any particular case(s) in respect of which detailed information is required, the same will be collected and furnished.

Credit by commerce banks to farmers in Orissa

5431. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commercial banks giving credit to the farmers in Orissa;

(b) the number of farmers from different districts of Orissa who have taken loans for the development of agriculture from the State Bank of India in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the total amount of credit disbursed to them during the above period;

(d) whether those farmers are able to repay loans in time;

(e) the amount of subsidy given to them; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) All commercial banks in Orissa are giving credit to farmers in the State.

(b) and (c). The statistical data is collected in banks in regard to the number of accounts and not the number of farmers financed. The following table indicates the performance of State Bank of India's as on December,

	Demand
As at the end of June 1978	727
As at the end of June 1979	1224

(e) and (f). The banks do not provide any subsidy on their loans to borrowers, and the rate of interest on various types of loans are charged according to the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.

Credit given to commercial banks for setting up industry

5432. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of credit given for setting up of industries by various commercial banks in Orissa during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

1978 and 1979 (Latest available) with regards to agriculture credit in the district of Orissa;

Year	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
1978 . . .	61351	2315
1979 . . .	164012	3015

(d) Recovery position of advances of State Bank of India in respect of Agricultural Advances (Direct Finance) in the State of Orissa as at the end of June 1978 and June 1979 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Demand	Recovery	Overdues	% of recovery to demand
As at the end of June 1978	727	347	380	47.7
As at the end of June 1979	1224	513	701	47.1

(b) the number of private entrepreneurs in different district of the State who have been benefited during that period;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited out of them;

(d) whether all the borrowers are able to pay their instalments; and

(e) the steps his Ministry propose to take against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Advances to small scale industries

which include craftsmen are primarily for private entrepreneurs. Such advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to small scale industries and for

setting up of industrial estates as on last Friday of December, 1978 and December, 1979 (latest available) in the State of Orissa are as under:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	December, 1978		December, 1979	
	No. of A/cs./ units.	Amount outstand- ing.	No. of A/cs./ Units.	Amount outst- anding.
Advances to :				
(1) Small Scale Industries	16647	1757.24	23742	2386.66
(2) Of which to craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs.	Not available.		1080	103.22
(3) Setting up of Industrial estate.	2	51.68	3	122.94

District-wise data regarding craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs is not available.

(c) As on last Friday of December, 1979 the advances to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were as under:

The Share of advances to SC/ST in the following sectors	No. of Accounts/ units	Amount out- standing.
1. Small Scale Industries.	793	32.77
2. Setting up of Industrial estates. . . . .	..	..
3. Craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs.	117	1.20

(d) The data reporting system presently in vogue does not yield information in the manner called for.

(e) Banks make all possible efforts to ensure timely payment of dues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters of the defaulting concerns etc In deserving and viable cases, on detailed examination of requests from the assisted companies,

rescheduling of loan instalments and interest payment is permitted. In regard to sick units, after detailed examination, rehabilitation programmes are drawn up in suitable cases. In appropriate cases, banks resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and legal remedies.

Loans taken by M/s. Southern Borrax, Madras from IDBI and nationalised banks

5433. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Southern Borrax of Madras city have taken large amount of loans from the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) the details of other (i) Tamil Nadu Government and (ii) Central Government owned and (iii) nationalised banks from whom the firm has taken loans;

(c) the details of the steps taken by these institutions to recover the loans soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has given refinance to the extent of

Rs. 43.20 lakhs in respect of the term loans sanctioned to the Company by nationalised banks and Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, IDBI has not directly assisted the concern.

(b) As on 31st December, 1980, the amount of term loans sanctioned to the concern by nationalised banks, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation and Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation amounted to Rs. 93.78 lakhs.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

(c) The concern is a sick unit and is presently working under the rehabilitation programme decided upon by the concerned banks and financial institutions. The unit is considered to be potentially viable and is reported to be showing progress under the nursing programme. The request for package of reliefs by the company is under consideration of the banks.

Visit of Bulgarian Trade Minister to India

5434. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bulgarian Trade Minister visited India recently and held discussions; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During his visit, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade called on the Prime Minister and the Union Ministers of Shipping & Transport, Defence, Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers, Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation and exchanged

views with them on the possibilities of expanding bilateral trade and economic cooperation between India and Bulgaria. In-depth discussions were held between the Minister of Commerce, Steel & Mines and the Bulgarian Minister. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and hoped that the two-way trade between India and Bulgaria would substantially increase by 1985.

Losses to Indian Ventures Abroad

5436. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3541 on 12th December, 1980 regarding Overseas Indian Ventures in trouble and state the reasons for continued losses in the following Indian joint ventures:-

(i) Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. in Malaysia;

(ii) Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. in Philippines;

(iii) The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., in Mauritius;

(iv) Toksons Ltd. in Singapore; and

(v) Sacha Exporters and Investors Pvt. Ltd. in Thailand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Each joint venture operating under different social and political systems has its own peculiar problems which ultimately shape its commercial and financial results. The responsibility of running the joint venture revolves entirely on the management of the company set up as per the laws of the country where the joint ventures are located and the Government of India has no control on the running of such ventures. It would not be possible for Government of India to monitor the operations of each of these companies abroad where more often than not, the

Indian promoters are minority shareholders.

However, some of the reasons in general for the poor performance of the joint ventures listed in the Question are:—

(a) Inadequate or lack of tariff protection compete with overseas manufacturers;

(b) Low productivity and rising local cost not commensurate with the prevailing sale price in the markets of Western Europe and USA where the products of some units have to be sold;

(c) fiercely competitive environment in which some of the units have to operate;

(d) the small size and scale of operations which are not conducive to deriving economies of scale.

Performance of Indian Ventures Abroad

5437. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 3541 on the 12th December, 1980 regarding overseas Indian ventures in trouble and state:—

what has been the performance of the following joint ventures during 1977 to 1980 year by year:—

(i) The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Ltd. in Indonesia;

(ii) Kusum products Ltd. in Indonesia;

(iii) The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Ltd. in Malaysia;

(iv) Birla Brothers Ltd. in Nigeria;

(v) Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. in Malaysia;

(vi) Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in Uganda; and

(vii) Tata Exports Ltd. in Oman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): The information in respect of the net profits/losses of the overseas joint ventures promoted by the Indian Companies mentioned in the Question is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Net profits/losses of some Indian Joint Ventures

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Promoter/ location of joint venture.	A/c Year/ A/c Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The Century Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd. /Indonesia.	Jan.-Dec. Million Rupiahs.	333.5	215.2	847.2
2	Kusum Products Ltd./-Indonesia.	Solvent Extraction unit went into production in 1978 but the major unit of the plant meant for refining oil went into production only to-wards June, 1980.			
3	The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd./ Malaysia (Introduction from Oct. 1978 only).	October-Sept M\$ 000	—	2416	N.A.
	irla Brother s Pvt. Ltd. Nigeria (light engineering)	July-June Naira 000	854	737	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd./Malaysia	Jan-Dec. MS 000		10877	13171	7582
6	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. Uganda	Jan.-Dec. Uganda Shillings; '00		9	2097	N.A.
7	Tata Exports Ltd. Oman	April-March Omani Riyals '000		-88	-10	-20

N.A.—Not available.

Approximate rates of exchanges

625 Rupiahs	= 1 US \$
1 MS	= Rs. 3.65
1 Naira	= Rs. 14
1 Uganda shilling	= Rs. 1
1 Omani Riyal	= Rs. 25

Credit in Favour of State Bank of India to Assist Indian Importers

5438. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Exim Bank has made available a credit of US dollar 3.5 million in favour of the State Bank of India to assist Indian importers;

(b) whether shipments have to take place on vessels of United States registry unless the requirement is waived by the U.S. Maritime Administration?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. This is a standard requirement under U.S. Exim Bank credits.

Searches and Seizures under Income Tax Act

5439. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1735 on the 28th November, 1980 regarding black money and state the results of operations on searches and seizures under Income Tax Act of 1961.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): During the financial year 1980-81 upto the end of February, 1981 the Income-tax Department seized prima face unaccounted assets to the extent of Rs. 17.07 crores approximately in the course of searches conducted by it under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Codification of Hundi

5440. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken for codification of Hundi as per the

recommendations of the Banking Law Committee 1976; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in enacting the Hundi Code Legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Banking Law Committee's Report on Indigenous Negotiable Instruments (Hundis) is being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

Stock Brokers Firms Carrying on Investment Advisory Management Assignments

5441. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stock brokers' firms who are carrying on the investment advisory or management assignments; and

(b) the steps that have been taken to entrust these assignments to the Merchant Banking Division of State Bank of India and other nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN): (a) As the investment advisory functions are inherent in the stockbroking profession, almost all the stockbrokers' firms are performing such functions. The management assignments are, however, undertaken only by some of the stockbroking firms. A list of these firms is appended overleaf. (Statement)

(b) it is for the companies needing the management services to decide to whom they be entrusted and the Government does not come in the picture. The question of entrusting these assignments to the Merchant Banking Division of the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks does not, therefore, arise.

Statement

List of Stockbrokers' Firms (Carrying on Management Assignments)

1. M/s. Bhirajlal Maganlal Sons, Bombay.

2. M/s. Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Bombay.

3. M/s. M. J. Patel Bombay.

4. M/s. Brijnath Khandelwal and Co., Calcutta.

5. M/s. Place, Siddons and Gough (Private) Ltd., Calcutta.

6. M/s. Stewart and Co., Calcutta.

7. M/s. Varjivan C. Kampani, Calcutta.

8. M/s. Amritlal Bajaj and Co., Delhi.

9. M/s. Bharat Bhushan and Co., Delhi.

10. M/s. H. P. Mehta and Co., Delhi.

11. M/s. J. C Mehta and Co., Delhi.

12. M/s. K. B. Malik and Co., Delhi.

13. M/s. Raja Ram Bhasin and Co., Delhi.

14. M/s. Vinod Kumar and Co., Delhi.

15. M/s. Chifra and Co., Madras.

16. M/s. Kothari and Sons, Madras.

17. M/s. Maconochie and Co., Madras.

18. M/s. Patterson and Co., Madras.

19. M/s. Subramaniam and Co., Madras.

20. M/s. Venkatraman and Co., Madras.

21. M/s. Champakal Bhailal Chokshi, Ahmedbad.

22. M/s. Gordhandas N, Gupta, Ahmedabad.

Financial Assistance from UNDP

5442. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of financial assistance by the UNDP to the Central and State Government Projects in the country;

(b) the amount of assistance received by the Central and State Governments in India (Separately for each State Government) during the last five years along with the names of the Projects for which this aid has been received, separately for each year; and

(c) the latest progress made by these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) to (c). The United Nations Development programme (UNDP) assistance is extended to development projects in various sectors keeping in mind the priorities of planning and the relative need for assistance from abroad for filling the technological gaps and at the same time ensuring optimum utilisation of UNDP assistance. There is no fixed pattern of allocation between various sectors, including the states and the centre.

The Projects are identified in consultation with various Central Ministries, which also sponsor state-projects, for UNDP assistance in the form of services of foreign experts, fellowships for training Indian personnel abroad and equipment not indigenously available. A statement indicating the titles of the UNDP-assisted projects, the amount of year-wise assistance received during the last five years along with the latest progress made by the projects is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See No. LT-7049/81] In the case of projects pertaining to State Governments the name of the State Government has been indicated against the project title in the Statement.

Integrated Plan for Facilities to .. Tourists

5443. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any coordination between the various schemes providing concession and facilities to tourists in respect of lodging and board-

ing transport as chalked out by various Governmental/non-Governmental agencies;

(b) if so, whether any integrated plan for the provision and execution of these facilities has been drawn up;

(c) if so, the nature of the plan with a brief outline; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which such a plan would be drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The Department of Tourism coordinates in arranging facilities through various agencies engaged in development of tourist facilities. With a view to create tourist facilities in a coordinated and integrated manner by various sectors, the Department of Tourism has drawn up a plan for development of infrastructural facilities based on the concept of travel circuits. Discussions are being held by the Department of Tourism with tourism officials of the State Governments to finalise details in this regard for the plan period 1980-85.

Insofar as co-ordinating the concessions is concerned, this is governed by the market demand, and accordingly each agency such as the Railways, Indian Airlines, hotels, etc. offers concessions.

Meeting of International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (Berne Union) at Goa

5444. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (Berne Union) held its General Meeting at Goa from January 21 to 24, 1980;

(b) whether any Indian institutions official or non-official, participated in the meeting;

(c) whether Government's approval was given for the participation of fore-

ign delegates, including some South Africans; and

(d) if not, how entry into India was permitted to them?

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

(c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Hard Coke and pig Iron in Spun-Pipe Producing Plant at Kulti Works of IISCO

5445. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spun-pipe producing plants at Kulti works of IISCO have been suffering from acute shortage of hard coke and also of pig-iron for the foundry;

(b) whether there is a proposal to start a third Spun-pipe plant at Kulti, to manufacture ductile pipes; and

(c) if so, whether the third plant can be viable in the absence of ensured supplies of hard-coke and pig-iron?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Kulti Works of IISCO faced shortage of coke and pig iron in the past but arrangements have now been made for supplies of both pig iron and coke.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Revised Wage Structure in Kulti Works, IISCO

5446. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was agreed in the meeting of the Joint Industrial Relations Committee, Kulti (IISCO), held on 17th December 1976 that the future revised wage structure would take effect from 1st January, 1977;

(b) whether a new wage agreement could be concluded only on 16th July, 1979 after a 45-days strike at the Kulti works;

(c) whether the management now wants to pay the arrears of revised wages only from 1st January 1979 instead of from 1st January, 1977; and

(d) whether Government propose ensuring that arrears are paid from 1st January, 1977 as was agreed by the Joint Industrial Relations Committee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The wage pattern in the Kulti Works of IISCO has been based on the West Bengal Engineering Industries Wage Settlements since 1969. In the Joint Industrial Relations Committee meeting held on the 17th December, 1976, the management had indicated that the revised wage structure would be effective from the 1st January, 1977, assuming that the new agreement for West Bengal Engineering Industries would be effective from that date. As the wage settlement for the West Bengal Engineering Industries arrived at on the 11th January, 1979, was made effective from the 1st January, 1979, the same applied to Kulti Works also. The revised wage structure under the bipartite agreement of the 16th July, 1979, was therefore, made effective from the 1st January, 1979.

(d) Does not arise.

Control of Government Expenditure

5447. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economy continues to be in a bad shape with the result that our investments are not producing the desired results;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government expenditure have increased considerably in proportion to national income from 9 per cent in the year 1950-51 to nearly 30 per cent in 1979-80;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts to suggest ways and means for controlling Government expenditure;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Economic Survey 1980-81 contains a detailed account of the state of the economy. Agricultural output, which accounts for about 40 per cent of the GNP has staged a full recovery and food production is likely to touch a new peak this year. Infrastructural deficiencies had adversely affected our industrial production. However, in the past few months there have been notable improvements in coal production, generation of power, railways and ports. These in turn have had a beneficial effect on industrial production which is now picking up fast. While some investments in capacity are under-utilised, many other have produced satisfactory results. The Sixth Plan envisages a significant step up in the rate of growth of the economy, the promotion of efficiency in the use of resources and improved productivity.

(b) The total expenditure (including Developmental, Non-developmental and Gross Loans and Advances) of the Central, State and Union Territory Governments which as a proportion of national income was 10.3 per cent in 1950-51 increased to 32.8 per cent in 1979-80 (revised estimated). It should be noted that the increase in Government expenditure is mainly a reflection of the greatly expanded coverage of public services and growing involvement of Government in the development of the economy.

(c) and (d). The issues relating to the control and economy in public expenditures have been examined by various committees and expert bodies in the past. The existing rules and procedures are so designed as to ensure appropriate check on these expenditures. These questions are also kept under constant review. Therefore,

Government does not at present propose to appoint a committee of experts to suggest ways and means for controlling Government expenditure.

(e) Does not arise.

Accepting of Deposits by Non-Banking Companies

5448. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which accepted deposits during the last five years;

(b) the names of non-banking companies who are either not paying interest regularly or at all and not returning the principal amount on maturity;

(c) action taken by Government to safeguard the interests of depositors in this regard; and

(d) fullest details to be provided with names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that on the basis of survey of deposits conducted by the Bank as on 31st March of every year, the number of companies which have reported deposits/exempted loans in the returns submitted to the Bank as on 31st March of the respective years is as under:—

Years	No. of Companies
1975	4612
1976	5640
1977	5828
1978	5796
1979	4998 (Provisional)

(b) and (d). Government/Reserve Bank have received complaints from time to time from some depositors

against some non-banking companies regarding default in payment of interest or in repayment of deposits on maturity. However, complete details of all such companies who are either not paying interest regularly or at all and not returning the principal amount on maturity are not available.

(c) The failure to pay deposits on maturity and/or nonpayment of interest timely gives rise to a civil claim and appropriate remedy for the depositors lies in seeking redress in a court of law. Neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank is statutorily empowered to compel such defaulting companies to repay deposits and/or interest thereon.

AI to make Navigators as Flight Engineers

5449. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India authorities are contemplating to make Navigators as Flight Engineers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that it has met with the approval from the Navigators; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, 16, out of total strength of 47 Navigators are undergoing conversion training to become flight engineers.

(b) The Indian Flight Navigators Guild (IFNG) which is representative body of the Navigators in Air India has agreed to this change.

(c) With the gradual phasing out of the Boeing 707 aircraft from the service of Air India the navigators will become redundant. With a view to pro-

viding them alternative employment it has been decided with the concurrence of Navigators' Guild to give them conversion training for the post of Flight Engineer. DGCA will after the conversion training is over examine them with a view to issuing Flight Engineer's licence.

Steel Development Fund

5450. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to assist steel industry through the Steel Development Fund;

(b) if so, whether it will compensate steel units for the coal prices hike;

(c) in what field the Steel Development Fund is likely to give assistance; and

(d) from where the money will be obtained for this Steel Development Fund?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Steel industry is being assisted through the Steel Development Fund.

(b) Steel Development Fund is also being used for compensating the main steel producers for increases in costs of production.

(c) Financing schemes, projects and other capital expenditure for modernisation, research and development, rehabilitation, diversification, renewals and replacements, balancing, additions to capacity, major new investments, or any other programmes for improving the quantum or technology or efficiency of production of iron and steel, or their quality.

(d) An element is added to the ex-works prices of different categories of iron and steel produced by the main steel producers for contribution to the Steel Development Fund.

Air India Cheated of Rupees one crore

5451. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Air India is reported to have been cheated about Rs. 1 crore by its agents in Philippines, Iran and India;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(c) if so, the outcome of the same; and

(d) what action has been taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Travel agents in Philippines, Iran and India owe Air India about Rs. 75 lakhs. Action is on hand to recover the outstanding dues.

(b) to (d). Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against concerned officials of Air India to determine their responsibility for the lapse.

Export of Steel ingots by SAIL

5452. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL has ultimately decided not to export steel ingots from January, 1981 onwards;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this abrupt change in the policy; and

(c) to what extent this will help Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). It would not be correct to say that there has been any abrupt change in policy. At a time when the stock of ingots was at 7.24 lakh tonnes on 1.7.80, consideration was given to various avenues open to reduce ingot stocks, including exports. However, the position continued to be under constant review and efforts in other directions also contained to be made to reduce the stocks, such as getting them rolled in plants inside the country itself. As a result of these efforts, the stock of ingots as at the close of February, 1981 had come down to 386,700 tonnes only, Steel Authority of India Limited are, therefore, no longer keen to export the ingots. Rolling the ingots within the country instead of exporting them as such has added to the availability of saleable steel within the country.

Shortfall in Newsprint Arrivals from Abroad

5453. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in newsprint arrivals from abroad to the extent of over 66,000 tonnes in the first 8 months—April to October of the financial year 1980-81;

(b) whether it is also a fact that STC had claimed that 33,700 tonnes would arrive in October and 42,000 in November and 49,000 in December, 1980 but actually only 25,000 tonnes each in October to December have been arrived;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for this shortfall;

(d) whether this shortfall has created great difficulties to the newsprint industry; and

(e) to what extent the position has improved during the months of January and February 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Actual arrivals were lower than earlier forecast due to default by suppliers and shipping problems.

(c) Reasons for shortfall were major strikes in the newsprint mills in Canada and shipping problems.

(d) while there have been some delays, by and large, servicing has been satisfactory.

(e) Arrivals during January were 23,898 MT and during February 1981 were 32,218 MT.

Branches of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad

5454. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad with names of places;

(b) names and numbers of branches already working in Raisen district;

(c) whether there is any proposal for opening new branches during 1981-82 in Raisen district;

(d) if so, the number of branches proposed and names of places/villages;

(e) total number of cases and amount financed by each branch of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad during the calendar year 1980; and

(f) figures in respect of above information in the following categories;

(i) Agriculture Finance,

(ii) S.S.I.,

(iii) self employment for unemployed rural persons,

(iv) finance for weaker sections under 20-point programme; and

(v) other categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). As at the end of December, 1980, Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad has opened 50 branches in its area of operation comprising of Hoshangabad and Raisen districts. The district-wise-breakup of these branches is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). In addition to a licence issued for opening a branch at Chiklo Kalan which is lying pending with the Regional Rural Bank at present, the following nine centres in the Raisen district have been allotted to the Regional Rural Bank for opening new branches:—

1. Kharwai
2. Mehgaon
3. Padharia Rajaghar
4. Veerapur
5. Boras
6. Beeza
7. Khethari
8. Manakapur
9. Sodarpur

(e) and (f). Branch-wise breakup of the loans and advances disbursed by the Kshetriya Gramin Bank during 1980 is not available. However, district-wise breakup of the total loans and advances outstanding as on 31-12-1980 is indicated below:—

Name of District	No. of Accounts	Loans and advances outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1. Hoshangabad	12088	2.03
2. Raisen	9048	1.68
TOTAL :	21136	3.71

The purpose-wise breakup of the loans and advances as compiled at present for the various categories of beneficiaries is given in the table below:—

Purpose	As on 31st December, 1980 Loans and advances <i>outs'anding</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
(I) Agriculture and Allied Activities	260.26
(II) Small scale industries	17.05
(III) Self-employed persons, retails traders and small business.	79.08
(IV) Others.	14.24
TOTAL :	<u>370.63</u>

Statement

Branches of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad

Hoshangabad District

1. Nimsadia
2. Shobhavur
3. Semrizharchand
4. Chipawad
5. Matkulil
6. Sandia
7. Handia
8. Sirali
9. Shivpur
10. Khaperkheda
11. Bankhedi
12. Charkheda
13. Biora
14. Pipariva
15. Seoni Malwa
16. Hoshangabad

17. Suktawa
18. Hirankheda
19. Misrod
20. Pachmarhi
21. Chandon
22. Gunora
23. Old Itarsi
24. Sohagspur
25. Jamani
26. Gurra
27. Khapariya
28. Babai
29. Nousar

Raisen District

1. Salametpur
2. Badi
3. Deori
4. Sultanpur
5. Patandco
6. Khargone
7. Meheshwar
8. Bharkachh
9. Bamhori
10. Dehgaon
11. Silwani
12. Noornagar
13. Biwanganj
14. Noorganj
15. Gudawa
16. Garhi
17. Hardot
18. Begumganj
19. Udaipura
20. Sanchet
21. Mandideep

मध्य प्रदेश में "वायुदूत"
पूरक सेवा

5455. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश में "वायुदूत" पूरक सेवा शीघ्र शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह सेवा शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या "वायुदूत" योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के सभी डिवीजल हेडक्वार्टरों को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) से (घ) यह सामान्य प्रश्न कि क्या "वायुदूत" द्वारा परिचालित की जा रही फीडर-सेवाओं का विस्तार करके पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र से इतर क्षेत्रों में भी इनका परिचालन प्रारंभ किया जाए, सरकार के विचाराधीन है तथा जैसे ही कोई निर्णय ले लिया जाता है, इस विमान सेवा से मध्य प्रदेश के जोड़े जाने वाले शहरों के बारे में भी निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा। अभी ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता कि ये सेवाएं मध्य प्रदेश में परिचालित करने का कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ हो जाएगा।

Agriculture Development Branches of
S.B.L. in Vidisha District

5456. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agriculture Development Branches of State Bank of India in Vidisha District;

(b) details of advances covered under DRI, SSI and agriculture during last five years i.e., 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 by each Branch;

(c) whether any target was fixed in the above categories for the calendar year 1980; and

(d) if so, the details of advance with number of cases and amount sanctioned during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) State Bank of India has one Agriculture Development Branch in Vidisha District.

(b) At present, the performance of banks is monitored, Bank-wise and District-wise and not Branch-wise. Details of disbursement of advances covered under various schemes for different purposes for the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 are given in Statement. Data for the year 1975 is not available.

(c) and (d) The target allocated to State Bank of India under annual action plan 1980 and its performance as on 30-6-80 and 30-9-80 is given in Annexure II. The data as on December, 1980 is not yet available.

Statement

Disbursement of advances by State Bank of India in Vidisha District as on 31st December

Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture	126.97	178.74	217.44	290.42
Industrial	0.15	1.86	4.08	11.39
Trade & Commerce . . . . .	..	1.18	2.00	6.42
Transport & Services . . . . .	..	..	0.28	3.61
Differential rate of Interest Scheme . . . . .	..	2.50	4.20	6.90
TOTAL	127.12	184.28	228.00	318.74

Annexure II to reply to Unstarred Question No. 5456 answered on 27th March, 1981

Details of targets and disbursal for 1980 by State Bank of India in Vidisha District.

Sector	Target (Amount in Lakhs)	Achieved 30-6-80 (Amount in lakhs)	Acheved 30-9-80 (Amount in lakhs)
1. Agriculture	32.73	47.12	59.24
2. Industries	1.35	1.23	1.41
3. Differential rate of Interest Scheme.	2.06	0.53	7.91
TOTAL	36.14	48.88	68.56

**Branches of Nationalised Banks in
Vidisha and Raisen Districts**

5457. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and total number of branches of nationalised banks in Vidisha and Raisen Districts;

(b) the number of cases and amount financed under 20-point Programme by each branch of the above nationalised banks in these districts with full details;

(c) whether they have achieved the targets; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). All nationalised Banks in the country including those having branches in Vidisha and Raisen Districts are implementing the 20-point Economic Programme. The names of total number of branches of the Public Sector Banks having offices in the two districts are given in Statement. The Reserve Bank of India has recently introduced a new reporting system to enable the banks to indicate the progress made for implementation of 20-Point Pro-

gramme. It may take some more time for the data to start flowing in from the banks.

(c) and (d). No separate targets for bank loans have been fixed for various schemes under the Programme. However, Banks have been advised to ensure that the credit needs of identified beneficiaries under the programme are fully met.

Statement

Details of public sector banks in Vidisha and Raisen Districts (as on December, 1979)

Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
I. VIDISHA DISTRICT	
1. Allahabad Bank	1
2. Central Bank of India	1
3. Punjab National Bank	4
4. State Bank of India	2
5. State Bank of Indore	9
6. Union Bank of India	3
7. United Commercial Bank	2
TOTAL	22

II. RAISEN DISTRICT

1. Central Bank of India	9
2. State Bank of India	6
3. United Commercial Bank	2
4. Canara Bank	1
5. Kshetriya Gramin Bank	16
<hr/>	
TOTAL	34
<hr/>	

Statement

Year	Total stor- age capa- city with JCI;	Procure- ment by JCI
(In '000 bales of 180 Kg. each)		
1976-77	887	813
1977-78	563	68
1978-79	685	831
1979-80	1278	868
1980-81	1994	1051

Storage Capacity of JCI

5458. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Statrred Question No. 69 on 20th February, 1981 regarding jute produced in Bihar and purchased by JCI and state:

(b) available total storage capacity of the Jute Corporation of India for the last five years (Year-wise);

(b) the procurement by the Jute Corporation of India during the same period (year-wise); and

(c) steps taken and proposed to be taken to increase the storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) All efforts are being made to sell off as much of the stocks procured in 1978-79 and 1979-80 as possible so that adequate godown space is available for use in next season. Additional godown space will also be hired to the extent necessary in the coming season.

Demand Notice Served on Societide of Fomento Indus, Private Limited

5459. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department has served demand notice on Societide De Fomento Indus. Private Limited for payment of Rs. 2.76 crores towards concealment of Income Tax?

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

Technical Assistance from International Finance Corporation

5460. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether International Finance Corporation of the World Bank affiliate is expending its technical assistance to Indian projects in a big way;

(b) if so, what are the projects which are being assisted; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) International Finance Corporation,

Washington, is providing financial assistance to Indian projects by way of equity and/or loan.

(b) and (c). Details of the projects being assisted by International Finance Corporation are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Investments held for IFC (W) as on 31.12.80 Total (₹ million)	Loan Equity	Project completion date
1.	Mahindra UGINE Steel Co. Ltd.	8.3	1.2	9.5 Dec. 1979
2.	Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd.	..	0.3	0.3 1968
3.	Indian Explosives Ltd.	..	2.3	2.3 1971
4.	Zuari Agro-chemicals Ltd.	3.6	3.0	6.6 1974
5.	Escorts Ltd.	5.2	..	5.2 Dec. 1980
6.	Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	4.0	0.6	4.6 May 1981
7.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	7.5	1.1	8.6 July 1982
8.	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	18.0	..	18.0 Mar. 1983
Total		46.6	8.5	56.1

Proposal to Assist Nagaland in its Plan for Cardamon and Coffee Plantations

5461. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist the Nagaland State in its plan for Cardamom and Coffee plantations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of coffee plantation, provision has been made for bringing 1,050 hectares in Nagaland under Coffee cultivation.

The Coffee Board has assisted Nagaland in identifying areas suitable for coffee cultivation and in the preparation of coffee expansion projects by the State owned Nagaland Plantations

Crops Development Corporation. The Board has deputed an experienced Coffee Expert for coffee development and has established coffee demonstration centre Kohima. It has also trained 10 State Agriculture Graduate in modern methods of coffee cultivation to enable the State to execute expansion programmes successfully. In addition, the Board is supplying coffee seeds and rendering technical and advisory and financial support to the State under its various schemes.

The State will also receive assistance from the Board by way of increased training facilities, extension services, additional coffee demonstration farms, research support from the Regional Research Centre, establishment of marketing facilities under the development programme formulated for North Eastern Region as a whole.

The Cardamon Board has no programme on hand for assisting Nagaland in developing small Cardamon plantations.

Dutiable Goods Carried by Government Officers returning from their Foreign Assignments of Official Trips

5462. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a growing tendency on the part of Government Officers returning from their foreign assignments or official trips to carry along with them dutiable goods far in excess of the permissible baggage allowance;

(b) whether some are able to get them cleared by exercising their official position while some are caught and made to pay penalty worth several thousands of rupees which at times does not appear to be commensurate with their known sources of income;

(c) if so, the particulars of the Officers falling within the latter category who were caught at the Palam Airport, New Delhi during the period from 1st September, 1980 to 28th February, 1981; and

(d) whether the matter is reported to the Income tax Officer concerned to check the source of their income and how they raise the penalty and their Departments/Ministries for penal action for such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). No such tendency has come to the notice of the Government. The Customs records at Palam and in fact, even at the other international airports, are not maintained in such a way as to categorise passengers according to their status or profession. It will not, therefore, be possible to say who and how many amongst the passengers were Government officers;

(d) Cases of payment of Customs duty on baggage are not, as a matter of routine, reported to the Income tax Department. Arrangements, however, exist for appropriate exchange

of information with that Department in cases involving deliberate smuggling where fines or penalties are imposed or prosecutions are launched.

Income tax arrears

5463. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the payment of income tax is in arrears for over (i) 10 lakhs (ii) 5 lakhs (iii) 1 lakh for over 5 years;

(b) the names of the parties/persons in respect of whom the amounts in case of (i) and (ii) above are pending; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment and the steps taken by the Government for the realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available. However, as on 31-3-1980 income tax demand of Rs. 205.88 crores was outstanding for more than 5 years. Moreover the information relating to names of the persons against whom income-tax arrears of Rs. 10 lakhs and above were due for the last ten years as on 31-3-1980 was furnished on 8-8-1980 in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7443. Similarly information relating to the names of persons against whom tax in arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 30-9-1980 out of the demands created on 31-3-1977 or earlier was furnished on 6-3-1981 in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2479. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in any particular case or cases the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) The general reasons for the delay in payment of arrears of income-tax are as under:—

(i) Arrears in the process of realisation through coercive steps such as:

(a) Distraint and sale of the defaulter's movable property;

(b) Attachment and sale of the defaulter's immovable property; and

(c) Issue of garnishee notices u/s 226(3);

(ii) Assessee having been granted instalments;

(ii) Demand may not have become final because of disputes in appeals/references;

(iv) Assessee having approached the Settlement Commission for settling tax liabilities;

(v) Amounts due from companies in liquidation.

(vi) Assessee companies having been taken over by the Government and the compensation not having been finalised;

(vii) Inadequacy or absence of assets and cases being considered for write off.

As regards steps taken for recovery, Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Some of important administrative steps taken recently are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. ASee No. LT-2950/80].

प्रेशर कुकर पर उत्पादन शुल्क

5464. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "आल इंडिया प्रेशर कुकर मैनफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने

सरकार से प्रेशर कुकर पर उत्पादन शुल्क काम करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) प्रेशर कुकर पर उत्पादन शुल्क का वर्तमान दर क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार संसद के चालू सत्र में इस मामले पर विचार करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौंधिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने शुल्क में छूट देने संबंधी अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ।

(ग) मूलानुसार 10.5 प्रतिशत ।

(घ— यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loan Secured for Alumina Project in Orissa

5465. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan secured for the alumina project in Orissa;

(b) the names of the lending banks; and

(c) the terms and conditions for the loan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Availability of foreign loans for the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Project is as below:

(i) French Government Soft Loan of FF875 million and French Export Credit of FF 875 million.

(ii) Euro-currency loan of US \$ 680 million.

(b) Names of the lending banks for the Euro-currency loan are furnished in the statement.

(c) French Government Soft Loans and Export Credit is a 50:50 mix of

Treasury Loans and Bank Credit. Treasury Loans bear interest rate of 3 per cent per annum and shall amortize in 36 half-yearly instalments the first one falling due 126 months after the end of the half year during which drawing has been effected. Bank credit is repayable over 10 years from the date of commissioning and bears interest at rates which are determined from time to time. Currently the loan bears an interest

of 8.15 per cent and has a grace period of 6 to 7 years.

Euro-currency loan has to be repaid in 11 semi-annual instalments commencing 5 years from date of signing of agreement. Rate of interest is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the first 4 years period from signing of agreement and $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent over LIBOR thereafter.

Statement

Loan secured for Alumina Project in Orissa

Name of the Lending Banks—Euro-currency Loan of US \$ 680 million

1. BA Asia Limited
 2. Banque Nationale De Paris.
 3. Societe Generale
 4. State Bank of India
 5. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V.
 6. The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
 7. Barclays Asia Limited
 8. Credit Commercial De France
 9. Gulf International Bank B. S. C.
 10. Lloyds Bank International Limited
 11. Mitsui Finance Asisa Limited
 12. Sanwa International Finance Limited
 13. Asia Pacific Capital Corporation Limited
 14. Banque De L'Indochine Et De Suez
 15. Chase Mnnattan Asia Limited
 16. Credit Lyonnais
 17. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
 18. Midland Bank Limited, Paris Branch
 19. The Royal Bank of Chanda (Asia) Limited
 20. Standard Chartered Bank Limited
 21. Toronto dominion international Bank Limited .
 22. The Bank of Nova Socita Group.
 23. The Bank of Yokohama Ltd.
 24. Banque de La Societe Financiere Europeenne.
 25. Credit Chimique
-

Names of the Lending Banks—Euro-currency loan of US \$ 680 million

26. Irving Trust Company.
27. National Westminster Bank Ltd.
28. Sumitomo Finance (Asia) Ltd.
29. Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited
30. The Yasuda Trust & Banking Company, Limited
31. Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
32. Bank of India
33. Indian Overseas Bank
34. The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.
35. Algemene Bank Netherland, Singapore Branch
36. Bank of Baroda Bahrain
37. Bank of New South Wales
38. Bank of Scotland, Hong Kong Branch.
39. Banque Commercial Pour L' Europe Du NORD (Eurobank)
40. Banque Europeenne De Credit S.A.
41. Banque Francaise Du Commerce Extérieur
42. Banque Worms.
43. European Arab Bank (Brussels) SA
44. Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation Limited
45. Inter-Alpha Asia (Pacific) Limited
46. Saitama International (Hong Kong) Limited
47. The Sumitomo Trust Finance (H.K.) Limited
48. Ubu Bank Limited.

Delhi Ludhiana Air Link

5466. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal of Delhi-Ludhiana Air Link?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): As soon as the question of extending 'Vayudoot' operations to areas other than the North Eastern

region is considered, the connection to Ludhiana will also be examined in that context.

श्रद्धानन्द सेवा संघ, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली

5467. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करंगे कि :

(क) श्रद्धानन्द सेवा संघ, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली का प्रेजीडेंट कौन है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त ट्रस्ट के प्रेजीडेंट ने नियमों का उल्लंघन करके ट्रस्ट

के धन को अपने स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी में लगाया है और उसने उस धन पर कोई व्याज अदा नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस जन-कल्याण संगठन के धन के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) लाला हंस राज गुप्त, श्रद्धानन्द सेवा संघ, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली के प्रेजिडेंट हैं।

(ख) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 तक की आय की विवरणी दाखिल कर दी गई है। 31-3-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार ट्रस्ट के तुलन-पत्र में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित ऋण और पेशीगयां सम्मिलित हैं :

(क) मैसर्स एच. जी. गुप्ता एण्ड सन्स
38,000/- रु.

(ख) दीवान चन्द ट्रस्ट, आदि
4,525/- रु.

(ग) मैसर्स मोटर एण्ड जनरल फाइनेन्स लि.
20,000 रु.

(घ) मैसर्स त्रिवेणी टिंक्लिंग लि.
30,000 रु.

ट्रस्ट का प्रेजिडेंट एक भागीदार है जिसके मैसर्स एच. जी. गुप्ता एण्ड सन्स की फर्म में 25 प्रतिशत शेयर हैं। कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 से संगत 31 मार्च 1978 को समाप्त पिछले वर्ष के लिये इस फर्म में जमा की गयी रकम पर ट्रस्ट ने कोई व्याज प्राप्त नहीं किया था। ऊपर उल्लिखित दाँ कम्पनियों, पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों हैं।

(ग) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 11 के अधीन पब्लिक चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट को आय कर में मिलने वाली छूट उस स्थिति में अस्वीकार की जा सकती है जब उस आय का उपयोग धर्मार्थ प्रयोजनों के लिए नहीं किया जाता हो। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए ट्रस्ट की धारा 11 के अधीन मिलने वाली छूट को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है। लोक कल्याण संगठनों द्वारा

किये जाने वाले धन के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में की गई व्यवस्था से भिन्न कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Self-Sufficient in all types of Steel

5468. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD
KHAN:

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

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in regard to its need of all types of steel;

(b) if so, what has been the requirement of the country for various types of steel; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Attainment of self-sufficiency in meeting the needs of the country for all types of steel may not, per se, be considered a necessary, or even a desirable objective. The order of requirement and the economics of production may make it advisable to import certain items, wholly or partly, depending on the economics of scale in the production of these items. Thus, even some of the most developed and industrially advanced countries depend on import of certain types of steel, while exporting some others.

Subject to this general observation, Government agree that the planning and Government of steel production within the country must aim at achieving self-sufficiency in regard to those

items where the need is well established and the economics of production is favourable. Some of the major steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this direction are indicated below:

(i) Expeditious completion of on-going expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes each. Further expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 4.75 million ingot tonnes is under consideration.

(ii) Completion of first phase of Salem Steel Plant to produce 32,000 tonnes of cold-rolled stainless sheets/strips. The project is expected to be completed in the latter half of 1981.

(iii) Establishment of a plant at Rourkela to produce 37,500 tonnes of cold-rolled grain-oriented and 36,000 tonnes of cold-rolled non-grain-oriented sheets to meet the requirement of the electrical industry. It is expected to be commissioned in 1981.

(iv) Provision of additional melting facilities at Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, so as to increase its capacity from 1.0 to 1.6 lakh tonnes of ingots.

(v) Establishment of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant with an installed capacity of about 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel in two over-lapping stages to be completed in a period of about six years.

(vi) Build-up of production in the existing steel plant to attain maximum capacity utilisation and modernisation and replacement of equipment to maintain their technical and physical health.

(vii) Incorporation of technological improvements/innovations so as to increase the productivity of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

(viii) Higher capacity utilisation of mini steel plant through improved supply of raw materials and power.

(ix) The possibilities of setting up new steel plants with technical and

financial assistance from some of the developed countries are being explored and some concrete proposals received in this behalf are presently under consideration.

News-items captioned "soviets back out of Indian Leather Market".

5469. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn towards a News-item appearing in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta Edition, dated 10th January, 1981 under the caption "Soviets back out of Indian leather market";

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and its adverse effect on Indian leather industry and exporters particularly when there are no buyers of Indian leather in USA and western European countries;

(c) the details how Government are going to handle the situation to save the leather industry and business from the hardship on any one country export; and

(d) the value of the orders which Soviets have withdrawn and how Government propose to dispose off the confiscated leather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In April 1980, certain consignments of goat skins meant for export to USSR were detained and confiscated by Customs authorities as it was observed that these were being exported in violation of Export Control Orders. The matter was brought to the notice of the Central Government and orders were passed for release of the goods after recovery of the fines due from exporters.

Soviet buying organisations had suspended purchases from India for some time. They have since resumed purchases from India of leather and leather goods.

Purchase of Match Boxes produced by Tiny hand-made Units

5470. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the steps that have been taken by Government to ensure that the Super Bazars in the country purchase match-boxes produced by the tiny hand made units both in the co-operative sector and also under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): Central Government has not issued any specific instructions in this regard. However, on the basis of available information some State Governments are promoting the sales of match-boxes produced in the decentralised sector through Fair Price Shops, Co-operatives etc. Super Bazar, Delhi is marketing match boxes produced in the decentralised sector. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has set up its own match marketing depots in most of the States.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

Re: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I had given you notice of a privilege motion against Mr. C. P. N. Singh, who has lowered the dignity of this House by making an unfounded allegation against Mrs. Margaret Alva and almost strictures have been passed by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे दिया है । प्रॉफेसर साहब आप दौड़ेंगे । आपने मुझे

लिखकर दिया है, आपका जवाब दे रहा हूँ, आप बैठेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका भी जवाब दे रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मरे दो हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों का जवाब दे रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा भी मोशन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ जी, आपका भी है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पहले मेरा है, दोनों का जवाब देना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो आपका जवाब दूँगा

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिकेश बहादुर 2-3 बार आपसे मिले हैं और भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी से . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चांधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे तो मैंने बात की थी ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, आपसे दूबारा बात कर लेंगे । जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली सरकार के आदेशों का पालन करने की वजह से सी.वी.आई. के के अधिकारियों का ट्रांसफर हो रहा है . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing, nothing. Please sit down.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri has drawn attention through a notice under Rule 222 to the allegations made in the other House about a Member of our House having evaded custom duty, thereby lowering the dignity of this House.

I have carefully gone through the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and I find that both the allegations and the name of the Member were withdrawn by the Member concerned and the name was also expunged by the Chairman. There is, therefore, hardly any matter to proceed under Rule 222 and I am, therefore, unable to give my consent under that Rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had raised another issue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): इस मामले में मुझे एक बात कहनी है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was on a different issue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इसमें मेंबरका खान्दी नाम एक्सपोज किया गया है, वह मेंबर इस सदन का है, यह चीज एक्सपोज नहीं की गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. You can again come to me. I will satisfy you. Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): It has been expunged.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिये, दूसरा है श्री अटल बिहारी जी, श्री मनोराम जी और प्रा. मधु दण्डवत जी, तीन ने मान-हानि के बारे में सदन में लिखकर दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप पहले सुन तो लें। आप अपनी दिलीबंदी दें, फिर इसके बाद आप बोलने नहीं देंगे। पहले बोलने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने मुझे लिखकर दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: लिखकर तो दिया है, लेकिन उसमें हमने सारी बातें नहीं लिखी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो आपने कहीं नहीं लिखा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the past, before the ruling was given by the Speaker on such a sensitive issue, we were always allowed...

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हमें आप कैसे तो बनाने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने मुझे लिखकर दिया है, सारा मौने पढ़ा है, पूरी चोप्टा की है...। मेरी बात तो सुनिए, आप बैठ जाइए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will take a minute if you do not mind. My submission is that in the past on any sensitive issue concerning the dignity of the House when the notice of a privilege motion was given, always we were given an opportunity to put forward our point of view and then only the Speaker has given his ruling or he has kept the matter under...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do it after a very careful study of the precedents, rules, regulations and traditions.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please do not get up so early.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मौने पढ़ा है, आप बैठिए, मेरी बात सुनिए।

आचार्य भागवान बेवे (अजमेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खड़े हरे, ये भी खड़े हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं, मैं देखूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When you get up, you gag our mouth.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly take your seat and let us argue our case.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे कहते हैं, निराकर देते हैं, उमी के अनुसार मैं काम करता हूँ ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For your information..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पूरी बात सुन लीजिए । उस दिन की कारवाइ हम ने अपने पत्र के साथ लगाई नहीं थी । चेंबर-मैन साहब ने राज्य सभा में क्या कहा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने वह सब पढ़ लिया है और पढ़ कर ही मैं रूलिंग दे रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने भी पढ़ा है । इस में एक आवर्जवर्शन है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I rise on a point of order under Rule 354.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is he Minister Incharge of a Point of Order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rule 354. I am rising on a point of order under Rule 354.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ (हिंसार): पहल टेलीफोन ठीक करो ।

श्री सी. एम. स्टाफन: टेलीफोन पाकट में रखा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिये । दूसरे हाउस की कारवाइ है ।

This pertains to the 'Karyavahi or proceedings of the other House. Rule 354....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: 354. That is what I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying.

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ । मेरी बात सुन लीजिये प्रोफेसर साहब और वाजपेयी जी । अगर आपने थोड़ी सी हीर वारेस शाह पढ़ी होती तो यह बात नहीं करते । पढ़ी नहीं है । उस में एक जगह आता है :

वारेस शाह पैयां आदतां नहीं जाँदियां, चाहे कठिये पौरियां पौरियां नी खारे खु नई मिठ्ठे चाहे खंड सुटिये बौरियां बौरियां नीं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have said such a nice thing that we do not follow anything.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the habits formed by tradition become so engrained in a man that they cannot be erased. In the same way saline water well cannot be made sweet by putting sugar in it. In the same way ...With all respect to the President.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनके लिए कह रहे हैं आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखें उनके बालदान ने उनका नाम रखा हिदायतुल्ला । वह जस्टिस बन गए । चीफ जस्टिस बन गए । उम् रसीदा हैं, बुजुर्ग हैं, बहुत एक्सपीरियेंस हैं । हिदायत का अर्थ है एडवाइस करना, हिदायत करना ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us not make any reference to the Vice-President.

श्री. मधु बंडवत: राम का मतलब है राम राज्य ।

Please allow us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यथा नाम तथा गुणा । अगर उन्होंने थोड़ी सी एडवाइस किसी को दे दी तो यह कोई स्ट्रिक्चर थोड़े ही है ?

This is not a stricture at all.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Why do you give your ruling. Let us argue that point.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. This is not a ruling. I am just quoting. If you want my ruling, I am prepared with my ruling. I have gone through that.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी राजपेयी: मंत्री महोदय पर आक्षेप है।

श्री श्री राम बागड़ी: मंत्री जी जो आप निहाज कर रहे हैं। वजीर कैसे खड़े हो गये हैं और बात कर रहे हैं। आप जब खड़े हैं तो वह कैसे खड़े हो सकते हैं। मंत्री को कैसे उस तरह से खड़े हो कर बोलने का अधिकार पहुंचता है? हम भी नहीं बैठेंगे जब तक वह खड़े रहेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Once you read it, you will say that the matter is disposed of. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then, at this stage I have got a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything this is not....

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is wrong to make any reference to the Vice-President.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Before you make your observation, you allow us to make our submission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a fact.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
This is the practice. I will give some precedents from the Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha..

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me again, we shall see.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Will you kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Why?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Because it is necessary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Before you give your ruling, kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Before that kindly listen me. It is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Why?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Anything concerning the Council cannot be brought up on the floor of this House either by an observation here or by a ruling. It is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I know my job. I will do what I think fair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
I will again request you....

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything left, you come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Kindly do not make any observation because they have the weight of ruling. Therefore, please listen to our submission on the sensitive issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
It is unprecedented for the last thirty years. Therefore, permit us to make our observations.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing, nothing I have gone through that completely. This is my ruling.

"I have carefully gone through the proceedings of Rajya Sabha, if the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges of Rajya Sabha and the observations of the Chairman of the other House are read together, it is clear that the Minister was found to have the evidence on the basis of which he had chosen to make the statement in the other House. The matter may be allowed to rest with that and need not be pursued further."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
That is as far as that House is concerned..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The Minister has acted on the basis of doubtful evidence. That is what the Chairman has said... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
After your observations, you assured us...

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not in your chamber. It is not a private matter. The observations of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are related to the proceedings in the Rajya Sabha, not in the Lok Sabha... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This must not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The Privileges committee did not make any recommendation. You have not seen the recommendations of the Privileges Committee. You have made a reference... (Interruptions). The Privileges committee did not consider the matter formally. I have got the proceedings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will not say that you are unfair. Please don't try to be unfair to us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The matter was not raised as a privilege matter.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): The proceedings of the Committee of Privilege of the other House cannot be discussed here. We cannot discuss it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it going on record?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pranab Mukherji.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
MANGANESE ORE (INDIA) LTD. NAGPUR
FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR
DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT
OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.
NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay
on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganeese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Manganeese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2205/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Autho-

rity of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 1(b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2206/81].

DETAILS DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR 1981-82 AND DETAILED DOCUMENTS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A Copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Communications for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2207/81]

(2) A copy of the Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for expenditure of the Central Governments on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1981-82 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2208/81]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF GEM AND JEWELLERY EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, BOMBAY FOR 1978-79 HINDUSTAN DIAMOND COMPANY LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1978-79. LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL MADRAS FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2209/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2210/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras for the year 1978-79.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (3) above.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Annual Report of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1978-79, mentioned at item (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 2211/81].

(6) A copy of the Tea Warehouses (Licensing) Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 983 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2212/81].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, for the year 1977-78 along with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the accounts of the Tea Board, for the year 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2213/81*]

(8) 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 Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2214/81*].

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2215/81*].

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2216/81*].

ANNUAL REPORT OF ORIENTAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,
NEW DELHI FOR 1979.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table * a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2217/81*].

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendation and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill"

*English version of the Report and English and Hindi versions of the Review were laid on the 13th March, 1981.

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provision of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1981 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.13 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following five bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 17th February, 1981:—

1. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981
2. The Appropriation Bill, 1981.
3. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill 1981.
4. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
5. The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

12.13 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventieth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) relating to Marketing & Sales Organisation.

(2) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and thirty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) relating to Import of defective special purpose carriers and incorporation of incorrect data in a contract.

12.14 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS ETC.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give some other motion; I cannot allow an adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you said that it is not a ruling....

MR. SPEAKER: That was the first part and I gave the ruling later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You said that it is not a ruling....

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have kept the matter open or you have closed it.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me; I have given my ruling. As for this matter is concerned, I have given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are expected to give even an interpretation of your observation in this very House, not in your chamber. I want to know whether you have given a ruling or you have kept the matter open.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But you had promised. You look at the records, you said "I am not giving the ruling."

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That was the first part about the Vice-President's name.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have said—you are on record—"It is not a ruling. I am only making an observation." Now you are saying that it is a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: No, No; I have given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have gone on record as having said that it is an observation.

MR. SPEAKER: When did I deny that? That was an earlier part which I was connecting with the Vice-President's name. The ruling was the latter part which I read.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The matter is open or not.

MR. SPEAKER: It is final. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, टिस्को, जमशेदपुर के आदिवासी धरने पर बैठे हुए हैं श्रम शक्ति भवन के सामने

अध्यक्ष महोदय: शास्त्री जी आप क्या करते हैं। उस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आ सकता। बिला वजह हाउस का समय जाया करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में मत खड़े होइयें, अच्छा नहीं लगता। आपको समझाया था फिर वही कर रहे हैं आप।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आदिवासी मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है जिस पर हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आ सकता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या दूसरे रूप में दें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: तब उसके बारे में सोचेंगे।

I cannot give you my ruling here. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आपको वह पसन्द नहीं आया तो दोबारा मिलिये मुझसे। (व्यवधान) आपने कल बात की, वह पसन्द नहीं आई तो दोबारा मिलिये। (व्यवधान) मांतीभाई दोबारा मिलिये।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कानून के हिसाब से सूना जायेगा, वैसे नहीं।

Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप अपने लीडर से कुछ लीजिये। भ्रष्टाचार जरूर खत्म करके फिक्र मत करो। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है

कि भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ाई करनी है, इसको दबाकर करना है, फिकर मत करो। (व्यवधान) मैंने बताया कि आपकी बात विचारधीन है। मैं फाक्ट्स फाईल कर रहा हूँ। जो चीज कन्फेशन में आती है, उसको दबाकर नहीं रहने दिया जाएगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है, इसका ठीक वितरण करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

आप मेरे पास आ जाइयें, बात करेंगे आपसे। (व्यवधान) आप क्या कम कर रहे हैं। साहब, (व्यवधान) कल भी कहा, आज भी कहा, इसमें कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

भाई है, ऐसा चलता है, मैं देखता हूँ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I have just to raise one point for your information. You said, at the first moment, to Mr. Dandavate that you were not giving a ruling. That is a very important issue—allegation against a Member of my Party in Rajya Sabha. I have nothing against the Minister concerned. He is a young person, I wish him well. But if he behaves irresponsibly, I think, he must not be protected. This is the main thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No strictures against him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Keep it open.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At least, keep it open.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी बात सुनिये। मैंने जितनी बात पहले हिन्दी में आपसे करी हिदायतुल्ला साहब के नाम के

मताल्लिक, मैंने कहा कि वह बिल्कल रूलिंग नहीं थी। मैंने डाबजर्व किया था। जो मैंने बाद में पढ़ा, उसके लिए कहा कि this is my ruling. It is so simple; it is lear. I did not mix it.

Mr. Rajesh Dandavate Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Excuse me for a minute. I was pointing out to you the convention in this House. Any number of times this has been done. Even when the Privilege Motion against Shrimati Indira Gandhi was there, even at that time Members were allowed to make their submissions on this issue and then only a decision was taken.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप आइयें, बताइयें। आप माननीय हैं, आदरणीय हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अच्छा, आपके कथानुसार काम करेंगे, आप आइयें।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We do not get the protection. The Minister gets the protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not provide any protection.

आपका पता है, मेरे मंत्र भी था, सारा कुछ हुआ है। मंत्री तमन्की हो जायेंगी तो वह भी मैं कर दूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In practice, it will mean that you are giving protection to the Ministers and not to ordinary Members of Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir, I am not providing protection to anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

शास्त्री जी, आप क्यों नहीं बैठते? जब कुछ होगा तो देखेंगे। (व्यवधान) **

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी: **
अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है ।

12.19 hrs.

(Shri Motibhai R. Chaudhary
then left the House)

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-
TANCE

REPORTED SHORTALL IN INTEREST ACCOUNT
OF EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND OR-
GANISATION

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरांजाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को और धम
मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वह इस दार में एक वक्तव्य दे:--

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Central Government securities | Not less than 20% |
| (ii) State Government securities and Government guaranteed securities. | Not less than 20% |
| (iii) Post Office Time Deposit and seven years National Savings Certificates (Second and Third issue). | Not exceeding 35% |
| (iv) Special Deposits Scheme | Not exceeding 25% |

It has been further liberalised with effect from 1st
January, 1981, as under:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) Central Government securities | Not less than 15% |
| (ii) State Government securities and Government guaranteed securities. | Not less than 15% |
| (iii) Post Office Time Deposits and seven years National Savings Certificates (Second and Third issue). | Not exceeding 40% |
| (iv) Special Deposits Scheme | Not exceeding 30% |

**Not recorded.

“कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन को
व्याज खाते में 26.4 करोड़ रुपये की
कमी, जिसका मुख्य कारण सरकारी
गारंटीशुदा प्रत्याभूतियों में बड़ी
राशियों का लगाया जाना है, जिन पर
व्याज की दर कम है, के समाचार तथा
इस स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार
द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।”

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):
Sir, The pattern of investment is
prescribed by Government from time
to time under para 52 of the Em-
ployees' provident Fund Scheme. In-
itially Government required that all
the monies be invested in Govern-
ment securities. The investment
pattern had since been liberalised and
was in force from 1-1-1979 to 31-12-
1980 as under:—

The existing investments are however not affected until they mature or unless the conversion is permitted.

As on 31st March, 1980, the total investment in respect of unexempted establishments amounted to Rs. 2500.05 crores as under:—

(i) Central Government securities	Rs. 774.85 crores.
(ii) State Government securities and Government guaranteed securities.	Rs. 543.28 crores.
(iii) Post Office Time Deposits and Small savings	Rs. 651.08 crores.
(iv) Special Deposit Scheme	Rs. 530.84 crores.

The rate of interest in the case of post office time deposits is at present 10.5 per cent per annum while the rate of interest on special deposits is at present 10 per cent per annum. The rate of interest in the case of Government securities, Government guaranteed securities and savings certificates range from 3 to 6.5 per cent. The average rate of interest earned in respect of the investments relating to unexempted establishments during the year 1979-80 has been reported to be 7.6 per cent.

According to para 60 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 the account of each member is to be credited with interest at such rate as may be determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees of the Fund.

The rate of interest declared has ranged from 3 per cent in 1952-53 to 8.25 per cent during 1980-81. The rates of interest declared during the last three years has been as follows:—

1978-79	8.25% plus 1/2% bonus for not withdrawing any amount from the Provident Fund during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78.
1979-80	8.25%
1980-81	8.25%

The rate of interest credited to the accounts of the subscribers has been higher than the rate of interest earned on the investments in the recent past. The Cumulative short-fall in the interest account upto 1980-81 is estimated to be Rs. 26.42 crores.

pattern of investments so that they may earn higher rate of interest. As stated earlier the Government have recently revised the pattern with effect from 1-1-1981. It is expected that consequent on this revision the interest earnings would increase in the future when it may be possible to wipe out the total short-fall in the interest account in another four years as shown below:—

It has always been the endeavour of the Government to liberalise the

Year	Amount of Short-fall
1980-81	Rs. 26.42 crores
1981-82	Rs. 21.11 crores
1982-83	Rs. 16.56 crores
1983-84	Rs. 9.11 crores
1984-85	Nil.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरांजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ बताया है उसी सन्दर्भ में मैं कुछ बातें निवेदन करूंगा। इन्होंने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि जो इंटरेस्ट का रेंट निर्धारित किया है उसके मुताबिक 8.25 से 8.5 परसेंट उसमें और भी शार्टफाल आई है और भविष्य में भी उस शार्टफाल में बढ़ोतरी होने वाली है। आप देखें कि जो एम्प्लॉय प्रोविडेंट फंड्स की रिब्यू कमटी मिस्टर जी रामानुजम की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई उसमें भी यह उल्लेख किया है कि 78-79 में यह 86.5 मिलियन रुपये था, 79-80 में 100 मिलियन और 80-81 में 264.2 मिलियन रुपये का शार्टफाल इस में होगा। आप इस में अन्दाजा लगा लें। इन्होंने आगे के आंकड़े अन्त में दे दिए हैं कि हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इसे कम करेंगे लेकिन मैं पीछे की बात याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ, पीछे भी क्या हुआ, कम करने के स्थान पर यह शार्टफाल और करते चले गए, स्थिति का और भी भयानक बनाने गए।

आप यह देखें कि मार्च 1981 तक 93 हजार 64 एस्टीमेटेड शॉर्टफॉल है जिस में एग्जिस्टिंग सहित 106.6 मिलियन सद-स्काइडर है जिनका टॉटल अंशदान 64377.20 मिलियन है और उस के इन-वेस्टमेंट का टॉटल है 58473.70 मिलियन। 70 प्रतिशत लोगों ने अपने थ्रम के पैमें का 8 परसेंट दिया और 30 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने 6.25 प्रतिशत दिया।

एक तरफ तो स्थिति यह है, आप देखें कि रुपये की जो वैल्यू है उस की स्थिति क्या है और आप दूसरी तरफ तुलना करें दूसरे डिपॉजिट्स में। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अपने यहां के विभागों को देख ले-फिक्सड डिपॉजिट पोस्ट ऑफिस वाला जो है उसका रेंट आफ इंटरेस्ट क्या है और सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट के या स्पेशल डिपॉजिट्स के अन्दर क्या है। यह दर प्रतिशत में उत्तर है। तो यह मजदूर हितैषी सरकार जो अपने को कहती रही है इस सरकार के तौर तरीके मजदूर हितैषी नहीं हैं क्योंकि

आप देखें कि उन्होंने सब से कम रेट मजदूरों के लिए रखा है। उस कर्मचारी के भविष्य के लिए या उस की मृत्यु होने पर उस के परिवार वालों के लिए एक संक्या-रिटी के रूप में यह निधि थी कि अपने बूढ़ापे वह यह पैसा पायेगा लेकिन आप ने उस की स्थिति बहुत खराब कर डाली और आने वाले दिनों में उस में और भी घाटा बढ़ता चला जाएगा। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है।

दूसरी तरफ ब्याज वाली बात भी मैंने अर्ज की कि ब्याज आप ने इतना कम कर दिया। इसके अलावा आप देखें यह मैच्योर कब होता। अभी यह 1981, 82, 83, 84 चलता जायगा, आगे जाकर 2000 जब आएगा तब यह मैच्योर होगा। तो उस वक्त की देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में भी सरकार को विचार करना होगा।

आप पैटर्न बदलने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन पैटर्न आप क्या बदलेंगे? आप ने अभी तक रिब्यू कमटी की रिपोर्ट पर कितना अमल किया? उस पर कुछ भी अमल करने की बात आप ने नहीं की है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा, आप बताएं कि मिस्टर रामानुजम की जो रिब्यू कमटी थी एम्प्लॉय प्रोविडेंट फंड के बारे में उस ने जो मिसकारिश की है उस पर कितना अमल किया है या क्या अभी तक वह विचार-राधीन है? एक बात तो आप यह नोट कर लें और मुझे बताएं।

दूसरे में आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक 5742.32 लाख रुपये बकाया है। इस का उल्लेख इसमें नहीं आया है कि इतनी निधि हमारे पास आती है। आपको बहुत से प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में जानकारी होगी कि वह पैसा रोके हुए है, करोड़ों रुपये पड़ा हुआ है, उस के ब्याज का प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता। दूसरी तरफ कर्मचारी के लिए प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि वह कर्मचारी रिटायर होकर जाता है तो उसे कमिश्नर के दफ्तर के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। हमारे यहां कानपुर में एक दफ्तर है, वहां लोग चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, कहीं कोई मर गया तो उस की विधवा चक्कर काटती

रहती है। इतना करप्शन है वहां कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं। तो एक तरफ तो यह करप्शन है दूसरी तरफ जो हकदार है, जिन को हक मिलना है उस के रास्ते में दिक्कत पैदा होती है। प्राविडेंट फंड की जो यह स्कीम है इसका उद्देश्य क्या है? यदि आपने कोई उद्देश्य निर्धारित किया है तो आपको कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए जिसमें कि इस में जो कमियां हैं उनका दूर किया जा सके। आपने कोई रचनात्मक बात अपने जवाब में नहीं कही है। इसके बाद भी आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि मजदूर और भी अधिक कांट्रिब्यूशन दें लेकिन मजदूर किस तरह देगा जबकि उसके खून-पसीने की कमाई पर उचित ब्याज भी न मिले और दूसरी तरफ हर एक चीज के दाम बढ़ते चले जायें। मैं चाहूंगा इन सारी बातों की सफाई इस सदन के समक्ष होनी चाहिए। मैंने करप्शन वाली बात भी कही है उस को भी रोकना पड़ेगा नहीं तो पैसा रुका रहेगा। मैंने यह भी अर्ज किया है कि रामानुजम कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पर अभी तक आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं? अगर नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में यह नहीं कहा कि शाटफाल अगले दिनों में भी बढ़ता जायेगा बल्कि मैंने कहा कि 1985 आते आते यह निरुद्ध हो जायेगा।

जहां तक रामानुजम कमिटी की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि उनकी रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं :

“Since the Government has taken the responsibility to decide the rate of interest, it is necessary for the Government to review the investment policy from time to time in the light of prevailing interest rates. The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers should provide for a reasonable return taking into account the erosion in the value of rupee on

the one hand and rate of interest on investments and deposits with the public sector and on long-term deposits with banks.”

These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजिपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राविडेंट फंड का जो उद्देश्य है, अगर आज 1981 में हम विचार करें तो उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, मैं समझता हूँ, इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता होगी। मैंने पास यह स्टेट बैंक की पैम्फलेट है।

“You can get extra income every month even after you retire.”

स्टेट बैंक में यदि कोई आदमी 120 महीने तक 100 रुपये प्रति मास डिपॉजिट करता है तो 120 महीने वाली दस साल के बाद उसकी प्रति माह 169 रुपये मिलेंगे और उसके खाते में 20,557 रुपये जमा रहेंगे। इतना उसका मिलेगा अगर वह दस साल तक जमा करता है लेकिन अगर वह बीस या तीस साल तक जमा करता है तो आप 169 रुपयों को तीन से गुना कर दीजिए, उसको करीब पांच सौ में कुछ ऊपर प्रति माह मिलता रहेगा और उसके खाते में 60 हजार से ऊपर जमा रहेगा। लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी आपके यहां इतना पैसा जमा करता है तो उसको क्या मिलेगा? आपने बहुत कांशिश करके 8.5 परसेंट इन्टररेस्ट दिया है। अब कोई मूर्ख आदमी ही होगा जो अपना पैसा कटा कर 8.5 परसेंट के ब्याज पर आपके पास जमा करेगा। अगर वह किसी बैंक में फिक्सड डिपॉजिट में अपना पैसा जमा करता है तो उसको कई गुना ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कुछ लोगों को इन्होंने परिधि में बाहर रखा है। बहुत कांशिश करने के बाद मुझे एक लिस्ट मिली है, राज्य सभा में जो जवाब दिया गया उसमें बताया कि किन लोगों को परिधि में बाहर रखा है। यह रामानुजम कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें परिधि 2(ग) में कहा गया है कि निजी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों को जितने अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

नहीं रखा गया है। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के पश्चात् छूट की अनुमति दी जाए, क्यों कि कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाला लाभ अधिनियम के अधीन दिये जाने वाले लाभ के अनुकूल नहीं है। आप जब किसी परिधि के बाहर छूट देते हैं, तो किस आधार पर देते हैं, इसका क्या क्राइटेरिया है? बड़े-बड़े विजनेस मैन और बड़े-बड़े मॉनोपोलिस्ट को आपने छूट दे रखी है। कोई कहता है कि 3 परसेन्ट देता है, कोई चार परसेन्ट देता है, कोई पांच परसेन्ट देता है, इसी तरह मंत्रालय में एक को-आपरेटिव है जो 3 परसेन्ट देती है। इलीक्ट्रिक सप्लाइ डिब्यूगर् 4.5 परसेन्ट देता है। इसी तरीके में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्र पाम परी की परी लिस्ट है। एक रैन-देकमी लैबराटरी है, जो आठ परसेन्ट देती है। इस लिस्ट में गवर्नमेंट की और पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग दोनों ही सम्मिलित हैं। इस तरह में सारे का सारा करोंडों रूपया मॉनो-पोलिस्ट्स के हाथ में प्रतिवर्ष जा रहा है—क्या कभी आपने इस पर विचार किया है। अगर किसी को परिधि से बाहर छूट देते हैं, तो नियम के मुताबिक दी जाती है और वह इसलिए दी जाती है कि वह मजदूरों के हित में ज्यादा काम करेगा, इम्प्लाइज के हित में ज्यादा रक्षा करेगा। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एक तरफ तो मजदूर से पैसा काटते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो राशि उसको जमा करनी चाहिए, वह अंशदान भी जमा नहीं कर पाता है।

अभी मैं एक अखबार देख रहा था जो कि मैं लाना भूल गया है, आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा, वह भिखारिन नहीं थी, वह काम करती थी। काम करने के बाद जब उसको पेंशन लेने का समय आया तो वह अपना रूपया निकालने के लिए रोज दरवाजों पर जाती, लेकिन उसको धक्का दे दिया जाता यह कह कर कि यह भिखारिन है। जब अपने एक ऑफिसर के सामने गिड-गिडाया तो वह चौंकेंगे करने के लिए गया निक्काला और जो उसका 2400 रु. के करीब था, तुरन्त मिला। यह तो उसका 20 मिनट के अन्दर रिकार्ड

एक भिखारिन की स्थिति है, तो औरों की क्या हालत होती होगी। एक तो आपका इन्टरैस्ट कम है और दूसरी तरफ जिनको अपनी तरफ से अंशदान जमा करना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाता है और तीसरे जिसका जमा है उसको निकालने में भिखारी के समान टोट किया जाता है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था, रामानुजम कमेट्री की रिपोर्ट पर कौन सहमत होगा या नहीं होगा यह अलग चीज है आपने यह कहा है कि वह रिपोर्ट आपके विचाराधीन है, तो यह कितने दिनों तक आपके विचाराधीन रहती है? अभी आपने जवाब में कहा कि 1985 तक यह शून्य हो जाएगा . . .

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : शार्ट-फाल

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन यदि तीन साल की फीगर्स को देखा जाए, तो इन तीन साल में फीगर्स बढ़ती चली गई है। यह सौ से भी कम में शुरू होता है और 26 करोड़ तक पहुँच जाती है। आप क्या बतायेंगी कि 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कितना शार्ट-फाल हुआ और यह आप किस आधार पर कह रहे हैं, यह हमको नहीं पता है? थोड़ा सा इन्टरैस्ट बढ़ाने के कारण यदि आप समझती है कि 1984-85 में जाकर शार्ट-फाल हो जाएगा, यदि हम 85 तक रहे तो मैं 1984 में आपसे पूछूंगा कि कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और यह आप किस आधार पर कह रहे हैं? मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रॉवीडेंट फण्ड का कितना पैसा बकाया है? आपने वह भी कहा है कि रामानुजम कमेट्री के रिपोर्ट का कड़ाई से इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, इस संबंध में मैंने पहले ही आपको एक स्टेटमेंट देकर उदाहरण दिया था। क्या आप कोई नीति बनाने जा रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से स्टेट बैंक में फिक्स्ड-डिपोजिट जमा होता है और उस पर जो इन्टरैस्ट दिया जाता है, उसी तरह से इन को भी देंगे। क्या कारण है कि उन को कम मुनाफा मिले, उन को भी उसी अनुपात में मिलना चाहिये जिस तरह से स्टेट बैंक और दूसरे बैंकों से मिलता है। दूसरा प्रश्न--किसकी तरफ

कितना रूपया बकाया है और उस को निकालने के लिये-- चाहे वह अंशदान के रूप में हो या किसी भी दान के रूप में हो, उस को निकालने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। जो मजदूरों का हक अभी तक मारा गया है--यह ठीक है कि भविष्य के लिये आप योजना बना रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक जिसे वह हड़प गये हैं उस को निकालने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: क्या सरकार रेंट-आफ-इन्टररेस्ट बढ़ायेगी ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा: मैं तो चाहती थी कि माननीय सदस्य सब प्रश्नों को नम्बर से--1, 2, 3, 4, 5--लिख कर दे दें तो मैं बारी-बारी से उत्तर दे देती। फिर भी मैं जितना सून सकी हूँ उत्तर देने का प्रयास करती हूँ। आपने रामानुजम कमिटी की रिक्मण्डेशन के लिये बहुत जोर दिया है। मैं पहले ही कह चुकी हूँ कि सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है। उस रिपोर्ट में 71 रिक्मण्डेशन है, सब पर विचार करना होगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक 'एकमण्ड इस्टिब्लिशमेंट्स' का प्रश्न है--मैं कहना चाहती हूँ--

There are 3085 exempted establishments as on 31-3-1980. They had a total investment of Rs. 3347.32 crores. These establishments also require to make these investments in accordance with the pattern prescribed in the order by Government from time to time. According to a condition prescribed in the order granting exemption effective from 1975, the exempted establishments are also required to credit interest to the accounts of the subscribers at the same rate prescribed by the Government. It has come to notice that most of these establishments are crediting interest to the accounts of the subscribers at lower rates, and that a sub-committee of the Central Board of Trustees has been set up to go into the details. Mr. Pradhuman Singh is the Chairman of the Committee.

जहाँ तक स्टेप्स का सवाल है--

Several steps have been taken to simplify the forms and procedures

for speedy settlements of provident fund claims. The RPFCS have been directed to hear the grievances of subscribers and take immediate remedial measures. Over the years Government have been allowing higher rate of interest on the provident fund deposits of the employees, starting with 3 per cent rate of interest in 1952-53 the Government have increased the rate of 8.25 per cent in 1980-81.

श्री रामदुलारी सिन्हा: मेरा दो प्रश्न थे और बहुत सीधे प्रश्न थे--जितने इस्टिब्लिशमेंट्स के नाम आप ने किये हैं--उनके पाम कितना डिफाल्ट है? दूसरे--स्टेट बैंक और दूसरी जगहों पर जो रुपया जमा होता है उन में 10 साल या 20 साल के बाद जितना पैसा मिलता है क्या उसका पैसा आप इन को भी देगे ?

श्री रामदुलारी सिन्हा: रेंट-आफ-इन्टररेस्ट बढ़ाएँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): Sir, under para 52 of the EPF Scheme, all monies belonging to the fund are required to be invested in trust securities mentioned in clauses (a) and (d) of Section 20 of the Indian Trust Act. Further, the maximum rate of interest paid by the national banks is 10 per cent. The rate of interest earned at present on Post Office Time Deposit is 10.5 per cent and on special deposits, it is 10 per cent. Both of them constitute 70 per cent of the total allocations. The remaining 30 per cent is to be invested in Central Government security deposit 15 per cent and in the State Government security or guarantee deposit 15 per cent. The yield out of the Central Government security deposit is 7.75 per cent.

श्री रामदुलारी सिन्हा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी रक्षा कीजिये। मैंने क्या प्रश्न किया था और जवाब क्या आ रहा है। मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न था कि जितने इस्टिब्लिशमेंट्स के आपने नाम किये हैं उनके यहाँ

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

कितना डिफाल्ट है? दूसरे—जहाँ तक इन्टरस्ट का सवाल है, इन्होंने कह दिया है कि 15% है, 3 और 4 प्रतिशत का इन्होंने नाम ही नहीं लिया जो ये मिनिश्रम देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट बैंक में जमा करने से जितना ब्याज मिलता है क्या आप उतना देने के लिये तैयार हैं। आप सूद की दर बढ़ाइये, जितना स्टेट बैंक से मिलता है उतना दीजिये।

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: This is completely in accordance with the pattern of investment for the G.P.F. of the non-governmental. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप रिपोर्ट पढ़ते हैं*, जवाब दीजिए।

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: As per the Act, these moneys are to be invested according to the pattern prescribed by the Government. Security have to be taken. That is why, as per the Act, you cannot invest this in the nationalised banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to know the amount involved in respect of the defaulted employers, who have not deposited the provident fund.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: It is altogether a different question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted that information. If you have got it, you can furnish it to him.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is connected with that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have got that information, you can give that.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: That figure is not available.

श्रीमती रामविलास सिन्हा : इसके लिए कृपे से नोटिस चाहिए

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not available; they will furnish it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इस विषय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए ही कालिंग अटेंशन लिया गया है, नहीं तो स्टार्ड क्वचन भी लिया जा सकता था। 26 करोड़ रुपये का मामला है और इसके अलावा भी करोड़ों रुपया जो कि खून-पसीने की कमाई है वह बर्बाद हो रहा है और आप इतना टेक्नालाजी में जाएंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। मेरा सीधा प्रश्न था... (*व्यवधान*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I have understood, your question is that the nationalised banks pay more interest, but these organisations give only 5 per cent. Why should they not get the maximum benefit?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: It is not correct. These amounts are to be invested as per the policy of the Government. Seventy per cent of the total amount is being invested in the high-yielding interest deposits, that is post office savings deposit. There the rate is 10.5 per cent, and the special deposits rate is 10 per cent. This accounts for seventy per cent deposits. Only 30 per cent, 15 per cent are in the State securities and 15 per cent in the Central securities, where the rate is 7.5 per cent and that is low-yielding... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why that difference?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: It is in conformity with other non-government employees provident fund schemes... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Where is the Labour Minister? I am raising a question of priority. The other House is not in session. The Minister has to be in the House... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any Minister can be there.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendra-para): Not on a calling attention; the Minister incharge must be there.... (Interruptions).

श्री रामदत्तलाल पासवान : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मेरा प्रश्न नीति-संबंधी है। क्या स्टेट-मिनिस्टर नीति-संबंधी मामलों में जवाब देने में सक्षम है, क्योंकि नीति का मामला कैबिनेट में उठाया जाता है। जब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है तो ये कैसे जवाब दे रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have replied. It is calling attention.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): They ought to have raised it earlier.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Labour Minister has gone to Assam; he is not here to reply to this calling attention.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Minister of State is here; it is not incumbent that when a policy matter is discussed the Cabinet Minister should be there.. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister of State is here.

श्री राम दत्तलाल पासवान : अर्निंग्स को इम्प्रूव करने में आपका मतलब क्या है? इंटरस्ट देते हैं तो एक ही तरीके से सब जगह देते हैं आपको क्या आपत्ति है? डिफॉल्ट कितना है?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैंने कहा है कि दूसरा नॉटिस दे दें तो बता दूंगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not one of the issues. This is Calling Attention.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the Calling Attention should be withheld.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is Calling Attention.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: So let it be withheld.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes, because satisfactory reply has not been sent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling attention is only with regard to this Rs. 26.4 crores on interest account. That information has been given.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, let it be withheld.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I go to next.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are protecting them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am protecting you.

With regard to the Calling Attention, the information is furnished and I am satisfied.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I myself put some questions and got information.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you have no answers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are raising issues.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Defaulted amount is not policy issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With regard to the defaulted amount, they have said it is not immediately available.

श्री राम दत्तलाल पासवान : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। पार्लिमेंट में कालिंग एटेंशन के समय या किसी भी समय पार्लिसी मॅटर के ऊपर चर्चा उठा सकते हैं या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is only pertaining to the subject matter which you have raised.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: But many things may be asked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you can raise all the relevant points. If information is available, they will furnish; if information is not available, they will not furnish.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why information is not available?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied with the information given?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the Calling Attention is concerned, and whatever information was asked, they have said the defaulted amount they do not know. They have said they will furnish it. That is all. In regard to Calling Attention, I cannot compel them to give the type of reply you want.

12.53 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORT REQUEST BY WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT FOR PERMISSION OF RESERVE BANK TO SET UP ITS OWN BANKING COMPANY.

SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Sir, the West Bengal Government sought the permission of the Reserve Bank of India to set up its own banking company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crore, clarifying the background against which the State Government proposed to set up its own bank.

The Commercial Banks were reluctant to give agricultural loans to the poor village people on the ground that the repayments were discouraging. But they did not feel any aversion in the cases of big industrialists they did not repay about Rs. 230 crore. The banks in West Bengal lent Rs. 1.39 crores to the share crop-

pers in 1980. The recovery in this case was 40 per cent and it was better than any other State. Still, the commercial banks' role in West Bengal remains disappointing.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Finance Minister that the licence to set up the West Bengal Government's bank be granted immediately, and the Minister may give a statement in the House in this regard.

(ii) REPORTED DEMO LITIONS BY D.D.A. IN PREET NAGAR EXTENSION AREA, DELHI

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : दिल्ली सरकार की नाक के नीचे यमुना पार में डी. डी. ए. (दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण) मकानों के तोड़-फाँड़ एवं मामानों की लूट का सिलसिला फिर से चालू कर दिया है। त्रिनाद नगर के लोगों के घाव भरने भी नहीं पाये थे कि ठोक उमी के निकट प्रीत नगर एक्सटेंशन के 150 से अधिक मकानों का मिट्टी में मिला दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं लोगों के सारे सामान उठवा कर ले जाये गये।

हाली से पूर्व डी. डी. ए. ने प्रीत नगर एक्सटेंशन के निवासियों के साथ 17 मार्च को जाँहली खेती उसके कारण 150 से भी अधिक परिवार दर दर के भिखारी बन गए हैं।

गत चुनाव के समय 1976 में पहले बसी वास्तियों को नियमित करने का नारा दिया गया था पर अब उन्हें उजाड़ा जा रहा है। बलिहारी है वादा करके आसानी के साथ भुंकर जाने वालों की।

पटपडगंज डिपो के साथ ही मण्डावली-फाजलपुर की जमीन पर 6, 7 वर्ष पहले से प्रीत नगर एक्सटेंशन नामक यह कालोनी बसनी शुरू हुई थी। परन्तु डी.डी.ए. ने उसे उजाड़कर श्मशान बना दिया। लोगों का कहना है कि यह जमीन डी.डी.ए. की नहीं है और अभी तक कोई अधिसूचना नहीं जारी की गयी है।

लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि जिन शक्तिशाली लोगों ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण जमीन को बेच कर उन पर कालोनिय बना दी है उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

यमुना पार के निवासियों का आरोप है कि प्राधिकार में भूमि एवं भवन के नाम पर विशेष सैल के गठन के बाद वास्तविक भूमि चोरों को तो बचाया जा रहा है तथा निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को आतंकित किया जा रहा है। लोगों की मांग है कि इस विशेष सैल को आड़ में को जा रही गैर-कानूनी कार्य-वाही और लूट खमाट की जांच की जाय।

डी.डी.ए. की इस आतंक नीला से यमुना पार की कालोनियों में भय व आतंक व्याप्त है। अतः मंत्रा सरकार से अनुरोध होगा कि वह तौंड फौंड रांक कर सभी अनधिकृत कही जाने वाली बस्तियों को नियमित करने, उजाड़ गये परिवारों को बसान तथा लोगों का मुआवजा देने का आदेश निर्गत करे।

(iii) Need to declare Jodhpur city as B-2 city for facilities to Central Government Employees.

श्री अशोक गहलौत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रा केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि जोधपुर शहर को बी-2 श्रेणी का शहर घोषित करने हेतु अदिलम्ब निर्णय ले क्योंकि यह शहर मभी माफ-दंड परे कर चुका है, जो किमी भी शहर को बी-2 श्रेणी प्रदान करने हेतु आवश्यक होते हैं।

13 00 hrs.

जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से भी इस शहर की जनसंख्या वर्ष 1979 के जून माह तक प्राप्त सांख्यिकी विभाग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 4 लाख 3 हजार थी, जो वर्तमान में बढ़कर करीब 4 लाख 25 हजार से ज्यादा हो गई है। यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि उपरोक्त जनसंख्या में रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान (सैनिक, वायु सेना) में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों व उनके परिवारजनों की जनसंख्या सीमित नहीं है, जो कि अलग से करीब 1 लाख 75 हजार के है।

जोधपुर शहर का आर्थिक विकास, शहर का ऐतिहासिक महत्व, धार्मिक व पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए अस्थायी आने वालों की जनसंख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है।

अतः वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि तृतीय केन्द्रीय बेटन आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर जोधपुर शहर को अदिलम्ब बी-2 श्रेणी का शहर घोषित कर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों एवं आम जनता को न्याय दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet at 2 P. M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—contd.

(iv) Measures to provide uninterrupted Services by Nationalised Banks.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दाँसा) : सभापति महोदय, बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से देश की जनता न राहत की मांस ली थी और यह महसूस किया था कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक जनता की भली प्रकार सेवा कर सकेंगे। लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का कार्यकरण निजी बैंकों के कार्यकरण से कहीं ज्यादा नीचे गिर गया है।

बैंक कर्मचारी अपने प्रबन्धकों से किसी भी विवाद के उत्पन्न हो जाने से यदा-कदा हड़ताल परचलें जाने या क्लियरिंग हाउस का कार्य न करना आदि कठिनाइयाँ उपस्थित कर देते हैं, जिससे इसका असर बैंक उपभोक्ताओं, व्यापारियों, उद्योग मालिकों पर पड़ता है।

बैंक कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों के बीच विवाद उत्पन्न होने में जब बैंक कर्मचारी क्लियरिंग हाउस का काम बन्द कर देते हैं, उस समय की स्थिति काफी विकट हो जाती है।

श्री माधव राव सिन्धिया (गुना): पान के कारण सुनाई नहीं देता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): पान उनके मुंह में है या आपके कान में? (व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : श्री वाजपेयी ने मेरी मदद की है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

सभापति महोदय : कान पर भी असर पड़ जाता है (व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : व्यापारियों और उद्योग मालिकों का भुगतान रुका रहता है और लाखों करोड़ों रुपये के लेन-देन बैंकों में रुके रहते हैं, या फिर व्यापारी या उद्योग मालिक बैंक का कार्य बन्द होने के कारण क्लीयरिंग से वंचित रहते हैं ।

यह भी देखा गया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक कर्मचारियों अपने उपभोक्ताओं, व्यापारियों, उद्योग मालिकों को यद-कदा बेवजह परेशान करते रहते हैं । पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, रांची और पंजाब एन्ड सिन्ध बैंक, श्रीगंगानगर (राजस्थान) के कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों के बीच विवाद उत्पन्न हो जाने से दोनों स्थानों पर स्थानीय क्लीयरिंग हाउस बन्द हैं, जिससे वहाँ के स्थानीय व्यापारी तथा उद्योग मालिक अपने भुगतान को न होने से परेशान हैं । श्रीगंगानगर में पिछले दो महीने से क्लीयरिंग हाउस का कार्य बन्द होने के कारण इन व्यापारियों का व्यापार ढाँचा ही चरमरा गया है ।

एक और बात कहना चाहूँगा कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के जिन उपभोक्ताओं की मृत्यु हो गई है, उनके उत्तराधिकारियों को उनके खाते में जमा-पूँजी निकालने के लिए काफी लम्बे समय तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता है और इन उत्तराधिकारियों को अनेक जटिल प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा करने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है, जबकि इनका मिलने वाली राशि के दराबर तो कानूनी कार्य-वाही में पूरा खर्च हो जाता है ।

मैं विरला मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अविलम्ब ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि बैंक कर्मचारियों और प्रब-

न्धकों के मध्य किसी भी विवाद के कारण उपभोक्ताओं, व्यापारियों, उद्योग मालिकों का भुगतान न रुका रहे और क्लीयरिंग हाउस अपना कार्य सुचारू रूप से कर सके ।

(v) Recent strike by workers of clearing Agents of Bombay port.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): On account of the recent strike by the workers of the clearing Agents the operations at the Bombay port have come to a complete standstill. Many ships as a result of the strike, had to be turned away and the exporters could not execute their contracts and they were put to a heavy loss and the country also loss valuable foreign exchange. Everybody knows the position in the Bombay port and many vessels have to stay on the high seas for days together and even as long as a month, for want of berths in the port where the loading and unloading operations are going on at a snail's pace. During the strike no goods could be lifted and taken out of the port except on a permit issued by the workers' union. There is heavy congestion in the port. It is common knowledge that many exporters and importers try to avoid Bombay port and have the ships sent to Kandla or Goa. It is high time that the Government realised the gravity of the situation and took proper and firm measures to see such things do not happen in the premier port of the country.

Sir, I request the Government to take firm action.

(vi) Need to provide more facilities for the development of National School of Drama.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (New Delhi): The National School of Drama has rendered great service to the cause of Theatre in India.

During its 23 years of existence, in spite of limited resources and several other constraints the school has ad-

ded a new dimension to the Hindi stage and produced excellent plays by upcoming artists.

Unfortunately, facilities at the School are woefully inadequate which, not only hamper the growth of a new theatre movement in the country, but also discourage educated boys and girls, who want to serve the cause of this art, by devoting themselves to it fully, and thus make their contribution to an important aspect of culture.

What is required is an independent campus for the School, University status for the institution, abolition of entertainment tax on staging of plays and better hostel facilities.

On the occasion of "the World Theatre Day" Students of the National School of Drama are marching to Parliament House to highlight their grievances and get speedy redressal.

I hope the voice of the young artists will evoke sympathetic consideration of their problems and the Government will come out with a clear-cut policy on the development of Theatre in the country.

(vii) Unauthorised use of mosques and other places of worship in Dehi.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज): मैं एवान का तबज्जह राजधानी दिल्ली में मस्जिदों और इबादतगहों की तबाही और नाजायज कब्जे की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पुरानी दिल्ली में जामा मस्जिद के इलाके में ऐसे मताब्द मस्जिद हैं जिनको होटलों, दकानों दफातिर, और रिहाइशगहों में तबदील कर दिया गया है। इन इबादतगहों में नाजायज कब्जा हटाने में वक्फ-बोर्ड की गफलत, कोताही और ना-अहली और वक्फ कवानीन की कमजोरी और पुलिस और हुकमत के अमले की लापरवाही और मिली-भगत की वजह से कोई अमली कदम नहीं उठा पा रहा है।

मिसाल के तौर पर जामा-मस्जिद दिल्ली के शुमार में वाक्या दरीवा की मस्जिद शफा-द-दालाजो नवाब साहब की मस्जिद के नाम

से मशहूर है। इस मस्जिद से मूतसिल एक मदरसा भी है। इस मस्जिद के सहन में एक करांडपति (मराफ) और दूसरे दकानदरों ने दफातिर और दूसरे मूलाजमीन के लिये रिहायशगहों में तबदील कर रखा है। इसी तरह मस्जिद खजूर, चाकड़ो बाजार और मस्जिद काजीवाली, नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन को भी दकानों और हांदल में तबदील किया जा चुका है। मुसलमानों के मुसलसल मूतानवे के बावजूद हुकमत की जानिव से नई दिल्ली की मस्जिद कोटला मूबारकपुर में नमाज पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है। शान्तिवन में नेहरू समाधि के करीब वाक्या मस्जिद को डी.डी.ए. ने मस्नुई टॉन पर घनी भाड़ियाँ और दरकत लगा कर ढक दिया है।

सैकूलर हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में जहाँ इस वकत मर्कजी हुकमत है कि सीधी अलमदारी है, मस्जिदों पर मूलाजिम और उन की तबाही और बरवादी रोकी जानी चाहिये थी। हुकमत-हिन्द को चाहिये कि वह इस तरफ खुसी तबज्जह दे और 6 माह की मुकरा-मददत के अन्दर इन मसाजिद की ब्रहानी के लिए अमली कदम उठाये। वक्फ के कवानीन में जो कामियाँ हैं उन्हें आर्डिनेंस के जरिये दूर करे। वक्फ की जानिवदारों पर से कब्जा हटाने के लिए वही कानून इस्तेमाल किया जाए जिस के तहत सरकारी इमलात पर से नाजायज फब्बे हटाए जाते हैं। आर्काफ को रूट कन्ट्रोल के कानून में मुस्तसना करार दिया जाय और बनी कमटी की मिफारिश पर अमल किया जाय।

شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج کلج):

میں ایوان کی توجہ راچدھائی دلی میں مسجدوں اور عبادت گاہوں کی تباہی اور ناچائز قبضے کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ پورانی دلی میں جامع مسجد کے علاقے میں ایسے متعدد مساجد ہیں۔ جن کو ہوتلوں دکانوں دفااتر اور رہائش گاہوں میں تبدیل کر لیا

کیا ہے - ان عبادت گاہوں سے ناجائز قبضہ ہٹانے میں وقف بورڈ کی فڈلٹ کوتاہی اور نا اہلی اور وقف قوانین کی کمزوری اور پولیس اور حکومت کے عملے کی لاپرواہی اور ملی بھگت کی وجہ سے کوئی عملی قدم نہیں اٹھا پا رہا ہے -

مثال کے طور پر جامع مسجد دلی کے شمال میں واقع دربیہ کی مسجد شرف الدولہ جو نواب صاحب کی مسجد کے نام سے مشہور ہے اس مسجد سے متصل ایک مدرسہ بھی ہے اس مسجد کے صحن میں ایک کورڈ پتی [صرف اور دوسرے درگاہوں نے دفاتر اور ملازمین کے لئے رکھا ہے اس گاہوں میں تبدیل کر رکھا ہے - اس طرح مسجد کھجور چارڑی ہازار اور مسجد قاضی والی نئی دلی ریوڑ استیشن کو بھی دوکانوں اور ہوٹل میں تبدیل کیا جا چکا ہے - مسلمانوں کے مسلسل مطالبے کے باوجود حکومت کی جانب سے نئی دلی کی مسجد کورٹلہ مبارک پور میں نماز پڑھنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جا رہی ہے - شانتی ون میں نہرو سادھی کے قریب واقع مسجد کو قی - قی - اے - نے مصلوئی تھلے پر گہلی چھڑیاں اور درخت لگا کر قہک دیا ہے -

سکولز ہندوستان کی راجدھانی میں جہاں اس وقت مرکزی حکومت

کی سیدھی عمل داری ہے مسجدوں پر مظالم اور ان کی تباہی اور بربادی روکی جانی چاہئے تھی - حکومت ہند کو چاہئے کہ وہ اس طرف خصوصی توجہ دے اور چھ ماہ کی مقررہ مدت نے اندر ان مسجد کی بحالی کے لئے عملی قدم اٹھائیں - وقت کے قوانین میں جو خامیاں ہیں انہیں اوتھلڈس کے ذریعہ دور کریں - وقف کی جائیدادوں پر سے قبضہ ہٹانے کے لئے وہی قانون استعمال کیا جائے جس کے تحت سرکاری املاک پر سے ناجائز قبضہ ہٹائے جاتے ہیں - اوقاف کو ریڈمپٹ کلتورل کے قانون سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا جائے اور ہرنی کمیٹی کی سنارشات پر عمل کیا جائے -

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs, for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members, whose cut motions to the Demand for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the table within fifteen minutes, indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the notice board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the lists, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31	Ministry of External Affairs	25,73,27,000	4,78,51,000	128,66,34,000	23,92,56,000
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SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Report that emanates from the Ministry of External Affairs, at the very outset, cautions us that this Report of the Ministry covers a particularly difficult period of international relations, in which there was a sharp intensification in Great Power rivalries and competition. I agree that the international situation has aggravated. I agree that dark clouds are gathering. But the analysis that is present here is confusing and misleading. According to the Government, the aggravation of international situation is due to great power rivalry, as if the real cause of this danger, the real cause of tension is due to the rivalry of the two Super Power. Now, this stems from the understanding that the international situation is dominated by power model. It is the quest for power that is at the root of all international tensions and rivalry. Mr. Chairman, I do not find any reason to accept this type of analysis. This type of analysis does not reveal the true character of international situation. There is a dangerous trend in this analysis to equate the two great powers and there is also a deliberate attempt not to show the political and economic forces that are behind international tensions. Frankly speaking, if we analyse the international situation since the Second World War, it will

be evident that the policy of the United States of America enunciated in the Truman Doctrine was nothing but a cold war preparation in the name of containing communism but actually to fight the liberation movements. It was an attempt to maintain the status quo and to stem the tide of national liberation movements and revolutionary movements, and the United States of America was frank—rather devastatingly frank—to say that the danger really lies in the fact that American interest and for that matter, the interest of the whole capitalist world was in danger because of the nationalist movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and Latin America, and also it is due to the Second World War and precarious economic conditions in Western Europe and the desire of the people to change the status quo, to change the socio-economic system. It is clear that after the Second World War the bogie of Soviet threat was held out to the people of the world. Let us analyse that after the Second World War the Soviet Union was facing tremendous difficulties and it was also a non-nuclear power. So, it was not possible for the Soviet Union without caring for its internal economic development to concentrate on this type of thing which the USA was telling and this Soviet bogie, this Soviet threat was used as a matter of fact to fight the revolutionary forces,

(Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty)

to fight the nationalist forces. It was the United States of America which openly declared that its responsibility was to maintain the status quo. It will be clear from this, that in the Marshall Plan they gave economic and military assistance to France and other western countries. More than 50 per cent was utilised not for the protection of metropolitan France, not to fight the mythical Soviet threat, but to fight the people of Vietnam, to fight the people of Algeria. Similarly in Belgium, NATO assistance was utilised to maintain their colonial empire. Great Britain also utilised the American assistance not against the Soviet Union because they knew that there was no immediate threat from the Soviet Union but they utilised the assistance against the people who were striving for independence who were fighting against colonialism and imperialism. The military assistance provided by the United States of America was utilised to fight the freedom fighters, nationalist forces, liberation force. It is dangerous on part of our Government to equate the super powers and to say that the present rivalry is due to the rivalry of the two super power viz., USA and USSR. Even at the present moment, let us analyse the statements of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Regan openly says that he does not mind limited nuclear war and there is an open threat from the United States of America. And what is this threat? Either the Soviet Union will have to give up its political system or accept the danger of war. What is this? It is that until and unless you openly review your economic system, we are ready to fight. In this Report we find that the Indian Government is trying to equate these super powers. The Government of India refuses to see that it is the crisis of capitalism, in the USA today it is the crisis of monopoly; capitalism which is desperately leading them to intensification of cold war and if possible leading to hot

war. To-day in Britain 10.3 per cent of the working forces are unemployed. United States of America is facing economic disaster. What is the way out? Their way out is spending more for Defence. The United States of America have even cut social welfare programme. But it has increased its defence expenditure it is running to 170 billion dollars. (Interruptions).

It is the United States of America which is now openly propagating limited nuclear war and in the name of what? It is in the name of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Let us examine the two statement of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Reagan says, we must have superiority over the military might of the Soviet Union. Mr. Brezhnev says we do not want any military superiority. We want peace. But then Mr. Brezhnev says that at present the military equilibrium that exists between NATO and WARSAW powers that creates a non-war-condition. But if this equilibrium is altered, there is a danger of war and this danger is coming from the United States of America and its allies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I know who are the allies?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There are Western European countries, international allies, and also some allies like Mr. Subramaniam Swamy and others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot name him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I cannot be a single-man country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Individuals are also allies.

In this Report, we find that India Government is trying like an ostrich to bury its head and not to see the realities of the present-day world. That is dangerous because from this

analysis, our Government will reach wrong conclusions, wrong strategies and wrong tactics.

Again, in this Report, we find that our Government talks of non-alignment as a part of our foreign policy and we support non-alignment. After our Independence, we found a bi-polarised thermo-nuclear world. True. The relevant response to the situation is decidedly non-alignment. Non-alignment is also rooted in our freedom struggle.

What are the basic principles of non-alignment? Firstly, it is anti-colonialism; it is anti-imperialism. All the countries which subscribe to this non-alignment had to fight against imperialist domination and exploitation, economic, political and social... So, the basic principle of non-alignment is anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism. And that was emphasized in the Belgrade Conference.

Another principle of non-alignment is peace; it is non-aggression of any kind. Also, another principle of non-alignment is, mutual discussions and negotiations. But, unfortunately, we find that in the recent non-aligned nationals' Conference—the number has increased; it may be 100 or more—this anti-imperialist content of non-alignment has been corroded. We find, there are countries among the non-aligned nations who take their lead from the imperialist bloc. That is why, if you go through the press reports of these countries you will find that they say that Soviet Union was cornered, as if the main thing is rivalry between the Soviet Union and others, as if the main thing is not to fight imperialism, colonialism, the basic principle is not to see that the under-developed and developing countries become economically self-reliant, that they become economically strong and all the colonialist and imperialist forces are defeated.

Unfortunately, in the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, there are many countries which were only some

years back in the American camp, either a member of SEATO or some other military bloc of USA and there are some American-backed Trojan horses. And they are trying to torpedo the very spirit of non-alignment, anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Won't you allow the freedom of consent?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I would like to ask our Foreign Minister to enunciate clearly the principles of non-alignment and the basic principles which the Government of India adheres to.

There are some Members who would say: Where is this colonialism or imperialism? Well, it is true that most of the countries which were oppressed, plundered and looted by the imperialists, have become free. But, there is something like dollar imperialism and I would like to refer to one book, not written by Lenin, but written by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru "Glimpses of World History". There a whole Chapter is devoted to dollar imperialism. The doctrines of United States of America, right from its Munroe doctrine which was nothing but a doctrine to entrench themselves economically in the Latin American countries, are all doctrines of dollar imperialism. So today, neo-colonialism, economic imperialism, dollar imperialism, all these are the real threats to the world. But unfortunately in the report itself there is no mention of it. Only what is mentioned is that there is a struggle between the poor South and the rich North, as if the struggle is not between the exploiting neocolonialists, exploiting imperialists and exploited and oppressed nations but a struggle between the poor South and the rich North. I refuse to accept this type of analysis.

Then this report mentions about Afghanistan. Now, what is the matter in Afganistan? Well, some people say that in Afganistan, the Soviet army has occupied the Afgan territory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have a liberated.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Well, you have a different view about liberation. I beg to differ. What is the condition? And there are some friends who are ready to fight for the freedom of the Afghan people. What type of freedom did not the Afghan people enjoy? What type of freedom do you want to fight for? But the Soviet Union has said openly that they want to withdraw provided there is no interference from outside.

I would again like to draw the pointed attention of the Foreign Minister to the fact that the Regan administration has openly said that they are going to arm the insurgents and send them to Afghanistan. But, what is the United States of America doing? It wants to force Afghanistan to the *status quo*, the rule of the 40,000 people who own two-thirds of the land. In Afghanistan, a country of 1,50,00,000 people, there are only 200 factories and there was feudalism. There was no liberty. The people were oppressed and the United States of America talks of freedom and is trying to bring back the old situation.

(Interruptions)

Regarding Afghanistan, even today the Soviet Union is openly saying that it is ready to withdraw provided there is a guarantee that there will be no outside interference. May I ask some of our friends whether they are ready to say that the United States of America would agree to readily withdraw from South Korea? Is the USA saying that it is ready to withdraw from Japan? They are not saying.

The Soviet Union is demanding only one simple thing. It says that it is ready to withdraw even tomorrow provided there is a guarantee to the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan. Where is that guaranteed? Why is it that these fighters for freedom are not guaranteed this

simple thing that is enshrined in the Bandung Conference principles—that there should be no outside interference? I think that our Government should seriously think about this and should not submit to the pressure of some of the so-called non-aligned nations who are acting at the behest of the United States of America.

In this Report we find that there is a mention about Diego Garcia. Why is it that the U.S.A. is intensifying its activities there? Why is it that the Diego Garcia base is going to be nuclearised? It is because of the global strategy of the U.S.A. to maintain this *status quo*, to maintain the economic interests of the imperialist powers headed by the U.S.A. The Government of India should openly say—not only just air its voice meekly but say it definitely—that these foreign bases must be liquidated. The Government of India should take a firm stand on this and it must give a lead. I know that our Foreign Minister, whenever he talks, is very subtle which is necessary, but in foreign policy it is sometimes necessary to be very bold and to call a spade a spade. We should demand that there should be withdrawal of all military bases in Diego Garcia lock, stock and barrel. This is a danger to the people not only of the littoral or hinterland States but of the whole region here.

In this Report, I find, the Government mentions about the new economic order. Well, I support it. Our foreign policy should be based on our interest. Now, what is our interest? Our interest is that we want to have a strong economy, we want to be independent, self-reliant. But, unfortunately, what is happening? Because of the policy we are pursuing, we are becoming dependent on the imperialist powers and their aid, because of this economic weakness, because of our failure on the economic front, our non-alignment policy is getting diluted. We cannot boldly enunciate our foreign policy because we know that we must have help from the European Common

Market, we must have help from the U.S.A. It is generally agreed that a nation which is economically weak cannot pursue an independent foreign policy. So, it is necessary—so that we pursue a hold foreign policy which is anti imperialist, anti-colonialist,—that we must have a self reliant economy..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am capable of speaking without being directed from here or from there. I am concluding, Mr. Chairman.

I agree that there are dangers because the U.S.A. has decided to arm Pakistan to the teeth. We must tell it frankly that this arming is a danger to the whole region. We want friendly relations with Pakistan. I agree with the Report when it says that we must have friendly relations with Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement. A developing country like ours must have friendly relations with all the neighbours. That is why I urge upon the Foreign Minister to open a dialogue with China which is a great neighbour of ours so that we can defuse tension.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: And a friend also China may be a great neighbour but it is also a friend.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We want friendly relations with all because it is in our interests...

MR. CHAIRMAN: And malice towards none.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:....so that we manage and retain a peaceful atmosphere with all our neighbours, so that we are not compelled to increase our defence expenditure and can devote our scarce resources for our economic development. There are some friends who understand that the defence capability depends upon military hardware. In

the world of to-day it is not only the military hardware in any war, but it is also the economic strength of a country which is the true defence of the country. You have to cloth the people, you have to feed the people and you have to educate the people. You must have a production base which is capable enough to sustain an independent foreign policy and the independence of the nation. Until and unless we do that, until and unless we have real economic strength, simply increasing defence expenditure is not going to protect us.

There are friends who are very friendly with USA and who say 'See Soviet Union in Afghanistan' I ask them. Pakistan was with the USA. It was one of the "freedomwalas." What has happened to Pakistan? As a matter of fact, in the list of the aid-recipients, Iran and Pakistan topped the list. What is the condition of Iran? What is the condition of Pakistan? I will ask them to pause and ponder. That is why a request through you our Foreign Minister to consider that the Reagan administration has initiated a policy of naked interference and aggression intensifying war preparations and openly declaring that the United States of America will maintain the *status quo* meaning thereby their imperialist plunder, even if necessary, through war. It is an open declaration. I want the Government of India to take note of it. Instead of balancing and instead of saying that the two super powers are in competition, they should realise that it is the imperialist powers which are endangering our freedom and it is the imperialist powers which are now trying to tilt the balance in their favour to start a war and it is the imperialist powers which are now trying to export counter-revolution and it is the imperialist powers which openly say that they will not allow any change in the socio-economic system.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Mr. Chairman, I request the Government of India to at least revise its policy and also to openly proclaim to the world that India stands by the struggling people of the world. What is happening in South Africa? The United States of America is openly supporting the racist regime there. The USA is trying to create another Vietnam in El Salvador. Who is doing all these things? What is the role of the Soviet Union? What is the role of the Soviet Union when there was the problem of Kashmir? Was the Kashmir problem the result of super powers rivalry? Was the Soviet veto due to the power conflict? Is it not a fact that since the 1917 November revolution, the Soviet Union has openly declared that it is in favour of freedom and liquidation of foreign bases and that it will stand by the people who fight for freedom and fight against colonialism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really sorry to say this. I do not find any reason what compels you to intervene and disturb me. (*Interruptions*) It may be, you may not like what I say. You allow me some time more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Chair can disturb, then the Chair has the right and the duty also to tell the Member to conclude. You are not the only speaker, there are a large number of speakers.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Have I consumed more time?

AN HON. MEMBER: More than what is allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have not consumed more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not arguing. Mr. Scindia,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: ~~He~~, Sir. I protest. You are intervening unnecessarily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why are you disturbing me? I have a right to say what I like to say. I have the responsibility to conclude. But, from the very beginning you were disturbing me. This is not the way. You had been disturbing me all the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. There are several hon. Members who want to speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You could have asked me to conclude. All the time you had been disturbing me. Why, Sir? You are wasting my time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have I wasted your time?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Since you are in the Chair, if you do not like what I say, even then you have to hear me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. There is no question of likes or dislikes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Have I consumed more time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it is your judgement. (*Interruptions*) Excuse me. Then I am helpless. You must conclude now. Whosoever sits in the Chair would have done the same thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAIDER (Durgapur): Kindly allow him three or four minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I have been telling him. I have allowed him time. Your party had been allowed 22 minutes. But, I have allowed him to speak for half-an hour. If two or three minutes are required to conclude, then say so—not in this manner. I am always reasonable.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He can deliver the rest of the speeches..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is correct. He can get other opportunities also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Kindly allow him to conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while specifically agreeing with (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Saagar): You have spent all the time talking about Russia and America. Within the remaining time you should talk about your own country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you going to conduct the debate like this—I want to hear from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now. You cannot find fault with the Chair. Excuse me. No comments. You just conclude now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while broadly supporting the foreign policy of our Government and while supporting the non-alignment policy, I would caution our Government that there are serious attempts from inside and outside to corrode the anti-imperialist content of our Foreign Policy. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I warn our Government that the moment we actually are influenced by these forces, the standing, our country has in the minds of the millions of the people who are fighting colonialism and imperialism, will gradually go down. That is why I would urge upon the Government to initiate a bolder and dynamic foreign policy consonant with the real interests of our great country and of our great people and also to give a lead to the Afro-Asian countries against imperialism, colonialism and economic exploitation.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to invoke total and effective economic and political sanctions against the Zionist State of Israel acknowledged by the U.N.O. as a racist entity like South Africa]. (1)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Policy of furthering relations with the Zionist State of Israel, a racist entity like South Africa, as evident from Government recognition granted to M.Sc. (Civil Engineering) degree of Israel Institute of Technology]. (2)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to order closure of Israeli Consulate in Bombay]. (3)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Weak and unsatisfactory policy regarding Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan]. (4)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to give more effective support to the Palestine Movement]. (5)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to strengthen friendly relations with neighbouring countries]. (6)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to set up a permanent Expert Advisory Committee for continuous critical evaluation of foreign policies and formulation of policy alternatives]. (9)

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to form a cadre of the foreign languages Interpreters, immediately]. (10)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give full diplomatic status to the Mission of the League of Arab States in Delhi]. (11)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
(Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take effective steps for making Indian Ocean a zone of peace and work for elimination of military bases like those at Diego Garcia]. (7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to support the demand of Mauritius for return of Diego Garcia to it at the Delhi Conference of Non-aligned Foreign Ministers]. (15)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to bring back forty Indian Military Officers who are in the jails of Pakistan since last ten years]. (8)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take suitable action to counteract the proposed atom bomb blast by Pakistan]. (16)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take effective check and vigilance over foreign espionage agents]. (17)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to put India in a better and brighter honoured place in the world map]. (18)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to repute proper persons (both diplomatic and consular) to serve in our foreign embassies in different countries who can project India's image in a better way]. (19)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check the attack on Indians in United Kingdom on the basis of colour, economic and other grounds]. (20)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to declare our stand on Afghanistan issue with particular reference to the involvement of U.S.S.R.]. (21)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to land open support to the policies of Afghanistan]. (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take initiative in finding a political solution to the Afghan problem]. (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to block the setting up of American nuclear base in Diego Garcia]. (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make Indian Embassies more functional]. (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give all possible help to Hang Samarin Government of Kampuchea]. (28)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to avoid delay in issuing passports]. (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to strengthen the public work abroad]. (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make our relations with socialist countries more purposeful and strong]. (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement the Official Language Act, 1963 in different Embassies of the country]. (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to persuade USA to open negotiations on the basis of peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union]. (34)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to openly condemn the American intervention in other countries]. (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to demand the abolition of military base of America at Diego Garcia in the recent conference of non-aligned nations in New Delhi]. (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take up diplomatic initiative for getting the Arab's land under Israeli possession evacuated]. (37)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to snap diplomatic relations with the Government of Israel]. (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take steps to meet the imminent danger to the entire Asian region arising out of the collusion of American-Pakistan-Chinese forces]. (39)

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to the Re. 1".

[Need to extend more help to African countries in their freedom struggle]. (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Lack of alertness from the danger posed from supply of arms on large scale to Pakistan by USA]. (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to counteract the danger posed from the American military base in the Indian Ocean]. (42).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to condemn the intervention of USA, Pakistan and China in the internal affairs of Afghanistan]. (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to oppose the axis of USA-Pak-China]. (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to remain vigilant in view of the threat posed to Indian security by USA. Pak-China axis]. (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Policy of vacillation in strongly opposing American imperialist policies]. (46)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take strong diplomatic action against the continued harassment and illtreatment of Indian visitors to Britain] (47).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to impress upon the British Government to provide citizenship to all British passport holders irrespective of their colour and origin] (48).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to settle the problems of the remaining Stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka] (49).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to lodge a strong protest with the British Government for pursuing a racist immigration policy]. (50).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to protest against China's action in constructing military air bases in Pakistan] (51).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to protest against construction of roads linking Karakoram Highway to occupied Kashmir territory with Chinese help] (52).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the situation arising out of continuous military build up by U.S.A. in the Indian Ocean]. (53)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the threat posed to the security and peace in the Indian subcontinent by United States policy of massively arming Pakistan]. (54)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take positive action in cooperation with other littoral States to convert Indian ocean into a zone of peace and to ensure elimination of foreign military bases like Diego Garcia]. (55)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to express India's strong disapproval and opposition to the move by U.S.A. and Britain to raise a Rapid Deployment Force for intervention in the Gulf region]. (56)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take concerted action through the U.N. and in cooperation with African states to ensure independence and freedom of Namibia from the domination of racist South Africa]. (57)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more effective material help to the people of Namibia in their struggle for

national liberation against the illegal racist regime of South Africa]. (58)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to express India's disapproval of the direct and indirect help being given to the apartheid regime of South Africa by Western Powers]. (59)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take diplomatic initiative to meet the situation arising out of frequent military incursions into the territories of Angola and Mozambique by South Africa]. (60)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take adequate steps to protect the Indian immigrant workers in Gulf Countries]. (61)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a special cell in the External Affairs Ministry to deal with the special problems of Indian immigrant workers in Gulf Countries]. (62)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up schools in Gulf Countries for the proper education of children of Indian employees]. (63)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to send a delegation of M.P.s. and officials to Gulf Countries to study the problems of

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

Indian Immigrant workers employed there]. (64)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more air travel facilities for the Gulf Malayalese to enable them to travel direct between the Gulf Countries and Kerala]. (65)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to take adequate steps to ensure the safety and protection of Indian employees in Gulf Countries]. (66)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gona): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in recent years the international system has moved into a position of very delicate balance. The situation is pregnant with possibilities more indicative of negative movements than of positive. Dangerous new doctrines are being formulated projecting nuclear war as limitable, winnable and, therefore, acceptable. It is against this threatening canvas that the future course of our country has to be charted. It is through these tempestuous waters that our External Affairs Minister has to steer the ship of Indian foreign policy. The concept of non-alignment can help to contain if not entirely prevent global confrontation. After all after non-alignment came into existence in 1956 it ensured that no new military pacts came into existence in the Great Power context. And we cannot overlook the fact that after that date none of the third-world Countries that were liberated failed to adopt non-alignment as the guiding principle of their foreign policy. With super power and great power manipulations kept to a minimum, countries feel more comfortable in this forum—though I will agree to a certain extent with Prof. Chakraborty that there is a tendency

displayed amongst some non-aligned countries to deviate from the fundamental criterion of non-alignment, that is, not to add fuel to great power tensions nor contribute in any way to their strategic confrontation.

Sir, non-alignment has a potential force for peace is as relevant today as it was at the height of the first Cold War—but its future depends on how the conflicting pulls are managed and how optional consensus is reached and this dilemma was much in evidence in the recent non-aligned Foreign Ministers meeting in New Delhi. I must congratulate the External Affairs Minister and his team for the sagacity that they displayed in adopting the consensus approach as opposed to a distinctly individualistic one. I cannot agree with people like Abu who say that not unlike virginity non-alignment is a state of mind. Non-alignment has a positive role to play in this world even today not because of the number it commands but because of its moral force. For those who say that not much was achieved in this Conference I can only say that for so many Foreign Ministers of so many countries to get together under one roof is an achievement in itself. The very nature of the formulations which are achieved and evolved in international gatherings depend a great deal or compromise and in an area as vast and diverse as non-alignment many compromises will have to be effected.

14.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But, undoubtedly India has played a pivotal role in saving non-alignment from foundering on the treacherous rocks of conflict from within.

Sir, as far as the question of Iran and Iraq is concerned it was handled as dexterously as circumstances permitted. The dispute between these two nations is of a most com-

plex nature but we must begin by trying to convince the two countries that continuance of this war will spell disaster for both. There may be a personality clash in some respects but ironically both the Ayatollah and Saddam Hussein must be convinced of the fact that they have a stake in each other's survival. Because, the Super powers and the great powers are awaiting an opportunity to get direct access into the oil pipe of the Middle east and the Gulf. And in the final count both the countries will be the losers never mind who wins. Because, the weakness of the defeated will be exploited by the super-powers against the interests of the victor. This is a stupendous task. But nonalignment and the movement has once again demonstrated that in spite of most other forums having been rejected, this particular forum was accepted by both the countries.

Briefly the two poles on which the edifice of non-alignment rests today are independence and development. It is obvious that both are inter-dependent; and I think the time is ripe for a nonaligned break through on the economic front. Their recommendation for the establishment of an appropriate development institution to help, promote and encourage developing countries for their mutual and beneficial economic cooperation is something which should be vigorously pursued. There is also a realisation of where their interest lies and there is a perceptible thawing in the North countries' attitude. The Brandt Commission report has not really met any serious intellectual challenge. And it is the new accepted doctrine and even hard-line Northern countries.

Like Mrs. Thatcher's for instance, are jostling for a place in the major and minor summits that are taking place. I am not suggesting that we are going to witness immediately a glorious sub-burst explosion of goodwill and agreement. But things are moving and the time is ripe for India which has already re-established her international prestige to do this. The

time is ripe for us to call for an International Conference for the establishment of a new International Monetary Arrangement and a more constructive role for the IMF, so as to establish a more just and equitable economic order in the future.

Sir, gifts from the developed nations to the under-developed ones or developing ones are never accepted with gratitude. At the most they will be accepted with indifference. It is 'trade, not aid'; 'technology, not charity' which is a healthy demand; is based on the instinctive need for self-respect. This is what we must stress.

As far as our region is concerned we are seeing ominous portents. I must remark here that the Moscow Olympics have had a wide effect. Prof Chakraborty and his party truly deserve a gold medal. In a complicated contortion of this physique, in a supreme gymnastic movement, we find Prof. Chakraborty now firmly ensconced in supporting Soviet Russia, instead of supporting China. For this I feel they should be given a gold medal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Soviet Aerobatics.

SRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have always been an advocate of a balanced relationship between the super-powers with perhaps a slight bias towards Soviet Russia because of our geo-strategic position. But in the face of gnawing doubts about the Americans turning into reality, can we be blamed now for looking northwards for an even closer support? Because, after all, it has been the Soviets who have always come to our aid in times of need. I am sure that as long as the Soviets refrain from interfering in our domestic matters, political or otherwise, this friendship will continue to strengthen. The Americans are displaying a chilling naivete in categorising countries of this region into 'dependable sheep' and 'unreliable goats'. The proposal to aid Pakistan by a Military-cum-economic package

[Shri Madavrao Scindia]

totalling 2½ billion dollars over the next few years represents a return to the policy of John Foster Dulles which was initiated in the fifties and was abandoned in 1965 after great damage had been done. The American arguments that Pakistan is a piece of their West Asian jigsaw and not their South Asian one and must be viewed in that context does not carry conviction. Can we overlook the fact that out of the 6 military commands Pakistan has in its military structure only one is aimed at its western border and as many as 5 are towards its eastern? Can we overlook the fact that there is absolutely no way of ensuring that American arms to Pakistan will not be essentially used eastwards on us as they have been in the past? Can we overlook the fact that former CIA men are now in high advisory positions in the administration and this particular organisation does not have a very good track record as far as our country is concerned. Even the Rand Corporation report by Mr. Francis Fukuyama is clear on the issue. He has said that the 'Central Point' made to him by military and other leaders he met in Pakistan was that Pakistan's major preoccupation is and would remain India. The Americans

calling Pakistan a South-West Asian nation and therefore psychologically trying to create a pattern of conviction also does not hold water. I am not for once saying that the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan was in the least bit justified, but neither was the American build-up in Diego Garcia. These are all patterns which are affecting the attitudes towards India, towards Pakistan towards West Asia and these are all a part of the International game of dominoes which the Super powers play—all parts of one chain-action followed by reaction. It is difficult to say in the ultimate analysis which came first, the chicken or the egg. A very dangerous scenario is being enacted to save the oil jugular of their respective blocs. There is no point, however, for us to indulge

in the luxury of self-righteous anger over the games the great powers play. There is no room for any moralism here. The way Moscow intervened in Afghanistan and the way the United States master-minded the coups against Mossadegh in Iran and Allende in Chile in the past and the alacrity with which China, for all the radical rhetoric of its leaders, has embraced the Mobutus and Pinochets and Pol Pots of the world, has shown that considerations of ethics never enter their calculations. But the United States must realise that they cannot counter the Soviet threat in Afghanistan by injecting arms or by propping up Governments with no popular backing. They can only do so by promoting stability in the region and the intemperate American attitude is a cause of great concern because their policy, has a very far reaching effect on us where the focus well and truly is, and also on other parts of the world.

Talking of policy, they cannot afford to take the attitude of Mr. Winston Churchill, when 40 or 50 years ago, he joined the Liberal Party after leaving the Conservative Party, and a young lady who did not like this, accented him and said "Mr. Churchill, there are two things I do not like about you. One is your new policies and the other is your new moustache" upon which the great man replied "Dear Madam, it is unlikely that you will come into contact with either". Even now there is time for the United States of America to reconsider the resultant ramifications that this step is going to have and the tremendous instability that it is going to cause in the region. The acceptance by Pakistan of massive arms aid will not solve its problems on its western frontier; instead, it is going to heighten the tension on its eastern one and it will lead to a renewed military race in our region. By opting for the American alliance, Pakistan is only doing itself harm. The tragedy with our relations with Pakistan is that though they profess friendship, they are obsessed with a fear

psychosis as far as our country is concerned, or perhaps, this fear of India has become a traditional point of exploitation by the ruling cliques to keep themselves in power in that country. To clear all these suspicions, Pakistan would do well to accept a 'no-war' pact in the Simla spirit instead of converting the 1959 understanding with the United States of America into a military pact and acting as paddy in the hands of Washington.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, I would like to make a suggestion and what I am going to suggest, I am sure, is going to evoke response from Shri Biju Patnaik. I am going to repeat what I said while asking a supplementary question some time back. In respect of Afghanistan, one has to come to terms with realities. The Soviet presence in Afghanistan is a *fait accompli* and how ever much we may so desire, we cannot wish their presence away without offering a practical formula. Harrison, who is an authority on this region has envisaged a Finland type arrangement. According to this formula, first, the Soviet Union will withdraw its forces over a certain number of years, but with the right to go back into Afghanistan if it is found necessary in the interest of its security. It has a similar treaty with Finland. Secondly, Pakistan and Iran would refuse to give sanctuary to Afghan rebels in return for Soviet and Afghan assurances, not to aid Baluch and Pathan separatist movements, which Moscow might be tempted to encourage if too much pressure is mounted on Kabul. Thirdly, Pakistan and Iran are neutralised in the same manner in which Sweden was neutralised to make finalization possible.

This is formula, which deserves a closer study. It is a possible formula which can be put forward after some study in international gatherings. Otherwise, Afghanistan seems to have sounded the death knell of detente. As far as United States of America is concerned, linkage is back in vogue and the American answer to Afgha-

nistan and Poland may well be in El Salvador and Cuba. But what Washington fails to see is that detente is not a concession, whose withdrawal will upset the balance between the two super powers to the detriment of the Soviets. It is not a concession. It is a recognition of a harsh necessity in a nuclear age when both countries have acquired the capacity to destroy each other. So, whatever the United States does in the heat of the moment, I am convinced, that ultimately they will have to return to the policy of detente, sooner or later. Therefore, Moscow's categorical offer to revive the spirit of detente must be welcome and accepted.

In the Indian Ocean, the great powers are engaged not only for military purposes alone but also in order to exploit the natural resources of the sea. We must provide the lead to the littoral countries by improving our technical expertise in this field and our Government deserves our congratulations for the break-through that they have achieved in the recent past. In the meanwhile, disquieting reports about backdoor deal between eight western nations are coming in. They, according to reports, have apparently made a secret deal that they will pass legislation in their own countries, national laws in their own countries, and then recognise each other's legislation. They are interested in mining the rich polymetallic nodules, and manganese nodules on the Ocean bed. But this sort of secret deals could sabotage any United Nations Treaty and the third world can ask if the West can really be trusted, to negotiate in good faith. And if this is true we must expose such selfish and clandestine moves in international forums.

Sir, as far as China is concerned— I am returning to the region as a whole—the offshoot of events that are taking place, may leave us encircled by regimes which, if not hostile, may be cool towards us. China's response to Mrs. Gandhi's bold and statesman-like initiative in 1976 has been encouraging and our joint attempt should be try and see that this thaw

[Shri Madhav Rao Scindia]

turns into the spring of our relations and finally to the warmth of summer. But it may be difficult for China to grasp the intensity of feeling the 1962 war has evoked in our country which may lead to our advances towards friendship proceeding at a slower rate. But, Sir, our progress towards friendship with China must be maintained, but it must be done on a reciprocal basis in keeping with our mutual self-respect, because we must, of course, realise that the Moscow-Peking estrangement has left China as keen to remove its pressure from southern border as we are from our northern border. Furthermore, China is displaying an urge to bolster up its economy and concentrate on strengthening its world trade, which can only be done in peaceful conditions.

Sir, I am touching two countries and I will conclude.

As far as Burma is concerned, where Ne Win controls merely one-third of the country, it can become a cause, a point of great insecurity for us in the future. It is not hidden from anyone's eye that China today controls *de facto* two-thirds of Burma and this is a matter of great concern, because we can have only feelings of friendship, feelings of concern for our friends in Burma. And therefore, Sir, with the natural resources that Burma has, it may have already become a potential prey in the eye of many a circling hawk whose final swoop may reduce us to a situation where we are surrounded by trouble spots aimed specifically at our vitals.

Sir, I would implore on the Government to pre-empt this and keeping the future in mind give a greater priority to our relations with Burma and through a massive and peaceful diplomatic push create a feeling of confidence in the Burmese mind for India.

Our problems with Bangladesh are not insurmountable. Their proposal of a South Asian formula is something

which deserves our special attention, but with a clear understanding that it will in no way impinge on, that it will not have any *locus standi* in bilateral issues.

Sir, it is time for a movement towards a South Asian consensus and this principle of regional cooperation may even be extended in the future to include ASEAN countries.

Sir, in conclusion, I can only say that more than ever before we are on the brink of a destruction the world has never known and this time the focus is well and truly on us. The world to-day is threatened not merely by the split atom, but even more by the split mind. Massive hypocritical rhetoric about principle is resorted to, to cloak sinister motives. As Napoleon says in Bernard Shaw's "The Man of Destiny": "There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find Englishmen doing it; but you will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he robs you on business principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles; he bullies you on manly principles; he supports his king on loyal principles; and he cuts off his head on republican principles. His watchword is always 'Duty.'" Substitute the word 'Englishman' with the words "Great Powers" and you have the causes for the grave world scenario to-day in our small paragraph. But the great powers must realize that ultimately, there have always been limits to their machinations. This is because of the ultimate disjunction between military power and political influence. They can undoubtedly strongly influence global events, but the high points of history have always been determined ultimately by the will, by the determination and by the courage of a mass of faceless people. These are the lessons of Vietnam, these are the lessons of Iran, of Nicaragua and now, perhaps, of Poland and Afghanistan. It was not Marx, but Tolstoy who said that ultimately it is people, not rulers, who shape history.

The world must strive for a programme of survival with common and unified objectives. We must aim at a global community, based on contract rather than status, based on consensus rather than compulsion, based on vision rather than division. And with her centuries of tradition and philosophy of non-violence, who better to light the lamp of peace and douse the flame of war than India!

In the words of St. Francis of Assis:

Where there is discord, may we bring harmony;

Where there is doubt, may we bring faith;

Where there is despair, may we bring hope;

Where there is hatred, may we bring love.

This is the message we in India must champion in the world. Thank you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, we have had two powerful speeches already, from different points of view; and so, I do not have to add another powerful speech. (*Interruption*).

The question really is that at a time like this, when we discuss the Demands for the External Affairs Ministry, a certain amount of evaluation has to be done as to what has happened in the past one year. I would like to know by what criteria the Minister judges himself. I don't want to pay him any compliment. I did pay him a compliment during the Calling Attention Motion. He rejected the compliment. He said: "I don't want any compliment from you." To-day, I am not in a mood to give him any compliment.

When I look back at this last one year, I find a large number of failures on the foreign policy front. A year of great deal of missed opportunities. Now, take the issue of recognition of

Kampuchea. I am surprised that Mr. Chakraborty did not express a word of appreciation for the decision that the Government took and earned the abuse of the non-aligned world.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I appreciated it last time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On the issue of Kampuchea, we know what happened at the non-aligned conference. In the non-aligned conference, India was isolated. India recognized Kampuchea on the plea that if we do it, others will follow. But, Sir, I have taken the latest reckoning. India recognized Kampuchea on the 5th of July 1980. But to-day, no country has followed suit.

Now, this is an indication of how isolated we are. On the question of Afghanistan, we know the draft that the Indian Government presented before the Non-aligned Conference and what draft was finally accepted. I would give this much credit to the Government that they did not make an issue of it; they went along with the consensus. But the general impression is that India was isolated on that issue also. In fact, India had to retreat on that issue.

Similarly, the relations with our neighbours like Pakistan, Nepal, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan have deteriorated. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister in which area he thinks that he has succeeded. What are the concrete achievements of the last one year where India had said something and others had followed it. I would contrast this with the great success achieved by the Janata Government in two years and three months. (*Interruptions*). I would give most of the credit to Mr. Morarji Desai and not to Mr. Vajpayee. That is understandable. (*Interruptions*). But I will give some credit to him later on. In these two years and three months, India obtained from China a concession that they would not interfere in the north east. They said,

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

"We did interfere in the past, but we are not going to do it in the future; it was a mistake on our part." They themselves said it publically. Today the Government itself, the Governmental officials tell me that China is not actually taking any interest in Assam area, north-east area. This is an achievement of the Janata Government. Has he got something to say like that?

The question of Salal Dam is there. For 20 years, there had been no solution. The Janata Party produced a solution to the satisfaction of both. (Interruptions). Well, if we had been there for full five years, you would have got whole of Aksai-Chin. Salal Dam had been lying there for 20 years. The Janata Government solved it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In the case of India and Pakistan, people from Pakistan could not visit us and our people also could not go there. The Janata Party opened the door and said, let the people come and go. The tension disappeared. The world over people noted that. The Pakistanis themselves said, "The Janata Government period for us was the golden period." Never were the relations between India and Pakistan so good. (Interruptions). There was never any danger during the Janata rule that the United States would supply arms to Pakistan. Why? Pakistan itself did not feel the pressure, because they felt that they had good relations with India. So, that question never came up.

Similarly, on the issue of Bangladesh, a number of issues were lying pending. We solved them. There are concrete achievements to show. I am only saying these things for the Minister. I may be an ignorant person. Please tell us what have you done in this one year? Whatever you have done appears to be a failure.

(Interruptions). Therefore, let the Minister answer them. I know from where the voice is coming. (Interruptions). Therefore, I want this contrast to be placed before the Minister and let the Minister come and defend what he has produced.

I would think that the most important thing is that our foreign policy has to be based on a clear understanding for enlightened self-interest, national interest and India's mission in the world. I am not in favour of being pro-China, pro-America or pro-Russia. I have no hostility towards the Soviet Union. I am very critical of the Soviet action. But if the Soviet Union change their policy, I will be the first one to develop friendship with them. Like with China, I am not a communist, and in fact, the communists think that I am the first biggest anti-communist in the country; but, nevertheless, the Chinese policy was changed during the Janata rule; their attitude was changed. So, we took an advantage of it. If the Soviet Union change their attitude, our attitude towards them would also be changed. We are not denying that the Soviet Union helped us in the past. No one would deny that. But we know that they helped us because of national interest.

They supported Somalia against Ethiopia. Ten years ago they were doing that. But today what are they doing? They are supporting Ethiopia against Somalia. When the national interest changes they also change. In 1962 they told us, "How can we help you? You are only our friend. China is our brother. We cannot help you." In 1971, they came to assist them. Therefore, our national interest should be the guide and it should be based on that. I am sorry, our friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty told us what the Soviet Union want. The question is, what we want. What is India's Foreign Policy that we should adopt.

In regard to Super Powers, the issues have to be spelt out.

So, Sir, it is a multipolar world. India's mission in the world today should be that we are a big power in this area. All the others are small countries, and therefore India's responsibility is to see that peace in this area is maintained. It should exert for that. If the small countries feel that they are threatened, India should go and assist them. That should be our mission. But, I am afraid, our mission is not that. Our mission seems to be making commentary, producing drafts which are not accepted and then working from here and producing a consensus. That is not foreign policy. Foreign policy should give direction. What is India's mission? I would like to know from him. Does he want India to progress in the line of getting more and more friends? But we are getting fewer and fewer friends. In the last one year we have got more enemies than friends. Pakistan has tension with India. It is not friend any more. During the Janata rule, it was a friend. I must tell you, it is the same thing with Nepal. The King of Nepal also feels that during the Janata rule they were more secure. Today they are anti-India. Mrs. Gandhi herself revealed when she said that during the Janata rule, she said in Hindi:

“भूटान ने हमें आँख दिखाई ।”

What does that mean? Is it some thing wrong? It is a credit to the Janata Government that we made Bhutan feel secure. Does Mrs. Gandhi want Bhutan to look at our feet and keep its eyes down? This is not a good approach to neighbours. There are more enemies today than in the Janata rule. Therefore, an explanation is due from him.

What is our relation with the super powers? Now in the Indian Ocean area the Americans are having more ships. Not that the Russians do not have bases. They have in Aden, they have in Cameroun Bay, Danang and Viet Nam. They are having there. They are getting new bases in Kampuchea. They are having more ships there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Swamy, you have to conclude by 3-30.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes. I know. I have to leave also. Therefore, can there be an equation of super powers without looking at what is the proportional strength? That is the important thing; and if the Government moves in that direction Mr. Chakraborty should not object.

I think there are two most important issues today. One is, Government will have to show statesmanship. Second is the issue of Pakistan. I am happy to say that when I went to Pakistan, I found a general recognition among the people of Pakistan that they cannot aspire for parity with India. They say so openly and their Foreign Minister also says so. They have no desire to compete with India, because they know that they have no choice. India is so much bigger than Pakistan. That is admitted in Pakistan. We should take advantage of it and we should try and see if they may be delinked from the super powers. That should be our attempt. But our attempt is, we are petitioning America. We should tell America not to give arms to Pakistan. That is the correct approach. We should make it clear to America, and We should try to woo Pakistan, try to convince them that they should not go to America, that it will land them into bigger trouble, and wherever insecurity is there, we should try to remove it. That should be our Mission.

I think a vital opportunity exists today for developing our relations with China. I am happy that the President in his Address stated the following, which I read:

“Our willingness to further normalise our relations with China and to discuss all outstanding problems has been made clear repeatedly. We hope that the Chinese will demonstrate their willingness to reciprocate.”

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

I think, what is more important is clarity in our mission as to what we consider Chinese reciprocity. What do we want the Chinese to do and what are the channels that we are opening for, to convince that we are at one with them? After all, they have taken a miss to our policy towards Kampuchea and we have been isolated on the issue of Kampuchea. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Get it set right.... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, certainly. There is a way of getting that back. There is a way of doing that in international diplomacy. There is no doubt about it. We must get back every inch of our territory. In the Janata Government, Shri Morarji Desai had made it clear that India's relations can never be normal with China unless they return the territory which belongs to us. But the question is how to get it. It is here that diplomacy is necessary and it is here that the Government has to show statesmanship.

The last one year has been a dismal record of failures and a record of missed opportunities. I hope the Minister will come and offer some hope for the next year.

With these words, I thank you very much.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th March, 1981"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th March, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. FORMATION OF A NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF EDUCATED YOUTH— Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Phool Chand Verma on 13 March, 1981:—

"In view of the fact that the present educational system does not equip and prepare the youth for meeting the challenges of life, the whole planning process has failed to channelise our youth power into productive channels and there is lack of direction in providing employment to the educated youth during the Sixth Plan period; this House urges upon the Government to constitute a National Youth Commission immediately to examine and suggest, within a period of six months, appropriate measures for solving the problem of unemployment amongst the educated youth."

Time allotted was two hours. Time already taken is 1.42 hours. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma was on his legs. After he completes his speech, the Minister will reply.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (शौर): जपा-ध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव के संबंध में यह कह रहा था कि बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने में कई मुश्किलें हैं। सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर डिग्रीटी आफ लैबर नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे देश का

पढ़ा-लिखा नाँषवान, चाहे वह डाक्टर हो, चाहे वह इन्जीनियर हो, चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर-ग्रैजुएट हो, चाहे कोई फार्मिस्ट हो—उन सब के मन में एक ही तमन्ना रहती है कि वह किस तरह से क्लाइंट-कालड जाँब हासिल कर सके और इस प्रकार पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। देश में आजादी के आने के बाद शिक्षा में जो विस्तार हुआ, कालेजें खुले, यूनिवर्सिटीज खुलीं, स्कूल्स और हाई-स्कूल्स खुले, जो कि स्थिति को देखते हुए आवश्यक थे। उस विस्तार के साथ-साथ पढ़-लिखे लोगों की तादाद भी बढ़ती जा रही है। चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, वह सरकार लोगों को एम्प्लाय-मेंट आपोर्चुनीटीज तो क्रीएट कर सकती है, उसके लिए प्रयत्न भी किए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन सब लोगों को क्लाइंट-कालड जाँब दे सकना संभव नहीं है—इस लिए यह समस्या गम्भीर बनती चली जा रही है। इस समस्या के गम्भीर परिणाम भी सामने आने लगे हैं। आज युवकों में भयंकर फ्रस्ट्रेशन है, जिसकी वजह से ला-एंड-आर्डर की कोई प्राब्लम उनके द्वारा क्रीएट की जाती है। आंकड़ों से पता लगता है कि बहुत से बैंक डकैतियाँ बहुत सी रेलों की लूटपाट और मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि बहुत से लोग जो नकमलाइड मूवमेंट की तरफ एट्रैक्ट होते हैं, उसके मूल में जो एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन है, यही उसका एक कारण है। बेरोजगारी के कारण भी जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन है, उसका यह भी एक कारण है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, असल में दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में मेरी पाटी को सरकार है, उसकी इस असफलता को मैं मंजूर करूँगा। बराबर यह कहा जाता रहा है कि शिक्षा की पद्धति में शिक्षा की नीति-नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए—राष्ट्रपति से लेकर प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के चेयरमैन से लेकर शिक्षा मंत्री बार-बार बहुरी कहते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली दोषरहित नहीं है, दोषपूर्ण है। मैंकाले ने जो बसके पैदा करने के लिए, गुलाम पैदा करने के लिए शिक्षा प्रणाली चालू की थी, यह देश उसी प्रणाली को आज भी अपने सिर पर ओढ़े हुए है। परिवर्तन की सब ने बात की।

अनेक कमीशन बने, अनेक कमेटीयाँ बनी, चाँकि आप ने समय के बारे में मुझे वार्निंग दे दी है, इस लिए मैं उन के आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊँगा, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—इन सब की रिपोर्टें आईं, रिक्मैण्डेशन्ज आईं, लेकिन शायद पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में या शिक्षा मंत्रालय के किसी उच्च अधिकारी के पास धूल चाट रही है। मैं मानता हूँ—यह एक मस्किद सवाल है, आसान नहीं है, लेकिन अब समय आ गया है जब हम को शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन के लिये कुछ बॉल्ड-स्टेप्स उठाने पड़ेंगे . . .

**शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला काल) :** सजेसन दीजिये।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सजेश्चन देता हूँ, आप जाइये मत। हम को फ़ैसला करना होगा कि शिक्षा को सिलैक्टिव बनायें। आज यूनीवर्सिटीज में डोर-डंगर की तरह में जानवरों की तरह से, एक-एक क्लास में 80 से 100 लड़के तक पढ़ते हैं, चाहे उन का एप्टीवूड उस सब्जेक्ट में हो या न हो। इस के अतिरिक्त आज यूनीवर्सिटीज में जो प्रथा चल रही है—मैं मानता हूँ—कि विद्यार्थियों को आर्थोनाइज होने का हक है, यूनिवन बनाने का भी हक है, लेकिन जिन की पढ़ने में रुचि नहीं है, यूनीवर्सिटी में सिर्फ़ इस लिये जाते हैं कि राजगार ताँ मिलता नहीं है, घर वालों में पैसे लेने का यह साधन बन जाता है कि क्लास में भरती हो जाओ, उसके बाद लीडर बनकर मिनेमा के पास के लिये हड़ताल करें, परीक्षा में नकल करने की इजाजत के लिये परीक्षा का बायकाट करें और कभी-कभी ताँ बड़ी अजीब-अजीब माँग लेकर हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन किये जाते हैं। राजनीतिक दल, खास तौर से विरोधी दल और कभी-कभी मेरे लोग भी उस में शरीक होते हैं, उनको अपना इस्ट्रू-मेंट बनाते हैं . . .

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : कभी-कभी क्यों ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : यह सही है, इस लिए कि हम डिस्प्लेड लोग हैं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : जब विरोध में थे तब बार-बार करते थे, आज कभी-कभी करते हैं ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मैंने कहा है कि हम डिस्प्लेज लोग हैं।

हम को इस के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा कि आज जो टीचर और टाट के बीच में कम्प्यू-निकेशन-गैप हां गया है, टीचर नहीं जानता कि मेरा टाट कौन है और टाट का पता नहीं कि मेरा टीचर कौन है यह जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, मकैलाइज्ड तरीके से मास्टर, अध्यापक या प्रध्यापक होने घन्टे या एक घन्टे के लिये समय निकाल कर क्लास में जाता है और राम-राम कर के वापस आ जाता है, कहता है—खुदा का शुक है, आज की तन-क्वाह तो पक गई—इस शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलना होगा। इस लिये मेरी यह मांग है कि यूनीवर्सिटीज में एडमिशन सिलै-क्टिव होना चाहिये। किसी भी क्लास में एक निश्चित तादाद से ज्यादा स्टूडेंट्स नहीं लिये जाने चाहिये। यूनीवर्सिटीज और कॉलेजज को प्रेशर टीक्कर्स—जिस के लिये पॉलिटीशियन्ज जिम्मेदार हैं—भक्त रखना चाहिये। मेरा तो सुभाव है कि जिस तरह से मीडिकल में एडमिशन के लिये पहले पी, एम. टी. का इम्तिहान होता है, उसी तरह में छात्रों की कॅंपीटिविटी और एप्टी-चूड का इम्तिहान होना चाहिये, जो उस में पास हों, उन के मॅरिट के आधार पर जितनी सीटें हों उन के मुताबिक एडमिशन दिया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति और राष्ट्रीय आय का दरूपयोग है जो इस तरह में छात्रों को भरती कर लिया जाता है। देश के गाडियन्ज पर यह एक बोझा है। आज की शिक्षा पद्धति में जो इम्तिहानों का तरीका है उस में आधारभूत परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी। मैं समझता हूँ शिक्षा मंत्री जी उस चिन्ता को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी का काम तो चिन्ता व्यक्त करना ही हो सकता है। उसके अनुरूप नीति-निर्धारित करने का काम शिक्षा-मंत्रालय का है। मुझे खेद है इस बात का कि आज की इस डिबेट का, जिसका सीधा संबंध शिक्षा-मंत्रालय से है, लेकिन शिक्षा-मंत्रालय का कोई प्रतिनिधि इस

डिबेट में भाग नहीं ले रहा है। शम-मंत्रालय रोजगार नहीं दे सकता। इसका सीधा संबंध शिक्षा-मंत्रालय से है और जब तक शिक्षा-मंत्रालय का प्रतिनिधि इस डिबेट में उपस्थित नहीं होता है और इस डिबेट में भाग नहीं लेता है तब तक यह डिबेट बेमानी है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, please send the Marshal and call the Education Minister.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Yes, I support.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister of State is here.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : जैसा कि अभी मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि मार्शल को भेजिए और शिक्षा मंत्री को बुलाइए, ये स्कूलों में भी मार्शलों को बुलाकर मास्टरों की दुर्गति करवाते हैं, यही सिखाते हैं। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समस्या के समाधान के लिए समय रहते कुछ कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मैंने बता दिया है, समझ में आना चाहिए, उसके लिए दिमाग का दायरा थोड़ा सा खोलना पड़ता है। आप चड्डी वाली पाटी के दायरे में बंधे हुए हैं, वह आपके दिमाग को नहीं खोल सकती। मुझे अफसोस है, माफ करना मैं अपने शब्दों पर अफसोस जाहिर करता हूँ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : चड्डी कहाँ दिख रही है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will also have a chance to reply. Do not exhaust everything now. &

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महो-दय मैं कह रहा था कि इन सब चीजों पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। मैं वर्मा जी के इस प्रस्ताव की मूल भावना से सहमत

हूँ, मगर प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं करता, क्योंकि इसमें जापरोटिव पार्ट में कमीशन की बात कही गई है। कमीशन तो बहुत बन गए, उनका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। इसलिए एक नया कमीशन बनाकर इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या को जो टालने वाली नीति रही है, उसमें एक कदम और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Originally, two hours were allotted for this and there are still 8 more speakers.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): So, I request that time may be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the Resolution by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): If the House so desires, I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House is unanimous in this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Sir, injustice has been done to me. If I know that time would be extended, I could have spoken for some time more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had already taken 5 minutes last time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I rise to support this Resolution.

Sir, I give my full support to the prelude of this Resolution. But I have many doubts about the operative part of this Resolution and I agree with my friend who spoke before me that by merely appointing commissions this problem is not likely to be solved. The reason why I say so is that previous to this many commissions and

many committees were appointed and these commissions and committees have made valuable suggestions and I would like to invite the attention of the Government and hon. Minister through you, Sir, to tell this August House as to whether the suggestions made by the various committees and commissions have been implemented. In my opinion many good suggestions have been made and I would like to high light some of those suggestions and I believe that if these suggestions are implemented, the problem can be solved to a certain extent.

Sir, I find from these notes with me that one Committee was appointed by the Forum of Education, New Delhi and its name is "Committee on Education" and this Committee had made certain recommendations. If this report is studied in depth and if the efforts are made to implement the suggestions as already alluded to, no doubt, we can help to solve the problem of unemployment of educated people. Before going to those suggestions it would be necessary to make only a mention of some figures in order to appreciate the suggestions made by this particular Committee.

As on 30th June 1980 we find that the total number of educated unemployed is 76,62,000 out of which 42,22,000 are matriculates, 19,82,000 are intermediate people, about 13,43,000 are graduates and 1,14,000 are post-graduates. It is in this background that some suggestions were made.

One more statistical data we have to take into consideration. That is the growth of percentage of educated job seekers. From 1961 to 1972 the growth in job seekers as far as matriculates are concerned is 12.8 per cent, Higher Secondary is 26.4 per cent, graduates and post graduates are 24.2 per cent. This is upto 1972. A good number is added from 1972 to March, 1980. In what way we can help these people and also the numbers which are going to be added in years

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

to come? It is suggested by a particular Committee that this particular problem can be solved by four ways. The first is by taking some steps to tone up administration. This item was named administrative remedies. The second is the social remedies. The third is educational remedies which have been specially referred to in the second part of the Resolution and the fourth is mobilisation of resources. It is not possible for me to go into all these four aspects. But I would like to mention a few of them. As far as the administrative remedies are concerned, I am going to make a request to the Government to consider the possibility of the suggestion which would give employment to thousands of educated people every year without spending any amount from the Government treasury. On the other hand if this suggestion is implemented, the jobs will be given to educated unemployed and Government money will be saved. In this connection the suggestion that has been made by this particular Committee is that the retirement age of the Government servants be reduced from 58 to 55. In doing so, we find that we will be in a position to provide jobs in Government service to the extent of one lakh or more. In five years we would be giving jobs to five lakhs of people. Leaving aside the matriculates, it will be possible for us to give relief to persons who are graduates and intermedates. In this connection, as I submitted earlier, it will be necessary to consider the data which I gave about the educated unemployed. I find that in the year 1971 there was collection of data from all Government offices as to how many persons usually retire at the age of 55 and the figures that were available then were somewhere between 65,000 to 70,000. It was in the year 1971. If we take into consideration the present position, we find that this number has gone to about a lakh. If the persons are made to retire at the age of 55, within this period 55-58, we would be in a position to

give employment to a lakh of people every year.

I would like to highlight some of their observations and I quote from this particular report:

"The retirement age of Govt. employees be reduced from 58 to 55 years..... This would also cause no loss to the Government in financial terms as the persons to be retired would be drawing maximum in higher salary grades whereas fresh entrants will be recruited at the minimum start in the lowest pay grades. This will remove a lot of fossils in the Government and by bringing chain promotions in the lower and middle ranges work as a stimulant to efficiency."

They have even replied to the objections as to what will happen to persons of merit and all that. All those details have been given. It is not possible for me to go into all these details.

The second suggestion which they have made with reference to statistical data is the abolition of payment of overtime. They have worked on this aspect of the matter. After working it out, they have said that if this is done, this financial drain should be appropriately diverted to the creation of more job opportunities for the educated. It has been given in detail, giving statistics in this particular report. They have also mentioned that because of the procedure of paying overtime allowance, many of the employees do not work from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. They start working only after 5 P.M. in order to get overtime allowance, I do not know whether this is true or not. I am only referring to this particular suggestion and the data collected and given in this particular report. You have to take into consideration whether this suggestion, if tried to be implemented, it would be possible for us to give jobs to other people. They say that the jobs to thousands of people, every year, could be given.

The third suggestion, as far as the administrative remedy is concerned, which they have made should be seriously considered. I quote:

"It is suggested that employment exchanges be set up for service in foreign countries by our nationals. It should be made binding on our nationals to accept foreign assignments through these employment exchanges and not direct and also to execute a bond to return after a specified period or earlier, if needed in the national interests. The placement service in foreign countries may also be taxed suitably depending upon the range of income, cost of living etc. This scheme is thus likely to be self-financing and may also provide a check on the prevailing brain-drain."

If worked properly, it will solve the problem of educated unemployed. Here also, they have given statistics. They have worked on this particular project.

What I am requesting the Government is, instead of going in for a new commission, they should take into consideration the various suggestions made by the committees which were appointed earlier. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether they have given any thought to these particular suggestions and whether they have tried to implement any of these suggestions and, if so, what is the result and, if not, whether the Government will consider implementing these particular suggestions and, if not, why not. This is with reference to administrative remedy.

With reference to social remedy, I would only mention two of them. This particular committee has mentioned that these suggestions would be helpful in solving the problem of educated unemployed. In this report, the first suggestion which they have made is that the inferiority complex attached to manual work should be broken.

What attitude do you find among these young people of this country? They like to be Babus. No sooner they

become graduates, they want to be the managers in the bank or some officers in the offices. But, they are reluctant to do manual work. In this connection, I would suggest that the craze for easy and quick money through speculation and unscrupulous means should be replaced by a liking for sincere, hard and productive work and while considering this, we have also to take into consideration suggestion which they have made that our students and the educated young people should give up their inhibition to progressive programmes and Government should assist them in the adoption of family planning. Yesterday we discussed this particular problem by way of calling attention notice and this also would help as and, of course, I am glad that the Government is taking steps on this particular question.

Coming to the main thrust of the particular resolution about educational remedies, I may mention a few of them. It is suggested and I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister, that the simple expansionist strategy should be replaced by a more radical and pragmatic educational policy, closely integrated with socio-economic needs. If you take into consideration the education policy and the system of education, you will find that it is not job-oriented and therefore, we find that many of the graduates coming out of the schools and colleges do not get any jobs.

I suggest that the curriculum and methodology of our educational system should be reconstructed particularly to cater to certain needs. First is the work experience, and social service should be introduced as an essential part of our education. It is at present lacking in our educational system. The reason why I say this is that after coming out of the colleges, our students do not get jobs. They are frustrated and the problem is aggravated. Work experience should take the form of diversified productive activi-

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ties involving manual skill on farms, in workshops and factories. Therefore my suggest on for a change in the educational system.

Our educationists should recognise their responsibility in facilitating the tradition of our youth in engaging themselves in the academic world of work and life, which unfortunately is absent at present. They should be committed to the task of inculcating in our youth the necessary drive, vision and initiative, self-confidence and attitude for self-employment. Unfortunately, this confidence is lacking in our youth. Though educated, they are not self-confident. There is need to introduce in our educational curriculum and methodology, some built-in element of flexibility so that these are continually adjusted to changed circumstances and our centres of advanced study should lay greater emphasis on applied research findings.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister two suggestions with reference to this educational system. The economic growth has to be accelerated at a faster rate in order to increase the economic capacity of our nation to absorb the educated man-power. Unless some steps are taken for the economic growth, there cannot be more jobs and unless we try to create more jobs, it would not be possible to solve the problem of unemployment.

I would like to bring to your notice the suggestion made by a Committee that the Government should vigorously accelerate the infra-structural development like expansion of rail and roads etc. in order to trigger of instantaneously the crash programme for employment expansion so that our engineers and other science graduates who are unemployed at present, would get jobs.

I would also suggest that there is considerable scope for the development of our natural resources like forests, water reserves, oil-fields, minerals, health, etc. Natural re-

sources should be vigorously exploited which apart from promoting capital formation would widen the horizon of employment opportunities for our unemployed engineers and science graduates.

These are a few of the suggestions which I have tried to highlight, to put before this House, to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. There are many other good suggestions which have been made in this Report. Apart from this Report of the Study Group there are other Committee Reports; they have also made suggestions. Therefore, what I say is that it is not necessary to appoint a fresh Youth Commission as has been suggested by the hon. Member. I have no objection if this Commission is appointed. But one more Commission would only mean that they will consider the previous Reports and they will make the same suggestions; some years will pass by and its Report, along with the other Reports, will go in to cold storage. We want action on this particular Report; we need some implementation of the suggestions made in this particular Report. In that connection, I would request the hon. Minister to tell the House what steps Government intend to take to implement the suggestions made in this particular Report...

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा: मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नये परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक आयोग का गठन किया जाय और छः महीने में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have no objection. But I have my own doubts whether, in six months, we will get the report. Government will require six months to appoint the Commission itself. The problem will become more complicated. Therefore, in order that no more time is lost, this is my suggestion. If you want to appoint a Commission, you may appoint. But till the time you get the report, do not keep quit, try to implement the suggestions made in this particular Report.

Let us all come together and try to solve the problem of unemployment. With these words, I support the Resolution and I request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestions and try to implement them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHIRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The latter part of your suggestions will be taken into consideration.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, Similar to the Resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Phool Chand Verma, some years ago—in the year 1959—I had moved one Resolution in this House.

There is no doubt that the problem of unemployment is very grave in this country, and Government is quite aware of this problem. Whatever suggestions and whatever plans are made by the Government are made with a view to seeing that the problem of unemployment is solved. But, now, it seems that we have to review the whole strategy of development which we have adopted and make new changes in that strategy so as to see that whatever investments we are making generate employment.

In this connection I would like to quote what Mahatma Gandhi had to say—because he thought of all these problems even before the independence of this country; he said:

“Any plan, which exploits the raw materials of a country and neglects the potentially more powerful manpower is lopsided and can never tend to establish human equality.”

Therefore, the Father of the Nation had thought how to manage, how to do the planning in this country, so that we not only use the raw material potentials of this country but also use the manpower potential in the country which is really the motive force for generating employment and growth in this country.

If you look to the answers which have been given to some of the questions, you will find that the number of Matriculates, as on 30-6-1980, who had registered themselves with the Employment Exchange is 39,70,541, the number of those educated upto Higher Secondary is 19,11,438, the number of graduates is 13,03,154 and the number of post-graduates is 1,11,837. These figures are, as I said, as on 30-6-1980, and the numbers may have gone up still further now.

If you look to the entire investment pattern of our planning, beginning from the First Plan to the Sixth Plan, you will find that we started with a modest investment of Rs. 2,000 crores in the First Plan.

Now we have jumped up to Rs. 97,000 crores of investment in the Sixth Plan. At least this is one of the biggest jumps that one can say, in our development effort which we began after our independence. This is the biggest investment which is really commendable so far as our achievements are concerned. If you look to the UN Development Decade, we have gone through the entire strategy of investment and the capital-output ratio so far as employment generation in the Third World is concerned it is a most significant observation:

“The main objective of the UN First Development Decade was to ensure a minimum annual growth rate of 5 per cent of GNP of the developing country. Many countries have witnessed fairly respectable rates of growth in GNP in 1950 but the growth failed to make a dent on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment.”

In 1975 the ILO report on the Work-Social situation has observed:

“Compared with the hopes and aspirations, the efforts of development have been a failure, though not a complete failure. It was realised that all was not well with the development strategy in furthering

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the growth of GNP as a panacea for all ills. The real impact of the growth of GNP on the problems of poverty and unemployment has been quite dubious in the Third World countries. Increasing growth rate did not provide a guarantee against worsening unemployment or poverty in the developing country."

Therefore, Sir, you will find that the growth of GNP has nothing to do with the provision of employment or creation of more employment to the unemployed.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister. If you look to the great sacrifices of heroes like Bhagat Singh, Khudi Ram and others in those days, and those young people who participated in the liberation movement during the first four decades of our freedom struggle, right upto the 1942 Quit India Movement, they had some faith, they had some vision and they had leadership qualities in them and that was the inspiration that they gave to the countrymen and the countrymen could be inspired by their sacrifices. But to-day, after this post-Independence period, if you analyse what do we find? Is that leadership quality, is that vision, is that imagination, is that kind of sacrifice that we should build up this country anew, there in the new generation of the post-Independence period? That we have to very carefully look to.

Here some surveys were made in the Punjab University in the year 1980—some 6-7 months ago, as to what is their habit, how they look at the media, what is their way of thinking and all that. A very good survey was made by a very reliable Professor. What is the result of the survey?

"Student leaders listen more regularly to film music than news bulletins over the radio; while the number of those who see TV feature

films is five times more than those who watch the Youth Forum programmes (which are meant to educate people) more of them look at Cinema advertisements in the newspapers than reading the editorial."

One of their habits is that they spend most of their time in gossiping or in other activities which never create employment or which never train them to be the best leaders of the next generation. That way we have to look at the entire thing.

You know from the beginning of 1968 to 1970 there was great campus unrest in almost all the Universities in USA. But the American authorities did not want to deal with the unrest in the campus by using police force or by using lathis or bullets. What did they do? They employed 3000 best psychiatrists....(Interruptions) please learn something. When you were not born, I was there in the revolution. If you belong to Calcutta, your entire movement was started by us and not by you because you were not then born. What is your age?...

AN HON. MEMBER: Under-aged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your date of birth?

He is an old leader of the Communist Party.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: At least unlearn what you have learnt. (Interruptions)

Sir, you will be surprised to know that they employed 3,000 best psychiatrists to go and talk to the students to know what they had in their minds and to find out why the student unrest was there. By two years of hard labour, the entire psychology and outlook of the students in the American University campus was changed and peace returned to the campus and they devoted themselves to the construction of new America. That was the new generation's thinking there.

Here I am only trying to submit before Government that we have so many programmes. For example we have a programme to train the educated youths so that they can get the jobs. What can the hon. Minister at the Centre alone do? I feel pity for the Central Government because they can only give money to the State Government. It is for the State Governments to take up the programmes. You will find for example there is a programme to train youths so that they can set up their own units or industries. Under the self-employed youth programme, the target fixed for 1979-80 was 1,00,229. This was the number to be trained for self-employment. They will set up their own units and create new employment in their own spheres. But, what happened to it? The target was 1,00,229; the number trained was only 39,899. Those who had undergone training were 28,527 and the number of trainees who had set up the units was 4,709. The programme was sanctioned by the Central Government. But, the Central Government never runs the training programme. It is the State Governments which run this. The number of trainees who have set up units is 4,789. But, the information in respect of the following states is:

Assam	Not reported.
Gujarat	Not reported.
Himachal Pradesh	Not reported.
Karnataka	Not reported.
Kerala	Not reported.
Orissa	Not reported.

grammes they may be or whatever be the planning efforts, the Central Government can only entrust them to the State Governments. But, unless they decide to take them up seriously, it is very difficult to solve the problem of unemployment in the country.

The backlog of unemployment from First Plan to this Plan has gone up to 15 million. It was only 3 million or so in the First Plan and it had gone up

to five million in the next Plan. It went up to 15 million and odd now. This is the backlog. Whatever strategy we will have to evolve, we will also have to see the volume of investment that is going to be made. From Rs. 2,000 crores we are going up to Rs. 97,000 crores.

The capitalist countries wanted to see that Soviet Union perished. But what happened ultimately? In 1917, a group of young people of the Soviet Union wanted to build up their country by their own sacrifice. The band of young men with shovels in their hands were trying to build roads. They were asked by the great writer Mr. Maxim Gorky as to how could they do that in the snow clad Siberian region? The youths said that they could make the mountains bend their heads and they could see that one river goes and mixes up with another river. So, in their lifetime of sixty years, these youths have built up this new State.

Take the case of China. I had been to China in 1951. What we found there was that five million workers were digging up the canal. It involved Rs. 200 crores of investment. The target was to finish that within six months. But the youths said: 'No, we want to finish this ahead of this time.' That shows the determination and the sacrifices made by these youths. Unless the youth decide to build a new nation we will not be able to achieve much merely through capital investment. The entire man-power, the great potential force and the teaming millions if they decide to add one man hour a day then what tremendous capital these 68 crore people will create.

Sir, time has come when we should not be little our achievements of the past three decades and say that we have not achieved anything. Sir, we have built up an infrastructure which no other country in the world has done through democratic process. These are plus factors. There is the problem of unemployment and the

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young people are frustrated. We must provide them with ideology and leadership and they shall feel part and parcel of new India that we are building. I am quite sure in the new Sixth Plan in which we have given priority to employment some steps will be taken so that in the coming years, namely, 1982-83 and 1983-84 we can go to the people and tell them that millions of our people have found employment.

So, Sir, I support the spirit behind the Bill. We must try to do our best to see that the youth get employment but a commission will not do anything. A commission can give employment to a few people and not to millions of our young people. So, I will appeal to the hon. Minister to see that all the programmes that we have undertaken to provide employment to the young people are implemented expeditiously and with serious conviction.

श्री शिव कुमार ठाकुर (खंडवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा द्वारा जो रजोल्यूशन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उन की भावना का स्वागत करता हूँ, परन्तु जैसा कि अभी भरे पूर्व-वक्तान भी कहा—इसका जो आपरोटिव-पार्ट है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि इस में जो कमिशन बैठाने की बात है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के 33 वर्ष बाद भी, कई पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रावधान के बावजूद भी, आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या एक भयानक रूप लेती जा रही है। आज 42 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो 62 रुपये प्रति माह खर्च नहीं कर सकते, इस का मतलब है कि 42 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की प्रतिदिन की आय 2 रुपये भी नहीं है। आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी लगभग 2 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है। हमारी जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह पहले से ही कुछ इस प्रकार की बनी है कि देश में पूँजी का निर्माण तीव्र गति से हो रहा है, लेकिन इस से बेरोजगारी नहीं मिट रही है। आज हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को रोजगारान्मुख बनाने की सख्त आवश्यकता है।

बेरोजगारी के कारण आज हमारे देश में मानव-शक्ति का बहुत ह्रास हो रहा है और एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इस से असन्तुष्ट हो कर निराशा के वातावरण में जी रहा है। यद इस पर शीघ्र नियन्त्रण नहीं किया गया, इस को शीघ्र नहीं रोका गया, इस पर शीघ्र ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो हमारे देश को तरक्की के लिये हम चाह जितनी बातें करें, चाहे जितनी यांत्रणायें बनायें, अपने लक्ष्य को हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। हम देखते हैं कि आज हमारे देश में नेगेटिव-वोट का राजनीति चल रही है। इस का क्या कारण है? जिस प्रकार से राटी को पलटने की आवश्यकता है उसी प्रकार से हमारे देश में भी लोगों में कुछ इस प्रकार की असन्तोष की भावना पैदा हो गई है कि वे किसी का पसन्द नहीं करते।

उसका कारण यह है कि आदमी की जो प्राथमिक आवश्यकता राटी, कपड़ा और मकान है, वे पूरी नहीं होते जिससे उसके मन में असन्तोष की ज्वाला भड़कती है। आज इस ज्वाला को शांत करने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ल्ड-बैंक की रिपोर्ट में भी यहाँ बताया गया है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी का सबसे बड़ा कारण है जनसंख्या में तेजी से हो रही वृद्धि। आज विश्व में चीन के बाद जनसंख्या वृद्धि के हिसाब से हमारा दूसरा नम्बर है। इससे हमारे देश के प्राकृतिक साधनों का दोहन बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष 1 करोड़ 30 लाख जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो जाती है इससे हमारे प्राकृतिक साधन, जैसे लोहा, कोयला भूमि आदि का दोहन बढ़ता जा रहा है। यदि समय रहते इसमें कमी नहीं लाई गई और प्लानिंग कर के जनसंख्या के अनुरूप बनाकर इनका उपयोग नहीं किया गया तो एक बहू दिन आएगा जब हमारे प्राकृतिक साधन समाप्त हो जाएंगे, जिससे हमें इन्कम होती है। फिर से हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या विकराल रूप में उपस्थित हो जाएगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना कहना है कि आने वाले 20 वर्षों के लिए हमें एक ऐसी शिक्षा-नीति बनानी पड़ेगी,

जिससे हम इस समस्या का समाधान कर सकें। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी इसकी आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित की है। फूलचन्द वर्मा जी ने कहा है कि कमीशन बैठाय़ा जाए, इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। कई कमीशन बैठे जा चुके हैं, कई राजनीतिज्ञ, कई शिक्षा-शास्त्री और कई शिक्षक तथा समाज के प्रमुख लोग उसमें शामिल थे, उन्होंने अपने विचार रखे हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट्स ठन्डे बस्ते में पड़ी हैं। वे रिपोर्टें धूल खा रही हैं। आज उनको पढ़ने की आवश्यकता है, उनको समझने की आवश्यकता है। हमें कोई चीज़ बाहर से नहीं लानी है। हमें देखना है कि एक इंजीनियर और एक डाक्टर को अपने शिक्षा काल में किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। क्या क्या कम-जोरियें उसमें रह जाती हैं* और उन्हें किस प्रकार से दूर किया जा सकता है। पढ़ाने वालों को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उन कठिनाइयों को किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है। हमें अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल-बूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जैसा कि शिक्षा शास्त्री कहते हैं कि लार्ड मैकाले की शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारे देश में चली आ रही है, इसमें हमें पूर्णतः परिवर्तन लाना होगा। आज बच्युवक क्यों आन्दोलन करता है, उसको पढ़ाने का वातावरण क्यों नहीं मिल पाता, उन कारणों को खोजने की आवश्यकता है, उन कारणों को हटाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे हमारे देश को मजबूत डाक्टर मिल सके, मजबूत इंजीनियर मिल सके। हमारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली रोज-गारोन्मुख होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि मीट्रिक, हायर-सेकेंडरी प्रोज़ेक्शन करने के बाद हमारे नव-युवक के सामने रोजगार की समस्या न रहे, वह अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सके, बिना किसी की सफ़ारिश के। उसे चप्पलें या जूते रोजगार कार्यालयों के चक्कर काटने में न फूँडने पड़े। ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिए, जिससे उसके अन्दर एक आत्म-विश्वास पैदा हो सके और वह समस्याओं से लड़ सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महादेव, इस बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है। हम लोग जो दिल्ली में बैठ कर बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की योजनाएं बनाते हैं, उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमको इसके लिए गांव-गांव जाना होगा। हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता जो गांवों में बसती है, उससे सम्पर्क करना होगा। उनकी क्या-क्या तकलीफें हैं, कहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, कहां मिंचार्ड के साधन नहीं हैं, कहां जमीन को कटने से बचाना है, किस प्रकार सें किसानों की रक्षा करनी है, इन सब बातों को देखना होगा। जिन हाथों को काम नहीं है, उन हाथों को सही दिशा देनी होगी, सही उपयोग करना होगा। यह समस्या हमारे देश के लिए कांडी बड़ी समस्या नहीं हो सकती। हमने देखा है जर्मनी में दो वर्ल्ड वार वहां पर हुए। जर्मनी ईस्ट और वेस्ट में बंटा हुआ है। ईस्ट जर्मनी जाने का मुझे सभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। दो वर्ल्ड वार्ज ने उसको बड़ी भयानक स्थिति में डाल दिया था और उसको जर्जर कर दिया था। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी वहां की महिलाओं, बच्चों, नौजवानों ने अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर उस देश को फिर से आज इस कादिल बना दिया है कि वे पूरी दुनियां में टक्कर लेनेकी स्थिति में हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज, शिक्षा आदि जो वहां देखने को मिलती हैं और जिस प्रकार का वातावरण वहां देखने को मिलता है उसको देख कर जलन होती है। एक छोटा सा देश होते हुए भी वह बड़े देशों की तरह से फलफूल रहा है। वह बात हमारे देश में भी आ सकती है। जोश और वातावरण पैदा करने की बात है। आज जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये जो दूसरों की नकल हो। हड़तालें और तरह तरह के आन्दोलन करवाने की कांशिश यहां होती है और सहूलियतों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी जाती है। हम लोग हों या विपक्ष के हों, किसी भी दल के हों, हम जो देश के पालक हैं हम देश के प्रति जवाबदार हैं। जनता ने हमो को यहाँ चुन कर भेजा है। हम ऐसी ठोस चीज़ बनाएँ और लोगों को दै ताकि देश का भला हो, बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]
मदद मिले। कुछ राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न होते हैं जिन पर किसी प्रकार का विवाद नहीं होना चाहिये। विरोध के लिए विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। उन को हल करने के लिए हम सब को मिल कर एक समन्वित योजना बनानी चाहिये और देश के नौजवानों को देने चाहिये ताकि वे आगे बढ़ सकें।

महाराष्ट्र में एक लाख व्यक्तियों को तीन सौ दिन तक साल में रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। वहां अस्सी प्रतिशत धन छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं, भू संरक्षण, जंगल लगाने पर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। छोटे छोटे काम बड़ा महत्व रखते हैं। स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए उनका अपना अलग विशेष महत्व होता है। जानने वाले कल के लिए, एक सुनहरे भविष्य के लिए उनका अपना ही महत्व होता है। राजस्थान में भी एक लाख साठ हजार व्यक्तियों को अन्त्येदय योजना के अन्तर्गत रोजगार दिया गया है। उस में उन लोगों को परिष्कृत सीट, दुधारू पशु, भेड़ बकरी, बैलगाड़ी, उंटगाड़ी, सिलाई मशीनें, करघे आदि दिए गए हैं। जो निम्न वर्ग के गरीब लोग हैं उनके वास्तु इस तरह से कमाई के साधन जब पैदा कर दिए जाते हैं तो छोटी चीजें होते हुए भी उसका महत्व बहुत अधिक हो जाता है। इस प्रकार से उनकी थोड़ी सी मदद कर दी गई है। इसा तरह से अगर लोगों को थोड़ा सा सहारा दे दिया जाए तो वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं और जो समस्या बहुत बड़ी दिखती है वह सरल हो सकती है और वह बड़ी नहीं रह जाती है।

काम के बदले अनाज योजना भी मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है। इससे भी बेरोजगारी दूर करने में मदद मिली है। यह एक साहसिक और बड़ा कदम साबित हो सकती है अगर इसका विस्तार किया जाए। अनाज के हमारे पास विपल भंडार हैं। एक व्यक्ति को अगर हम तीन सौ दिन तक रोजगार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दें तो एक साल में उसके लिए एक टन अनाज की आवश्यकता होती है। चालीस लाख टन अनाज अगर इस योजना में लगाया जाए तो इससे हमारे देश के दो करोड़ लोगों को साल भर पूरा रोज-

गार मिल सकता है। इससे तीन लाभ होंगे।

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

पहला यह है कि गरीबी के हाथ में पैसा जाएगा। दूसरे अनाज का मूल्य प्राप्त होगा। तीसरे गांव के लोगों को जो महंगा अनाज खरीदना पड़ता है वह नहीं खरीदना पड़ेगा। जिन किसानों को यह लाभ प्राप्त होगा उनकी बेरोजगारी की समस्या अपने आप खत्म हो जाएगी।

डूरी डिवलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन की स्कीम में गुजरात के खेड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में देखी है। वहां लगभग एक हजार गांव हैं। 950 गांवों में दूध की छोटी छोटी सहकारी समितियां बना करके वहां के गरीब, छोटे और आम किसान को फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश की गई है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहां का किसान लान न्ही लेता। लेता है। परन्तु उसमें कर्ज को पटाने की क्षमता है। गांवों में जब हम जाते हैं तो एक दो किसान हम को भी प्रार्थनापत्र देते हैं कि उनके कर्ज की किश्त करवा दी जाए। लेकिन खेड़ा, शोलापुर, कांल्हापुर, इच्छल करजी, असलूज में आम किसान, छोटा आदमी, नौजवान अपने पैरों पर पावर लूम के माध्यम से, झुगर इन्डस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से, पॉल्टरी फार्म के माध्यम से, खड़ा हो रहा है। इसी तरह की चीजें में इस समस्या का हल निहित है। शिक्षा में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। समाज के सभी लोगों को, प्रगतिशील किसान मजदूर संगठनों को, शासक पक्ष तथा विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं को मिल कर इस पर काम करना चाहिये। ऐसा किया गया तो इसका अच्छा फल हम लोगों को मिल सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और उनकी भावना से मैं सहमत हूँ।

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party, the D.M.K., I would like to make a few suggestions in support of my hon. friend, Shri Phoolchand Verma's Resolution demanding the constitution of a National Youth Commission to solve

the growing unemployment problem in our country.

The organised industrial sector in our country has created 21 per cent job opportunities, the State Governments, the Central Government and the public sector undertakings of both the State and the Central Governments 23 per cent job opportunities and the agricultural sector 46 per cent job opportunities. The unemployment problem has become a national problem and it cannot be tackled by the normal ways of budgeting. The national budget should be such as to create job opportunities through massive investments both in industries and in agriculture. Then only we will be able to touch the fringe of the problem of unemployment of about 4 crores of educated youths in our country.

In Tamil Nadu, 10.8 lakhs are registered in the Employment Exchanges. In Salem alone about 66000 youngsters have registered in the Employment Exchanges. During Dr. Kalaignar Karunandhis regime the registrants in the Employment Exchanges were only 2.5 lakhs. According to the authoritative statistics, the unemployment in the State of Tamil Nadu is 16.1 per cent as against 8.5 per cent for the country. This is the highest among all the States in the country. The unemployment in Tamil Nadu has grown beyond control during the ADMK regime. The number of rural people below the poverty line in the State is 63 per cent as against 52.52 per cent in 1976. It was 45 per cent only during the rule of my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. The State of Tamil Nadu should receive special attention in the hands of Central Government.

While we have to plan on a massive scale we should bear in mind that the drift from rural to urban areas should be arrested. The rural areas should not only be made self-sufficient but also self-reliant. In other words, the job opportunities should be created only in rural areas. In 1980-81 Rs. 144.79 crores was allotted for rural development. It was like dropping

asafoetida in the sea. We should formulate schemes through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The rural areas should have tiny industries. The District Industries Centres should also be given the due role in the creation of small industrial units in the rural areas. We should have tiny units for manufacturing soaps, matches, handmade papers and boards, mats, etc. We should have cooperative handloom units as also cooperative powerloom units. Small oil crushers to have coconut oil, groundnut oil, castor oil and other edible oils should be set up. We should plan for setting up small units for manufacturing aluminium vessels for small agricultural implements for bricks and tiles. Ancillary units for producing small items required by large units should also be set up. We can encourage carpentry in rural areas. Printing and Binding units can also be thought of. The Government should arrange for the supply of raw materials and also for procuring the products. The intermediaries should be abolished. Power supply to rural industries should be given precedence. These tiny and small units will generate employment opportunities for the unemployed as also for the agricultural labour who do not have employment throughout the year. You know, Sir, that agricultural itself is seasonal and naturally, during the lean seasons, these units will enable them to supplement their income. The objective should be to create employment opportunities for every 100 unemployed in the rural area through setting up either a tiny unit or a small unit.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not produce more to meet the basic minimum requirements of essential commodities by the common people throughout the length and breadth of the country. We should also ensure that there is a nationwide distribution network for the essential commodities. Even in this sector we will be able to create job opportunities for the educated unemployed. The right of employment must be enshrined in our Constitution. We cannot allow to

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

waste the manpower available within the country. We should also formulate schemes for helping the disabled and the old people in our country.

The wise leaders of our country will no doubt formulate meaningful schemes not only for containing the problem of unemployment but also for eliminating the courage of unemployment from the country.

Before I conclude, I would say that this National Youth Commission should become the potent instrument and endeavour earnestly in the direction I have suggested.

With these words I resume my seat.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर): सभापति महोदय, श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और अपने विचार प्रस्तुत किया है, उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के साथ-साथ बेरोजगारों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हो रही है। इस संबंध में हमने जो योजनाएँ बनाईं, उनका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि हम अपनी गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करें। हमें विश्लेषण और चिन्तन करना होगा कि हम इसमें कितने सफल हुए?

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि न तो जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को हम रोक पाये और न बेरोजगारों की बढ़ती हुई पलटन के संबंध में हम कोई यथाचित कदम उठा सके? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

कोई भी देश जब तक उस के नागरिक परिश्रमी, चरित्रवान और दृढ़निश्चयी न हों, वह उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। कितनी भी योजनाएँ बना दीजिये, परन्तु ये गुण राष्ट्र के किसी भी व्यक्ति या नागरिक में होने आवश्यक हैं।

शिक्षा जो हमारी आधारभूत संरचना का स्वरूप पैदा करती है, उसके बारे में हमने अभी तक कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं बनाई, जिससे कि हम देश को उन्नतिशील बना सकें। न हमने नैतिक दृष्टि से उत्पाद किया है और न हमने रोजगार की दृष्टि से उत्थान किया है। दोनों दृष्टियों से

हमारा पतन हो रहा है, यह हमारे लिये सोचने की बात है।

मेरा तो यह सुझाव है कि इस सम्बन्ध में लोक-सभा में 3 दिन तक बराबर डिस्कशन होना चाहिये और उस पर हमें अपने व्यूज एक्सप्रेस करने चाहिये। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल में, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस में इसके ऊपर विचार होना चाहिये क्योंकि जब तक हम इस शिक्षा नीति के बारे में पूर्ण तौर पर एक निश्चय नहीं करते। हमने नीति बनाई है 10+2+3, की, इस नीति के ऊपर भी कुछ स्टेट्स में अमल किया है, उस का पालन किया है और कुछ ने उस का पालन नहीं किया है। जब हम ने यह पालिसी बना दी है 10+2+3 की तो हमें इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। हम ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम रखा था उस में भी हम ने इस की व्यवस्था की थी अप्रेंटिशिप की और में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर सेट अप करने चाहिये जो कि आठवीं पास करने वाले और दसवीं फेल लड़कों को भी एक या डेढ़ साल की ट्रेनिंग दे कर इस योग्य बना दें कि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

55 वर्ष की आयु का जो सुझाव है उस को हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने मान्यता दी है और हम लगातार सात वर्षों से इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी और जो हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग्स हैं उन को भी 55 वर्ष की आयु रिटायरमेंट के लिए मान कर काम करना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

आवर टाइम की बात भी इसी तरह से आप देखें, मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा तो उस के जो कैलकुलेशंस लगाए गए हैं उन के हिस्सा से हमें बताया गया कि 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये आवरटाइम में दिए जाते हैं। आप यह समझिए कि इस 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये से कितने व्यक्तियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जा सकता है।

मैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाता हूँ तो वहाँ लोग पूछते हैं कि हम अपने बच्चों को क्यों पढ़ाएँ जब कि पढ़ने लिखने के बाद उन्हें

सर्विस तो मिलती नहीं और हमारे लड़के जो खेतों में काम करते थे, उस के लायक भी नहीं रह जाते। तो हम क्यों पढ़ाई की तरफ बढ़ें? यह प्रश्न शामीण क्षेत्र के लोग हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं। हमारी जो शिक्षा है उसे हमें जाब-आरिण्टेड, एम्प्लायमेंट-आरिण्टेड करना पड़ेगा और वह प्रयास करना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा के अन्दर जो संकेन्द्री या हायर संकेन्द्री से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं उन लोगों का सेलैक्शन योग्यता के आधार पर कर के, जो योग्य हों उनको ही ए. ए. और एम. ए. के लिए आगे शिक्षा दी जाय।

आज विशेषकर जो डाक्टर और इंजीनियर हम तैयार कर रहे हैं वह भी अन-एम्प्लायड हैं, यह भी हमारे लिए सोचने की बात है क्यों कि लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं डाक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स को तैयार करने पर लेकिन उन को भी एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है।

इसलिए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्र में जो शिक्षा की प्रणाली है उस में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन कर के हमें आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला): सभापति महोदय, देश में पढ़े लिखे और बिना पढ़े लिखे लोगों में जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उस के प्रति और उस का हम समाधान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उस के प्रति हमें बड़ी गंभीरता से सोचना है। इस बेरोजगारी का प्रभाव केवल हमारे अर्थ-तंत्र पर ही नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि देश के भविष्य पर जो पड़ेगा... **(व्यवधान)**.... प्रजातंत्र की बात में क्या कहूँ, इस देश में कौन सी स्थिति आ सकती है अगर हम बेरोजगारी को समाप्त नहीं कर पायें, उस से हमें सावधान रहना चाहिये।

जहां तक पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की बेरोजगारी की बात है, उसके लिए जहां हमें बड़ी जल्दी कारगर ढंग से शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना है, वहां कुछ ऐसे टेम्पोरेरी तरीके अपनाने हैं, जिनके द्वारा हम कुछ लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकें।

आज एक तरफ हम लोगों को पूरे समय का रोजगार देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ बेरोजगारों की टोली बढ़ती चली जा रही है। क्यों न हम भाँजुदा एम्प्लायमेंट का बंटवारा कर लें? अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि आंवट्टाइम का बहुत पैसा दिया जा रहा है। मंरा सुभाष है कि काम के घंटे घटा कर उस अनुपात में और लोगों को भती किया जावे। काम के घंटे घटाने से बहुत से नये लोगों को काम करने का मौका मिलेगा और आंशिक सुविधा मिलेगी।

जहां तक रिटायरमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, निश्चित रूप से 55 वर्ष पर कर्मचारियों को रिटायर कर देना चाहिए, ताकि बेरोजगारों की संना को मौका मिले। आज बेरोजगारी की हालत यह है कि पढ़े-लिखे नवयुवक मंडिकल कॉलेजों और हास्पिटलों में अपना रून् बेचने के लिए मजबूर हैं। बंकारी संतग आ कर वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, नदियों में डूब रहे हैं, रेलों से कट रहे हैं, जहर खा रहे हैं। हमें दनगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर सोचना पड़ेगा। यह राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि इस देश में बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने का प्रश्न है।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि एक व्यक्ति के पास एक ही धंधा, एक ही काम रहे। एक व्यक्ति सम्पत्ति पर भी कब्जा किये हुए है, वह खेती भी करता है, नौकरी भी करता है और उसके परिवार के लोग इंडस्ट्री भी चलाते हैं।

पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों के लिए एंसी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हानी चाहिए, जिन का स्वामित्व, एग्जिमिनस्ट्रेशन, मनेजमेंट उन्ही लोगों के पास हो और वही उन्हें चलायें।

आज हमारे देश में टेम्पोरेरी और एड हाक बेसिस पर एपायंटमेंट होते हैं। यह बेरोजगारों का शोषण है, उनके साथ भ्रष्टाचार है। एक व्यक्ति को कुछ समय के लिए रखा जाता है—पैसा ले कर रखा जाता है और छः सात महीने के बाद उसका निकाल दिया जाता है। उसके बाद वह बेचारा फिर पैसा इकट्ठा कर के दूसरी जगह ढूँढता है। टेम्पोरेरी एपायंटमेंट्स

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

और एड हाक बेंसिस पर होने वाली नियुक्तियों से लोगों को नुकसान होता है, इस लिए उन्हें समाप्त किया जाये। लोगों को परमिनेंट जॉब दिया जाये और जो काम न कर सकें, उसको रिवर्ट कर दिया जाये।

शिक्षा के तरीके को इस तरह बदल दिया जाये कि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर): क्यों करते हैं?

प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह: मैं इस लिए विरोध करता हूँ कि जनसंघ का नारा था—उसने लेबल बदल कर अपना नाम भारतीय जनता पार्टी रख लिया है—कि हर खेत को पानी, हर हाथ को काम।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: वह अभी भी है।

डा. सत्यदेव सिंह: लेकिन जब इन लोगों को मौका मिला, जब वे शासन में आए, तो वे इस बात को भूल गए और राष्ट्रीय हित को ताक पर रख कर आपसी झगड़ों में उलझ गए, वे इस बात पर झगड़ा करने लगे कि प्रधान मंत्री कौन बनें, जिससे देश का भला नहीं हो सका। यह तो उनका प्रस्ताव मात्र है; वस्तुतः वे कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप ने कहा है कि काम के घंटे कम कर के दूसरे लोगों को मौका देना चाहिये। दूसरों को मौका तो मिलना चाहिए लेकिन जब तक कर्मचारी काम के घंटों के अनुसार निष्ठापूर्वक काम नहीं करते हैं, तब तक देश का भला नहीं हो सकेगा, देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। काम के घंटे कम करना राष्ट्र-हित के अनुकूल नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने अवकाश-ग्रहण की मांग को कम करने का सुझाव दिया है।

मैं इसको सही नहीं मानता हूँ। काम करने का अनुभव प्राप्त करने के बाद अचानक 55 वर्ष के बाद आप उसको हटा दें, मैं इसको अच्छा नहीं मानता हूँ। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, उसमें शारीरिक श्रम का स्थान नहीं है। हमारे बच्चे विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों, स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में पढ़ने जाते हैं, तां उन्हें शारीरिक श्रम का प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया जाता है, इस प्रकार वे निकम्मे हो जाते हैं और उनको केवल नौकरी पर ही आश्रित रहना पड़ता है। जहां पर देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर निर्भर करती है, वहां के नवयुवकों को विद्यालयों में शारीरिक श्रम करने की क्षमता न हो सके, तां उससे देश सुन्दर नहीं रहे सकेगा। इसलिए जहां एक तरफ लड़कों को स्कूलों और कालेजों में किताबी शिक्षा दी जाती है, दूसरी तरफ उन्हें यह भी प्रशिक्षण मिलना चाहिए, जिससे वह शारीरिक श्रम करने योग्य बन सके। योग्य बनकर अपने देश के, अपने राष्ट्र के अभ्युदय विकास के लिए कारगर योगदान दे सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I share the deep concern of the hon. Member, Shri Phool Chand Verma for the educated unemployment prevailing in the country, which has prompted him to move this Resolution.

I have also heard the speeches made by hon. Members, Shri Mool Chand Daga, and Shri Mukunda Mandal while moving their amendments on the resolution. I have noted the suggestions made by Shri Vyasji, Shri Sultanpuri, Shri Mollah, Shri Namgyal, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, yourself and Shri Parulekar, and then Shri Palaniappan, Shri Vridhi Chand Jain, Shri Satya Deo Singh, and others. I am very very grateful to the hon. Members for the suggestions they have made.

As regards their suggestions concerning reforming the educational system those will be sent to the concerned Ministry. I do not think that the educational system alone should be blamed for the alleged failure of the planning process in channelising the youth into productive avenues, as has been made out in the Resolution before the House, because the existing unemployment situation is also the result of a large number of other factors. Important among these are the rapid population growth and the inadequate pace of development over the years. The educational and training system has no doubt, an important role to play in preparing the youth for various developmental activities as has been emphasised by every member who has spoken on the Resolution. Government have recognised this fact and have therefore been taking a number of steps over the years for making the education system responsive to the needs of development.

I would like to refer to some of these steps here. A vast network of ITIs and an Apprenticeship Training Programme have been developed to train craftsmen and technicians for the industries. Entrepreneurship training programmes and the recent TRYSEM programme train educated youth in urban and rural areas for self-employment. Over and above these, a number of youth programmes like the scheme for Nehru Yuwak Kendras, the National Service Scheme etc., involve student and non-student youth in community and development activities. The process of re-orienting the education and training system to employment and making it relevant to life, is being continued in a more vigorous manner in the Sixth Plan. I would like to mention some of the important programmes included in the Plan for this purpose. Programmes for introducing work experience and for increasing the practical bias in secondary schools would be strengthened and vocationalisation of secondary education will be based on detailed surveys of work opportunities. The

Industrial Training Institutes would be revamped to make their training programme self-employment and production oriented. Post-graduate education and research would concentrate on areas relevant to national development objectives. Institutions of higher learning would be encouraged to involve themselves in development activities in the community.

The Sixth Plan also envisages concerted efforts to forge beneficial links among education, employment and economic development. The House would be glad to know that a Committee of Experts has already been set up by the Planning Commission to examine several aspects of the issues involved in detail. This Committee has already made a number of suggestions and is currently preparing guidelines for formulating specific programmes for the purpose. Steps will be taken during the Sixth Plan to implement these programmes.

The Sixth Plan also envisages the formulation of a National Youth Policy incorporating a strategy for involving youth in national development. I may add that a National Youth Board is already functioning under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education for advising the Government on youth programmes and policies. This Committee includes officials as well as non-officials, Members of Parliament and representatives of student unions etc. The Board is the highest apex body in the field of youth development.

The Resolution moved by the hon. Member states that there is a lack of direction in providing employment to the educated youth during the Sixth Plan. This is not correct since the Sixth Plan includes a large number of programmes which would generate substantial employment opportunities for the educated. The Plan proposes a new deal for the self-employed through a package of measures consisting of training, credit, marketing and general guidance to the public regarding facilities available. An important feature of the Sixth Plan is

[Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha]

the decentralised strategy, for manpower planning and employment generation, proposed to be adopted. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils proposed for all the districts would prepare employment strategies and plans relevant to each district and monitor their implementation.

Reference to questions like payment of unemployment allowance, reforming of the employment exchanges, etc. were made by hon. Members who spoke on the Resolution. Government's stand on the question of paying unemployment allowance to the unemployed has been clarified a number of times in this House and in the other House also. Government are not in favour of paying unemployment allowance in view of the large financial implications of the proposal. Government would rather utilise such resources for creating productive employment opportunities for the unemployed rather than use them for paying cash doles.

As for the employment exchanges, the recommendations of a Committee which recently examined the working of the employment exchanges are already receiving consideration of the Government. The Sixth Plan also envisages the restructuring of the employment exchanges in such a way that they may render a more effective service in guiding and assisting those seeking opportunities for self-employment.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I wanted to know whether the Government is interesting in giving unemployment allowance to the youth.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: To sum up, therefore, Government are already taking steps to reorient education and training to make it relevant to a gainful working life. The Sixth Plan has devoted a good deal of attention to employment generation, contrary to what the Resolution before the House states. An Expert Com-

mittee is already going into the linkages between education, employment and development and a National Youth Board also already exist for advising Government on youth development. In the circumstances, therefore, there is hardly any need to set up a National Youth Commission as proposed in the Resolution. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when you made a speech on this Resolution you said lot of things. It reminded me of the days when we were also working among youth, particularly among rural youth.

आपने, सभापति जी, थोड़ी देर पहले अपने भाषण में कहा था कि आप सैक्रेटरी थे, यूथ आन्दोलन के नेता थे आप ने सरदार भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, सुखदेव, राजगुरु, रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल की याद दिलाई। मैं कुछ कहना तो नहीं चाहती थी लेकिन वह एक जमाना था—

चमकता है शहीदों का लहू,

कुदरत के पदों पर।

शफक का हस्त क्या है,

शांखिये-रंगे हिना क्या है?

गुनहगारों में हूँ शामिल,

गुनाहों से नहीं वाकिफ।

सजा करे जानती हूँ मैं,

सूदा जाने खता क्या है।

नया बिस्मिल हूँ मैं वाकिफ नहीं,

रस्में शहादत से।

बता दे तूहि अँ कातिल

तड़पने की अदा क्या है।

उन्हें यह फिक्र है हरदम,

नयी तर्जों जफा क्या है?

हमें भी शक है देखें

सितम की इन्तिहा क्या है।”

आज हम निर्माण के बर से गुजर रहे हैं। वो जमाना था शाहादत का, उस समय मजा आता था, आज हम लेने-दने की बात करते हैं। आज देश के नौजवानों के अनशासन में बांधने के लिए सरकार अकेले कुछ नहीं कर सकती, आप सब लोगों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की समस्या के संबंध में जो मेरा प्रस्ताव था, उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए इस सदन के पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लेकर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए हैं और देश में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को समस्या पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भी जानकारी दी कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है, लेकिन कुछ बातों का अपने भाषण के दौरान उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने समस्या के समाधान के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिए थे, उनको ओर या तो उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया या वे सफाई के साथ टाल गईं। जैसा कि मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि काम के अधिकार को हमारे संविधान के अंदर मौलिक अधिकार का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। इसी प्रकार रोजगार कार्यालयों की बात उन्होंने की, मेरा इस बारे में संभाव था कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के द्वारा सरकार को जो बांका प्राप्त होते हैं, वे सही नहीं होते, क्योंकि रोजगार कार्यालय शहरों में हैं। गांवों के अंदर जो बेरोजगार हैं, किसानों के जो बेटे पढ़-लिख जाते हैं, वे अपना नाम दर्ज नहीं करवा पाते। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव था कि रोजगार कार्यालय ब्लाक-लेवल पर होने चाहिए, ताकि गांव के लोग अपना नाम वहां पर दर्ज करा सकें। इससे सरकार को भी लाभ होगा, क्योंकि उसे सही बांका प्राप्त हो सकेंगे, इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। इसी प्रकार विदेशों में रोजगार कार्यालय स्थापित करने के बारे में भी मैंने निवेदन किया था। आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि हमारे साउथ में कर्नाटक, कर्नाटक, मद्रास...

श्रीमती रामबलार तिल्ला: उसमें सुधार लाने के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी की बात कही है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आपने पहले भी इस बारे में बहुत सी कमेटीयां बनाई हैं, लेकिन उनकी रिपोर्टों का क्या हुआ है। मुझे याद है कि आज तक इस प्रकार की 5-7 कमेटीयां बनी हैं, लेकिन उनको रिपोर्टों का क्या हुआ, उनकी रिपोर्ट्स आपने कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखवा दी हैं। आप एक भी उदाहरण बता दीजिए कि उन रिपोर्ट्स पर कोई एक्शन लिया गया हो। आज इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या से प्रजातंत्र को खतरा है। अगर इसका समय रहते समाधान नहीं किया गया तो हमारा अस्तित्व खतरों में आ जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समस्या पर गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार किया जाए, लेकिन सामने के जो सदस्य बैठे हैं वे इस गंभीर समस्या पर भी अपने दिल के ऊपर उठकर नहीं बोले। इसका मुझे दुःख है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर आर एस एस को जबर्दस्ती घसीटने की कांशिश की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मोरवी में जब बाढ़ आई थी तो कांग्रेस के हमारे बंधु कहां थे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य: श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गई थीं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: कब गई थीं मुझे मालूम है। सड़ रही लाशों को किन्हीं ने उठा कर उनका अंतिम संस्कार किया था, उनकी सेवा की थी? आप इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हर जगह पर चाहे हैदराबाद का मामला हो या और जगह का है, आर एस एस को बीच में घसीटने की कांशिश करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। खुद कांच के मकानों पर बैठ कर दूसरों पर पत्थर फेंकना अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस तरह की हिंमत आपको नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा आप करते हैं तो इसके दुष्परिणाम भुगतने के लिए भी आपको तैयार रहना चाहिये।

जिस ढंग से उत्तर दिया गया है उससे मैं बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। बेरोजगारी की समस्या हमारे देश के लिए एक अभिशाप है। नवयुवक आज किमकर्तव्यविभूत हैं। सड़कों पर वे घूम रहे हैं। निराश हो कर वे असामाजिक गतिविधियों में संलग्न हो जाते हैं। पढ़ा लिखा व्यक्ति अगर असामाजिक तत्वों के साथ मिल कर काम करता है तो

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

वह प्लानिंग के साथ काम करता है। उस का उस और दिमाग ज्यादा लगता है। इस वास्तु में प्रार्थना की है कि बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाए। इसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा। आंवर टाइम का एक हजार करोड़ रुपये दिया जाता है। इसको रोका जाए। यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है। इसको मैं तहदिल से सराहना करता हूँ। 58 संघटा कर 55 वर्ष की अवकाश लेने की आयु के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया गया है इसके मैं पक्ष में नहीं हूँ और इसलिए नहीं हूँ कि आज किसी परिवार में अगर एक ही व्यक्ति कमाने वाला है और वह अपने परिवार की गाड़ी को खींच रहा है और उसका कोई लड़का मीट्रिक में, आई इंजीनियरिंग या डाक्टरी के आखिरी साल में पढ़ रहा है तो ऐसे समय में उस व्यक्ति को अगर रिटायर कर दिया जाए तो उसके बच्चों की शिक्षा बीच में ही रुक जाएगी। इस तरह से बेरोजगारों को हम रोजगार तो ज्यादा नहीं दे सकेंगे लेकिन बेरोजगारों की संख्या भी बढ़ने लग जाएगी। इस सुझाव को अगर मान लिया गया तो अस्सी हजार को रोजगार दे कर लाखों को बेरोजगार करके हम उनको सड़कों पर ला कर लड़ा कर देंगे। मैं बापू साहब पारुलेकर का बहुत ज्यादा सम्मान करता हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने यह जो सुझाव रखा है जब मैं इसको परिपक्व में देखता हूँ तो मुजबूर हो कर मुझे इसको अस्वीकार करने पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है।

कुछ कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के आधार पर देश के शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या को हल करने की कांशिक्ष की जा रही है। यह कार्यक्रम किस का है? अगर यह सरकारी है और पार्टी का नहीं है तो इस में विरोधियों को क्यों नहीं लिया गया है? मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वहाँ इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमेटीयां बना कर उन में केवल कांग्रेसियों को लिया गया है, किसी विरोधी को नहीं लिया गया है, संसद सदस्य, एम एल ए, जन पद अध्यक्ष और पंच आदि जो विरोधी दलों के हैं उन तक को नहीं लिया गया है।

श्रीमती राक बंसारी सिन्हा : क्या कमेटीयां में केवल लेने से काम चल सकता है? देश के विकास में सहयोग करें।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: समितियों का निर्माण क्यों करते हैं? अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी की यह कमेटी है और यह कार्यक्रम है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। लेकिन जब खर्चा इस कमेटी का सरकार बरदाश्त करती है तो उस में विरोधियों को भी रखना चाहिये। लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया है और इस कारण और भी समस्याएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं।

आपने हल्के ढंग से घुमा फिरा कर, गोल-मोल तरीके से उत्तर देने की कांशिक्ष की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विषय की गंभीरता को आप पहचानें। समस्या विकाल रूप धारण कर चुकी है। जिस प्रकार गुजरात में आन्दोलन चल रहा है, असम में चल रहे हैं, उनकी तह में आप जाएँ। इनके पीछे यही एक समस्या है, यही भावना निहित है। पूरे देश में यह आग फैल रही है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक ले। मोटे प्रस्ताव से आप सहमत नहीं इसका मुझे दूख नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को आप हल करें।

छठी योजना में इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आपने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। वह कमेटी क्या करेगी, किन बिन्दुओं पर विचार करेगी, इसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। उस के लिए कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है, यह भी बताने में आप समर्थ नहीं हैं।

मैं सांचता हूँ कमेटी 5 साल तक काम करेगी और जब दूसरी सरकार आयेगी तो उसकी रिपोर्ट कोल्ड स्टोरेज में बन्द हो जायेगी। इस प्रकार से इस समस्या को सुलभाने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है, इससे बेकारी की समस्या सुलभेगी नहीं।

आपने अभी कहा हम बेकारी का भत्ता नहीं देना चाहते। शायद आपको पता न हो कि संसार के 34 देशों में वहाँ के बेरोजगार लोगों की बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दिया

जाता है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 41 देश ऐसे हैं जो बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दे रहे हैं। और उसके पीछे एक ही भावना है कि युवा शक्ति का जो राष्ट्र के नवनिर्माण में योगदान होना चाहिए उससे वह विमुख न हो सके।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : हमारे यहां भी 8 राज्यों में दिया जा रहा है, और जिसका जिक्र मैंने कई बार इसी सदन में किया। बार-बार उसी बात का दोहराना अच्छा भी नहीं लगता।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : आपने जिक्र किया होगा। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर पटवा सरकार ने शपथ लेते ही इस बात की व्यवस्था की कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर रहने वाले प्रत्येक बेरोजगार को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 1977 के इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टों में तुम्हारे मैनीफेस्टों में लिखा था।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : आप सुनिये। सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस प्रस्ताव को जिस भावना से रखा था उसके पीछे कोई दलीय भावना मेरी नहीं थी। मैंने इस एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया था और दो ही पक्षों के सदस्यों ने इसको गम्भीरतापूर्वक लिया है। लेकिन जहां तक मंत्री महोदय का सवाल है उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, सरकार को नीति बताई है, मैं सांचता हूँ वह अपर्याप्त है। और मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है उसे राजनीति के प्रतिपक्ष में न देखते हुए, बल्कि जो यह गम्भीर समस्या है जिससे हमारा आर्थिक तंत्र तहस नहस हो गया है, हमारी योजनाएं फेल हो रही हैं बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के कारण जो लोग बेरोजगारी की पंक्ति में खड़े हो गये हैं, उसको सन्तुष्ट करने के लिए लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये आपको गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है इसको दलीय स्थिति में उपपर ले कर, पूरे सदन को विश्वास में ले कर इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना

चाहिए। यदि आप ऐसा करेगी तो देश के अन्दर जो करोड़ों नौजवान चप्पल फटकाते घूम रहे हैं उनको राहत मिलेगी और इस देश के अन्दर बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये एक नया रास्ता हमें दिखाई देगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।।'

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments. No. 1 is by Shri Mool Chand Daga and No. 4 is by Shri Mukunda Mandal.

Shri Mool Chand Daga is not present.

I put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mukunda Mandal, are you withdrawing your amendment No. 4?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: No, I am not withdrawing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Mukunda Mandal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Resolution moved by Shri Phool Chand Verma to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"In view of the fact that the present educational system does not equip and prepare the youth for meeting the challenges of life, the whole planning process has failed to channelise our youth power into productive channels, and there is lack of direction in providing employment to the educated youth during the Sixth Plan period; this House urges upon the Government to constitute a National Youth Commission immediately to examine and suggest,

बौर होने लगी, जो शहर थे, वह बढ़ने लगे, डाकघर बढ़ने लगे, टेलीफोनों की तादाद 10 गुना, 20 गुना और 100 गुना हो गई, मंडियां बढ़ने लगीं और बाकी देश की आबादी उस तरफ झुमने लगी। पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से बने इन शुरु हुआ, वहां पर रहने वाले सारे लोग शहरों की ओर दौड़ने लगे और धीरे-धीरे पर्वतीय सम्पदा का शोषण शुरू हो गया, कच्चा माल वहां से आने लगा। पर्वतों के लोग पहले भी मजदूरी करते थे आजादी के पहले भी करते थे, बाद में भी करने लगे।

पर्वतीय मान उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से आया और मैदानों में पहुंच गया, हिमाचल प्रदेश से आया, पंजाब के मैदानों में पहुंच गया, जम्मू-काश्मीर से आया नीचे पहुंच गया, अरुणाचल, मेघालय से आया बंगाल में पहुंच गया और इसी तरह आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से आया और बड़े-बड़े शहरों में पहुंच गया। वहां उस कच्चे माल का रूपान्तर होने लगा, फिनिश प्रो-डक्ट्स बन गये और दूगुनी, तीगुनी कीमतों पर वापिस जाने लगे। लकड़ी आई पर्वतों से और पर्वत से आई लकड़ी जब कसी बनकर पुनः वापिस जाने लगी तो उसकी कीमत 4 गुना, 5 गुना, 10 गुना और 20 गुना हो गई। उसको बनाने वाला—वही आदमी, जो वहां अपनी शिक्षा पूरी नहीं कर सका था—आ कर मैदान में बस गया और स्लमज में रहने लगा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का बड़ा भारी शोषण हुआ उसके मुकाबले में मैदानों की बहुत अधिक तरक्की हुई। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

जब भाखड़ा बांध बना, तो पंडित जी ने उसे हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति का नमूना करार दिया। लेकिन जो भाखड़ा बांध को प्लान करने वाले थे, बनाने वाले थे, वे उसके द्वारा पैदा की गई बिजली को पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में पहुंचाने के लिए तो तैयार थे, उसके पानी से राजस्थान को रेतौली भूमि को सींचने के लिए तो तैयार थे, लेकिन वे हिमाचल प्रदेश के गांवों को बिजली देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि खुद भाखड़ा गांव बिना

बिजली के रह गया। 1957 में मैंने गवर्नमेंट कालेज, लुधियाना की पत्रिका में एक लेख लिखा कि जिस भाखड़ा बांध से बिजली पैदा होती है और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों को रोशनी देती है, उस भाखड़ा के लोग अंधरे में लड़खड़ाते हैं।

भाखड़ा बांध की वजह से विलासपुर का शहर डूब गया, लोग उजड़ गए, फासले बढ़ गए और पुल डूब गए। इसकी वजह से वहां की आबादी को उठा कर हरियाणा में हिसार और राजस्थान के क्षेत्रों में बसाना पड़ा। उन लोगों की संस्कृति खत्म हो गई। यही नहीं, बसाने वालों ने यह ध्यान रखा कि उन लोगों को एक ही जगह न बसाया जाए, ताकि उनका कोई एम. एल. ए. या मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट न चुना जा सके।

मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन सब जगह यही तरीका अपनाया गया। पाँच डैम हो या भाखड़ा डैम, उनके विस्थापितों को जगह-जगह बिखर कर बसाया गया है और उनके लिए कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। अगर इसकी जिन्दा मिसाल देखनी हो, तो राजस्थान के उस एरिया में चले जाइये, जहां उन लोगों को बसाया गया है। कहा जाता है कि उन्हें बड़ा मुआवजा दिया गया है। लेकिन संस्कृति का मूल्य क्या है? लोगों को उनके घरों से उखाड़ कर दूसरी जगह बसा देने से ही काम नहीं चलता है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में, चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश में हों, जम्मू-काश्मीर में हों, हिमाचल प्रदेश या नार्थ-ईस्ट में हों, ऐसी रूकावट पैदा हो गई है।

जहां तक रेलवे लाइनों का सम्बन्ध है, 1956 में नंगल डैम से उना तक के लिए रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे हुआ। आज 1981 में उसकी 25वीं जयन्ती आ गई है—उसका रजत जयन्ती वर्ष आ गया है, लेकिन आज तक उस लाइन का निर्माण नहीं हो सका है। इसका कारण यह है कि योजना आयोग ने इस लाइन के लिए भी वही आधार रखा है, जो कि लुधियाना या किसी और बड़े शहर से रेलवे लाइन निकालने के लिए रखा जाता है। सरकार पहाड़ों से निकाल कर हमारी बड़ी सम्पदा को ले आई है, वह पानी को ले आई है, लेकिन जब कोई विकास-

[प्रो. नारायण चन्द पराशर]

योजना की बात होती है, तो उसके लिए सामान्य आधार लागू कर दिया जाता है, अर्थात् अगर किसी रेलवे लाइन से 10 परसेंट रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है, तो वह नहीं बनेगी, या किसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के लिए ये आयाम, डाइमेंशन्स, और रेक्वायरमेंट्स होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो वह नहीं बनेगा । सरकार ने यह तय किया हुआ है कि जिस गांव की आबादी तीन हजार है, वहां सरकारी खर्च पर टेलिफोन लगा दिया जायेगा । पहाड़ में तीन हजार की आबादी छः सात किलोमीटर के बीच में मिलेगी, लेकिन सरकार ने उसको मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है । फिर भी सरकार ने कहा कि हम वहां के रा मटीरियल्स के आधार पर वहीं पर कारखाने लगायेंगे । मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ । भाखड़ा के बाद नैला एक जगह है । वहां पर कर्मचन्द थापर एन्ड सन्स ने एक कागज का कारखाना लगाने की बात की । वे लाइसेंस ले कर पांच छः साल तक बैठे रहे और उसके बाद उन्होंने कारखाना लगाने से इन्कार कर दिया । मुझे अफसोस है कि जनता सरकार के शासन-काल में उन को बिना कोई सजा दिये यह इजाजत दी गई कि हालांकि उन्होंने छः साल तक और किसी को कारखाना नहीं लगाने दिया, लेकिन अगर वे नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं तो उनकी मर्जी है । उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ, नुकसान हुआ हिमाचल प्रदेश का । छः साल तक और कोई फर्म कारखाना नहीं लगा सकी । उसके बाद कोई लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुआ । इस तरह वहां कोई कारखाना नहीं लग सका है ।

मैं एक मिसाल और देना चाहता हूँ । बिजली हिमाचल प्रदेश या जम्मू-काश्मीर या उत्तर प्रदेश के दरियाओं से पैदा हुई, लेकिन उस बिजली को पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लोग इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते । जोगिन्दरनगर का पावर हाउस आज भी हिमाचल प्रदेश की छाती पर खड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उसका कब्जा पंजाब के हाथ में है, उसका प्रशासन और प्रबन्ध पंजाब के हाथ में है, और पंजाब के कर्मचारी वहां के लोगों के साथ मर्यादित ढंग से जो व्यवहार करते हैं, वह एक जिन्दा मिसाल है ।

यही नहीं, एक ऐसा न्याय था, जो लोगों ने सांचा और एक ऐसा अन्याय था, जो वास्तव में हानि गया । भाखड़ा बांध और पाँच डैम की भील बन गई ।

जब वहां पर उस भील के किनारे के खेतों को पानी देने की बात आई तो भाखड़ा और व्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों ने उन का चालान करना शुरू कर दिया और उन के ऊपर जुर्माना करना शुरू कर दिया कि डैम का पानी भाखड़ा के बड़े-बड़े डैमस में यहां पर रुका है इसलिए हिमाचल का इस पर कोई अधिकार नहीं है, हिमाचल वाले इस से कोई सिचाई नहीं कर सकते । इस की सिचाई तो बाहर जा कर होगी । मुझे खुशी है कि इस बात की कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस बात को महसूस किया और बाद में इस बात की इजाजत दी । लेकिन यह तो आजकल की, पिछले सान की बात है जब कि लोगों को वहां के पानी को उठा कर अपने खेतों को सींचने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई और उसकी इजाजत मिली । इस के पहले यह इजाजत नहीं थी क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक यूनियन टैरिटरी था । अरुणाचल प्रदेश जो एक यूनियन टैरिटरी है, मिजोरम और इसी तरह से जम्मू और काश्मीर या उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय इलाके हैं, लद्दाख है, ये पिप्त जा रहे हैं मैदानों की चक्की में । एक बड़ा भारी आर्थिक शोषण उन का हो रहा है । उस के लिए कुछ न कुछ हमें सांचना है ।

जब इस तरह की बातें होने लगीं तो हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोगों ने आवाज उठायी । मैं योजना मन्त्री जी का ध्यान 12 मार्च 1965 की एक घटना की ओर दिलाऊंगा । 12 मार्च 1965 को राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की एक पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समिति ने कुछ डॉफिनशन तय की कि कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र पर्वतीय हैं, उनके विकास को तेज किया जाय । अगर वह सारी रिपोर्ट पढ़ी जाय तो पता लगता है कि सारा हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और काश्मीर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और इस तरह के सारे क्षेत्र पर्वतीय क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिए गए । लेकिन पर्वतीय क्षेत्र घोषित

करने के बाद नीति नहीं बदली। वहाँ पर प्राजक्ट का रिजल्ट का एम्प्लोयमेंट दन की बात नहीं आई। इस तरह की बातें चलती रही। लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं हुआ। मगर एक कदम आगे बढ़ा। 12 मार्च 1965 पर्वतीय प्रदेशों के लिए एक संग मील है, एक ऐसा दिन है कि जिस दिन राष्ट्र ने अनुभव किया कि हमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ करना है और पर्वतीय क्षेत्र कौन-से हैं उन को डिफाइन किया।

लेकिन बाद में जैसा कि अक्सर होता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी पूरी तरह से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारों पर डाल दी कि इन की जिम्मेदारी उन पर है। मगर संविधान में माननीय मन्त्री जी को याद होगा एक लिस्ट ऐसी है जिस को सेंट्रल लिस्ट कहते हैं जिस में उन विभागों की सूची है जो कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से चलाए जाते हैं जिस में प्रदेशीय सरकार का न तो प्रबन्ध में, न प्रशासन में और न आयोजन में कोई अधिकार है। उस के बारे में बिलकूल सान हो गए और अभी हाल ही में हमारे एक मिश्र गिरिधर गोमैंगो जो उड़ीसा के हैं, उन्होंने एक प्रश्न किया, प्रश्न संख्या 4941 दिनांक 25 मार्च 1981, यानी दो तीन दिन पहले, उन्होंने यह पूछा—

Districts and areas declared as hill areas in the country State-wise.

तो उस में वह जो 12 मार्च वाली सूची है उस की हत्या हो गई। उस में से बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र निकल गए जो सच्चे सान में पर्वतीय हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश का नाम उस में नहीं है, जम्मू काश्मीर का नाम उस में नहीं है, अरुणाचल, मिजोरम, मंगालय का नाम उस में नहीं है। क्या वह इसलिए निकल गए कि वह अपने पूरे रूप में प्रान्त हैं? तो क्या यह उन का कसूर है कि स्टेट-हुड उन को मिल गई और वह स्टेट बन गए नहीं, आप देखें जवाब में यह कहा है—

The Hill Areas Development Programme is operative in 1974-75 in the following areas.

अब बात तो पृछी गई कि कौन सी हिल एरियाज आप ने रेकग्नाइज की हैं एंज हिल एरियाज, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन को वह परिभाषा जिस के आधार पर इन सारे क्षेत्रों

को पर्वतीय घोषित किया गया वह देने चाहिए था, उस के बजाय दे दिया जो छोट-छोट पाकेट्स हैं, जहाँ पर पूरी स्टेट्स हिल स्टेट्स नहीं हैं बल्कि बड़े प्रदेशों के कुछ हिस्से जो हिली रीजन्स हैं उनकी संख्या दे दी गई। तो यह तो शायद गलती हो सकती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को करेक्शन भी होगी, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हिली एरिया डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम और प्लान में जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र की राशि रखते हैं वह क्यों प्रदेश सरकार के स्तर पर रखते हैं? क्यों नहीं यह रखते कि रेलवे विभाग में इतना रूपा कट्टी के हिली एरियाज के ऊपर लगेंगे।

डा. परभार ने एक बार स्टडी की और हमने एक बड़ी भारी कान्फ्रेंस यहाँ की थी, प्रधान मन्त्री ने उस का उद्घाटन किया था, अप्रैल 1975 की बात है, उस में एक किताब छपी थी जिसमें डा. परभार ने यह सिद्ध किया था कि मारे देश की पन्द्रह प्रतिशत आबादी और इससे भी अधिक एरिया हिली एरिया है, पर्वतीय लोग वहाँ रहते हैं, तो उस के लिए कुछ तो फर्ज होना चाहिए। मैं जरा माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह पूछ लूँ, इस का जवाब देने से पहले वह हर एक मंत्रालय से पूछें कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कितना-कितना खर्च पिछले तीस सालों में किया है? मैंने एक मिसाल दी कि हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि जरा बाड-गंज रेलवे लाइन कालका से परमाणु तक पहुँचा दीजिए क्योंकि स्टेट टैक्स से हमें मुक्ति मिल जाए, कालका हीरियाणा में है और परमाणु हिमाचल में है लेकिन पिछले तीस सालों में डेढ़-दो किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन भी नहीं बनी। नंगल-तलवाड़ा की लाइन कैरों साहब के वक्त से चल रही है उसका शिलान्यास भी ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने दिसम्बर 1974 में कर दिया। उन्होंने बड़ी दूर की सोची कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ होना चाहिए। वे गए और वहाँ उन्होंने कहा इस आधार को हम तोड़ देंगे। लेकिन ललित नारायण मिश्र जी चले गए और उनके साथ ही आधार तोड़ने की बात भी नहीं रही। अब वह बात मन्त्री जी के हाथ में है। इसी तरह से पैंटा से जगाधरी लाइन की बात थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

श्री. नीरायण चन्ध पाराशर : मेरा कहना यह है कि आधार नहीं बदला। डिमाण्ड्स आती रही, चाहे अरुणाचल प्रदेश से, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश से और चाहे कश्मीर से। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जम्मू त जलूर रेलवे लाइन बन गई लेकिन वह स्ट्रैटेजिक थी, पाकिस्तान से लाडार्ह लड़नी थी इसलिए बन गई लेकिन बाकी डिमाण्ड्स वैसे ही रह गईं। तो अब हम क्या करें ?

पर्वतीय प्रदेशों के पास दरियाओं का पानी है। डा. परमार ने उसका फ्लोइंग गॉल्ड, बहुता हुआ सोना कहा था लेकिन उसको चुरा ले गए मैदानों वाले। उस पानी से बिजली निकली लेकिन उस पर भी अधिकार कर लिया मैदान वालों ने। इसमें क्या हुआ कि जब बिजली की लाइन्स आईं तो टेलीफोन्स की लाइन्स तोड़ दी गईं क्योंकि उससे उनमें एलेक्ट्रिक मैग्नेटिज्म आ जाती है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि उससे सारे बिलासपुर जिले की दूर-संचार व्यवस्था नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो गई क्योंकि पंजाब बिजली बोर्ड बड़ी हाई पावर की ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स ले गया जिससे हमारे सारे टेलीफोन्स बंद हो गए। अब वहां बिलासपुर के गांवों से टेलीफोन पर बात करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि गांवों में टेलीफोन लगाना असम्भव है। इस तरह से प्रगति हुई एक तरफ और प्रगति का उलटा दिनांक हुआ दूसरी तरफ। इस समस्या पर किसी ने भी ध्यान नहीं दिया।

अब तीसरी योजना के बजाए हम छोटी योजना में आ गए हैं। 12 मार्च, 1965 की बात जो मैंने कही वह तीसरी योजना की बात है। इस बीच में तीन योजनाएँ चली गईं, देश में कितना ही रुपया डेवलपमेंट प्लान्स पर खर्च हो गया लेकिन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की तरफ उस रूप में कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जिस रूप में वहां का आदमी उस धरती को देखता है या वहां की पीड़ा को समझता है। केवल बाहर से सरकारी फाइलों से कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ डा. के. एन. राव 22 अक्टूबर 1974 को भाखड़ा गए थे। यह इस देश का एक ऐसा दिवस है जिस दिन भाखड़ा

राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया गया था। मैंने वहां डा. राव से कहा कि आप बड़े अफसरों के साथ बैठकर नंगल में चाय पियेंगे और वही प्लान्स बन जायेंगे, आप जरा भाखड़ा गांव में भी चलें। उन्होंने कहा बिल्कुल ठीक है, हमारी मीटिंग भाखड़ा गांव में होगी। हमारे आफिसर्स आए, चाफ मिनिस्टर आए, हमारे राजस्व मंत्री आए, और वहां दरिया सातलुज के किनारे गोविन्दसागर के पास राव साहब की आंखों में आंसू बहने लगे कि मैं क्या देख रहा हूँ, जिस भाखड़ा से सारे देश को बिजली गई है उस भाखड़ा गांव में बिजली नहीं है? जिसभाखड़ा से लोगों की प्यास बुझी है, खेती का पानी मिला है उस भाखड़ा ग्राम पंचायत एरिया में पीने का पानी नहीं है? उन्होंने 6 लाख रुपये सँवशन किया और कहा कि सारे पुल जो डूब गए हैं भाखड़ा बांध बनने से वह सारे बनाए जायेंगे। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि पर्वतों की किस्मत ऐसी है कि जब कभी उसको कोई दोस्त मिलता है तब पता नहीं उसको कोई ऐसी बात हो जाती है जैसे राव साहब ने आकर इस्तीफा दे दिया और मिनिस्ट्री ने कह दिया कि हमारे पास इसका कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। इसी तरह से एल. एन. मिश्र जी ने कहा था कि रेलवे लाइन को शुरू करो परन्तु उस के बाद उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। उसके बाद जनता सरकार ने रिकार्ड खत्म कर दिया। अब हमें देखना यह है कि यह जो पीड़ा है उसको समझने का तरीका क्या है। तरीका यही है कि वहां पर अधिक खर्चा किया जाए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दाँसा): पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के साथ हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है लेकिन अब किसी मिनिस्टर को वहां आप मत ले जाना।

श्री. नीरायण चन्ध पाराशर : जिन्होंने वहां पर काम किया है उनका तो प्रमोशन भी हो गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which Minister is he inviting now?

श्री. नीरायण चन्ध पाराशर : वहाँ पर मिनिस्टर के जाने या न जाने का आशय नहीं

है, आसय यह है कि आप इस बाधर को बदलिए। जो काइटीरिया है उसको बदलिए जिससे वहां का काम बने। यह भी देखने की बात है कि लोक लेखा सीमिति (पांचवीं लोक सभा) में नयी रेलवे लाइनों पर एक रिपोर्ट बनाई। उस सिलसिले में यह पूछा गया था कि हर राज्य में कितनी रेलवे लाइन बनाई गई, पिछले तीस वर्ष में कितना-कितना रेल मार्ग एक राज्य में बना तो उसमें जितना पर्वतीय क्षेत्र था, जम्मू-काश्मीर तक उन सभी में जीरो दिहाया गया था। पिछले तीस वर्षों में किसी क्षेत्र में कोई रेलवे लाइन कभी नहीं बनी।

जब प्रोजेक्ट बनते हैं तो उन का पानी बाहर ले जाएं, बिजली पैदा हो तो उस गांव को न मिले। जो इण्डस्ट्री वहां लगने को हो, वह लग न सके, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करते हैं तो वह बन न सके, तो ऐसी स्थिति में हिमाचल प्रदेश का क्या होगा? सारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिजली पैदा करने की इतनी क्षमता है कि वह सारे उत्तर भारत को बिजली सप्लाई कर सकता है। सारे भारत की बिजली पैदा करने की 30 प्रतिशत क्षमता हिमाचल में है, लेकिन पैसा नहीं है। हमारे लिए यह शर्त लगाई जाती है कि हरियाणा बनायेगा, पंजाब बनायेगा, थियम-डैम बनायेंगे, सब कुछ बनेगा लेकिन उस में हिमाचल को इतना भाग भी देने को तैयार नहीं है जिस से कि सारे हिमाचल को लाभ हो सके।

आप ने वर्ल्ड बैंक के साथ बहुत सारी योजनाएँ ली हैं। मैंने भी वर्ल्ड बैंक के दफतर वाशिंगटन में जा कर देखा है—वहां हिमाचल के लिए कोई भी योजना वर्ल्ड बैंक नहीं बना सका। हेन्दुस्तान के किसी भी पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक ने कानि सी योजना ब्नाई है यह भी मुझे मालूम नहीं है। डिडिरीकॉंग-वाटर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए आप एक करांड रुपया पंजाब को दे सकते हैं, कृपा कर हिमाचल के लिए भी इसी तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए।

इसी तरह से आप ने 6 रेलवे लाइनों उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए घोषित की है। यह खुशी की बात है लेकिन घोषित करने या स्वीकार करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, सबाल

निर्माण का है, काम करने का सवाल है। आज एक पहाड़ी नॉजवान जब यह समझता है कि उसके साथ यह अन्याय हुआ है—उस की जमीन पानी में डूब गई क्योंकि वहां जिसका खोपे गिल्ल गिर एददछ टट्टागी छट पर डेम बन गया, जो जंगल था उसको काट लिया गया, वहां पर इण्डस्ट्रीज बन गई और जो खनिज पदार्थ था उसका दोहन हो गया, एक्सप्लायटेशन होगया, एक्सट्रैक्शन हो गया जो पहाड़ी नॉजवान पहले सेना में आसानी से भरती हो जाता था, अब आपने राष्ट्रीय सेना घोषित करके सारे प्रान्तों की आबादी के हिसाब से वोट दिया और यह फोल्ड भी उस से छीन लिया। कहीं पर आपने राष्ट्रीय आधार बना दिया, कहीं आप ने आबादी को आधार मान लिया, लेकिन जिस आधार पर पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मीजोराम, नागालैंड और आसाम तथा जम्मू-काश्मीर को फायदा होता था—मंहेरबानी करके उम तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए।

आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को देखिए—सारे हिमाचल में एक भी इन्जीनियरिंग कालिज नहीं है। जहां तक वाकेशन गाइडेंस की बात है—वह भी नहीं है। इरिगेशन स्कीम का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है—आप को मालूम ही है कि पानी बाहर ले जायेंगे लेकिन हिमाचल में नहीं ले जायेंगे। अब उस तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेय जल योजनाओं या इरिगेशन की योजनाओं में उनमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का भी हिस्सा होना चाहिए जो उनके लिए फायदे मन्द हों। मैंने इसी सन्दर्भ में एक बिल पांचवीं लोक सभा में 15 नवम्बर, 1975 को पेश किया था जिस में संविधान की धारा 366 के संशोधन का सुझाव दिया था। आप इस को अमेण्ड कीजिए और उसमें एक नया उप-भाग (एफ) लगाइयें। हिली एरियाज के लिए जो प्लानिंग कमिशन की परिभाषा है, वह मैंने खुद नहीं बनाई है 12 मार्च, 1965 वाली, उसके अनुसार हर विभाग में हिली एरियाज की उन्नति के लिए अलग से रूचि निर्धारित कीजिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रिय सरकार अपनी इस पालिसी को देखे कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जो छोटी-छोटी सरकारें हैं क्या वे इतनी सक्षम

[प्रो. नारायण चन्द पराशर]

है कि सारे मामलों में स्वयं आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएंगी? मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं हो सकती है। इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्वतीय प्रदेशों के विकास का दायित्व अपने हाथ में ले। इतने सालों से उन के साथ जो अन्याय होता रहा है उस को देख कर सुचारू रूप से उन की उन्नति के दो ही उपाय हो सकते हैं—एक तो संविधान में संशोधन कीजिए और जब इंग्लैंड में स्काटलैंड के लिए विशेष प्रावधान हो सकता है, फ्रांस, स्पेन और इटली में हो सकता है तो क्या वजह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए नहीं हो सकता है। आप को यह काम अवश्य करना चाहिए जिस से वहाँ के लोगों का शोषण बन्द हो सके। दूसरे—यह कि संसदीय समिति बनाई जाय जो कि सभी दलों पर आधारित हो—चाहे उस को सरकार बनाये या माननीय अध्यक्ष जी बनाये—वह जा कर देखे कि वे कौन से कारण हैं जिन कारणों से पर्वतीय प्रदेश पिछड़े हुए हैं और मैदान आगे बढ़ गये हैं। लुधियाना और बड़े नगर तो आगे बढ़ गए हैं लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के गांव पानी में डूब गए या उजड़ गए। इस लिए मेरा माननीय सदन से यह अनुरोध है कि अब वह समय आ गया है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। जब कुर्बानी देने की बात थी तो अकेले हिमाचल प्रदेश के 1049 जवानों ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को रक्षा के लिये अपना खून और जानें दी। हिन्दुस्तान का पहला परमवीर चक्र विजेता—मंजर सोमनाथ शर्मा, जिस ने जम्मू काश्मीर को बचाने के लिए 3 सितम्बर, 1947 को हवाई अड्डे पर लगातार 6 घण्टे गोलियाँ खाईं—वह हिमाचल का रहने वाला था, कुरबानी की बात है, वीरता की बात है तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र सब से आगे है। जब डैम बनाये जाते हैं तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की छाती पर बनते हैं, जिस से कि लोग उजड़ते हैं और उनके बच्चे रोते हैं। सारे संघर्ष में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हमेशा आप के साथ आगे रहे—चाहे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की बात हो या कोई दूसरी कुर्बानी की बात हो, सभी दिशाओं में उन्होंने कदम से कदम मिला कर आप का साथ दिया है। इस लिए कोई गजह नहीं

है कि उनके आर्थिक विकास की तरफ से आँखें मूंद ली जाएं और वही आधार फिक्स कर दिये जाएं जो दूसरे बड़े शहरों या कर्मीशियल जगहों के लिए किए जाते हैं।

मेरा सदन से अनुरोध है—इस वर्ष सारी दुनियां में डिङ्किंग वाटर डिक्ड लांच कर रहे हैं—यू.एन.ओ. ने इस काम को शुरू कर दिया है और यहाँ पर भी हम सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं, हमारी 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना भी सुचारू रूप से चलने वाली है, तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की तरफ भी थोड़ा ध्यान दे दे—उसके अन्दर व्याप्त निराशा को आशा में बदल दें, उनके अन्दर फले अन्धकार को ज्योति में बदल दें, उन के लड़खड़ाते कदमों को सम्भाल लें जिस से वे भी महसूस कर सकें कि वे भी हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं। उन को यह विश्वास हो सके कि जिस तिरंगे के लिए उन्होंने जान दी थी, उस के लहराने वाले केन्द्र में बैठे हैं और वे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की गारन्टी दे रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं संसदीय समिति के गठन हेतु इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के समक्ष रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“This House urges upon the Government to set up a Parliamentary Committee to look into the extremely slow pace of industrial development and lack of adequate infrastructure, like railway lines roads, water-ways, air-ways, bridges and other amenities ties like postal services, telecommunication, drinking water, banking and health services, institutions for technical and vocational education and the promotion of tourism, hydel-generation, forestry, agriculture including horticulture, irrigation, mass communication system in the hilly regions of the country, resulting in their extreme backwardness and to suggest ways and means to ensure their rapid economic development so as to bring them at par with the developed regions of the country within a period of five years”

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

(i) after "industrial development" insert—"creation of employment opportunities, utilisation of forest resources in a planned manner, recognising and encouraging their mother tongues as medium of instruction for the advancement in the field of education".

(ii) after "Economic development" insert—"and remove their prevailing economic, social and cultural exploitation" (2).

श्री गिरधारी लाल डांगरा (जम्मू) : साहब-सदर, पराशर साहब ने जो रोज़ाल्यूशन पेश किया है—मैं उसको ताईद के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं हैं वे हमारी डे-टू-डे वर्किंग के साथ, प्लानिंग के साथ, सेंट्रल डिपार्टमेंट के साथ ताल्लुक रखती हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बिनयादी बात की तरफ़ माननीय प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, हिली एरियाज हैं, वे आज कल हमारी सीमा भी हैं। एक जमाना था जब कहा जाता था कि हिमालय हमारा सन्तरी है, वह हमारी हिफाजत करता है, लेकिन आज वह बात नहीं रही। आज आप देखें—नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स से लेकर गुजरात तक—हमारी सीमा के इर्द-गिर्द चाइना, पाकिस्तान और अब उनके साथ अमरीका भी—चूँकि उनके जो नये राष्ट्र-पति रोगन साहब आये हैं उन्होंने साफ़ जाहिर कर दिया है कि वे भी उनके साथ हैं—इनका एक संगठन बन गया है और इन्होंने हम को एक घेरे में डाल रखा है। यहाँ एक दास्त ने फरमाया था कि हमारे जो पड़ोसी हैं वे हम से डरते हैं, जब कि सच्चाई यह है कि इन सब ने मिल कर हम को घेरा हुआ है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि उन्होंने यह बात कैसे कह दी, शायद वे अपने पापों से डरते होंगे गुनाहों से डरते होंगे। चीन आज पाकिस्तान में हवाई अड्डे बना रहा है, समुद्री अड्डे बना रहा है, अमरीका हथियारों से पाकिस्तान की मदद करने जा रहा है—ऐसी हालत में हम उस प्रेशर को फेंक करने के लिए, अपनी

सीमाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। इन पहाड़ी एरियाज को नेग्लेक्ट कर के आप मुल्क को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते। आज कल हमारे इर्द-गिर्द जो गठ-बन्धन हो रहा है, जो तरह-तरह की बातें सामने आ रही हैं—हमें उन पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से साचना होगा।

मैंने एक दिन यहाँ पर कहा था और आज भी प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप इस मुल्क को सेल्फ-रिलाएंट बनाना चाहते हैं, इस मुल्क के डिफेंस को सेल्फ-रिलाएंट बनाना चाहते हैं, इस मुल्क की इकानामी को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें इन एरियाज में रेलवेज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। मेरा इस सिलसिले में एक जाती तज़ुर्बा है—आप जानते हैं जब जम्मू तक रेलवे लाइन नहीं तो पठानकोट से माल जाता था—फॉज का माल जाता था, सिविल का माल जाता था, सवारियां जाती थीं—इन सब पर जो खर्चा होता था, जो व्हीकल्स की वीअर-टीअर होती थी, जो पेट्रोल खर्च होता था, उस के मुकाबले आज यह खर्च—बहुत कम है। इस तरह से हमको जो बचत हुई है उस को हम रेलवे को ज्यादा एक्सपेंड करने पर लगा दें तो इस से मुल्क की इकानामी पर असर पड़ेगा, खर्च में बचत होगी और सब से बड़ी बात यह होगी कि पेट्रोल पर जो हमारी डिपेंडेंस है, वह कम होगी, उस पर खर्च होने वाला पैसा बचेगा। मैं एक बात यहाँ पर और कह दूँ कि अब जो तेल मिलेगा वह हिमालय से मिलेगा, दूसरी किसी जगह से नहीं मिलेगा, इस पर हकू-मत ज्यादा तवज्जह नहीं दे रही है। आप अपने स्ट्रॉटिस्ट्स निकाल कर देख लीजिये इस सिलसिले में आप जो खर्च कर रहे हैं वह मैदानी इलाकों पर ही खर्च कर रहे हैं—नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं बन रहा है। वहाँ पर जो एग्रीकल्चर या फाररेस्ट प्रॉड्यूस होती है उस का सही पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है इस लिये कि उनको वहाँ से लाने के जराय नहीं है और जो माल लोग वहाँ ले जाते हैं उसकी कस्ट बहुत ज्यादा आती है। पहाड़ी लोगों की समस्याएँ हल करने में किसी को भी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। आज स्वतंत्र

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डांगरा]

भारत तरक्की कर रहा है, अगर वहाँ के लोगों से पूछें तो वे कहेंगे कि पहले ज्यादा सुखी थे, आज हम दुखी हैं। अगर हम पहाड़ी एरियाज की तरक्की की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देंगे, तब तक हमारे देश की संपूर्ण उन्नति नहीं हो सकती, हमारे ऊपर उस एरिया को नैग्लैक्ट करने का चार्ज लगाया जा सकता है। एक समय था, पीडित जी के जमाने में, शास्त्री जी के जमाने में, इंदिरा जी के जमाने में, जब इस ओर तवज्जह दी जाती थी, मैं समझता था कि आज भी इस ओर तवज्जह दी जाएगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। कमजोर वर्ग वहाँ पर ज्यादा रहता है, लेकिन वही आज नैग्लैक्ट कर दिया गया है। अभी एक वक्ता ने भी कहा और मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहाँ के जंगलों को नहीं बचाया गया तो आप मैदान को भी वहाँ बचा सकते हैं। आप जो वहाँ की उन्नति के लिए खर्च नहीं करते, उससे चाँगुना आप एंटी एराॅजियन एक्टिविटीज पर खर्च कर देते हैं, पराशर जी ने कहा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ल्ड-बैंक का कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं आया है। पिछले दिनों राम लाल जी मिले, उन्होंने बताया कि यहां प्रावधान है, लेकिन एंटी एराॅजियन एक्टिविटीज के लिए। वर्ल्ड बैंक के पैसा का उपयोग क्रिएटिव एक्टिविटीज के लिए होना चाहिए मगर कटाओ की राक पर विश्व बैंक का रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि हम बहूँगे ही साथ-साथ नीचे के इलाके भी बह जाएंगे। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, इस ओर स्टडी करने की आवश्यकता है, तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है कि वहाँ पर क्या एक्टिविटीज हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता था। 1947 से लेकर अभी तक तीन जंग मैन देखा है, चीन की जंग में तो मैं नहीं गया, लेकिन 1947, 1965 और 1971 की जंगों के अंदर मैं फाँजों के साथ-साथ गया हूँ, मैंने वहाँ जाकर देखा और इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि जब तक बाडर पर सिविल पापुलेशन नहीं रहेगी, तब तक वहाँ हमारी सेनाएं पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकती हैं। और सिविल पापुलेशन वहाँ पर तब तक नहीं रहेगी,

जब तक उसे अपनी धरती से प्यार नहीं होगा, उसके अंदर वह भावना नहीं जागेगी कि यह उसका घर है, उसकी सुरक्षा उसे करनी है, तब तक आभी वहाँ पर डिफेंड नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए हमको वे हालत पैदा करने हैं ताकि उनको अपने घर से माह्वेत हो। आज महंगाई इस दरदर है कि वे लोग वहाँ पर अपना जीवन-यापन ठीक तरह से नहीं कर पाते, फिर लड़ाई के दिनों में तो उनके पास वहाँ से भागने के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं होता। हमारे जितने भी योजनाएँ बचाने वाले हैं, एक भी उधर का नहीं है। यदि एक भी उधर का होता तो जरूर उस क्षेत्र को उन्नति के द्वारों में साँचता। पूरे भारत के लिए कोई नहीं साँचता। और भी कई इलाके हैं, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सिर्फ यह इलाका नैग्लैक्ट है। जब तक आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक आप इस देश को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकते। बाडर के जो लोग हैं उनको जिंदगी जब तक काबिले फुल नहीं बना दी जाती, तब तक आप वहाँ पर डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते। अगर आप इस ओर तवज्जह देंगे तो डिफेंस पर आपका एक्सपेंडीचर कम होगा और उस बचत को आप अन्य विकास कार्यों में लगा सकते हैं। मैंने पहले भी कई बार कहा है कि पहाड़ पर रहने वाले जो सदस्य हैं, आप उनको बलाइए, उनके साथ बात कीजिए, उनसे सभाव लीजिए, जो सभाव अच्छे हैं उन्हें अमला में लाइए जो अच्छे नहीं हैं, उन्हें छोड़ दीजिए। इसके अलावा शहरों में रहने वाले प्रोपोसिन्स जो वर्षों तक शहरों में रहे, वे उस क्षेत्र के लिए योजना नहीं बना सकते। इस तरह की कुछ बातें मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता था। उस क्षेत्र की उन्नति न होने के बावजूद हमारी योजनाओं पर जो व्यय बढ़ रहा है पहाड़ी लोग उसके बोझ में दबे जा रहे हैं। उस व्यय को आप कम कर सकते हैं। बाडर के लोगों पर खर्च कर उनके मन में अपने घर के प्रति प्रेम पैदा करें, हर कामत पर हमें वहाँ पर उन्नति करनी है, ऐसा करके ही हम देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं वरना नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur). Sir, it is a very important Resolution which has been moved by

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar and that is why I support this Resolution. While supporting this Resolution, I want to draw the attention of the House to the present prevailing conditions of the tribal people. There are about 41 million tribal people in our country who work out to about 7.5 per cent of the total population of India. There are about 427 tribal communities and a very few of them are numerically stronger communities. Sir, about 70 per cent of the population of India are illiterate. But in the case of tribal people, more than 90 per cent of them are illiterates. This is the present position. Sir, our planners have categorised the tribal people into two groups. They are scattered all over the country with concentration in some zones. The first group of the people are those who are co-extensive with the boundaries of the State or the Union Territory and the second group of the people are those who form part of a State. These are two groups of tribal people who get the so-called benefits from the Centre and the States. For the first group of the tribal people the Central Government would take initiative in the matter of giving financial assistance and also would look after their welfare and for the second group of people the State Governments with the assistance of the Central Government would look after their welfare. This is the thinking of the planners. Practically the whole lot is remaining in the same darkness.

Even after 33 years of independence of our country, they are living in abject poverty. They are mostly illiterate, they have no shelter to live in. Most of them live in the remotest and the hilly and forest areas where a very poor development has taken place. Our planners were thinking about our tribal people and that was the reason why in the Second Five Year Plan they had included 43 experimental special multi-purpose Tribal Blocks. These were included for development in the Plan. But when the question of implementation came, nothing appreciable was done. I would request the Government to do something real for these poor people.

There is no use of working out a big proposal for these areas if it is not sincerely implemented.

Now, in the Third Five Year Plan, there was an approach through Tribal Development Blocks. These words remained in the Plan documents. Again in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was proposed to cover 43 per cent of Tribal population under 504 Tribal Development Blocks. The number of the development of blocks in the Tribal areas were increased Plan after Plan. But nothing has been done in real terms. I do not know whether these blocks are blocking the development of these areas. I do not know whether the Government would say that these blocks are created to block the developmental programmes in those areas. Again in the Fifth Five Year Plan, they brought in a concept of Sub Plan for Tribal Development with adequate funds from the Centre and the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mandal, are you referring to the hill area?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Yes, Sir. The tribal people are mostly living in the hill areas. That is why when I talk of the tribal people, it naturally refers to the people in the hilly region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the people in the hilly region are not tribals.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: But mostly the tribal people are living in the hilly regions. Until and unless the hilly regions are developed, you cannot say that our country would prosper. Further, there is a constitutional responsibility on the Government to look after their development. The Constitution provides various safeguards for the protection and promotion of the interests of the scheduled tribes. Provisions contained in Articles 244(1), 244(2), 339, 275(1), 330, 332, 334, 164(1), 338, 335, 46 and the Fifth and the Sixth Schedules to the Constitution may be mentioned in this regard. The Union Government's responsibility in relation to the development of the scheduled tribes and

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

the scheduled areas extends not only to the provision of funds for their development....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please look to the text of the resolution; it relates to the development of hilly regions only.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I am coming to that. You cannot develop the areas without looking to the development of the people. How can you develop a region without the development of the people. I am talking of the people. How can you ignore the conditions of people, economic and otherwise, and talk of development? As I was saying, the Union Government's responsibility in relation to the development of the scheduled tribes and the scheduled areas extends not only to the provision of funds for their development but also to evolving policies and programmes in consultation with State Governments for their development and protection from exploitation. That is my question. We may have a number of plans and programmes for the development of the hilly regions, but these will not be effective until and unless the exploitation of those people is stopped in the first instance.

It is very important that we should first understand the problems of the tribal people in the hilly regions. They are faced with acute problems like unemployment etc. Some time back, I heard the hon. Minister saying here that we should all work hard, the young generation should be disciplined and all that to ensure the progress of our nation. But the fact is that the young people are denied work; they are getting no work. In the hilly areas specially, the young people are unemployed. How can we expect the development of hilly regions when we do not look to these problems? For this the Government should come forward with concrete plans and programmes, not only go on with plans of big talks.

Further, the languages of the tribal people should be recognised. Until and unless you recognise their languages, you cannot develop them. Their languages should be recognised and their literature developed. That is very important.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, the landlords are exploiting them. They are not giving them remuneration. Agricultural workers are denied of their minimum wages. Village money lenders are exploiting them by lending money. Until and unless the rural exploitations are stopped, until and unless the nationalised banks come forward to help these people, until and unless the traditional village money-lending for exploitation is stopped, you cannot think of the development of the tribal areas. If the landlords, moneylenders, contractors, officials and the politicians continue to exploit them, there will be discontent and unrest among these people and they will play into the hands of the extremists.

I should also refer to Tripura. The Tripura Government has taken proper steps for the development of the tribal people and the West Bengal Government has also taken similar steps within their limited resources. But the Central Government has sufficient resources. It should come forward with concrete proposals and give financial assistance for the development of these tribal areas.

18.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962
AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, the
Government has decided to enhance
import duty on Aluminium ingots.

and wire rods from twelve and a half per cent to 51.2 per cent *ad valorem*. and Central Excise Duty on Aluminium wire rods manufactured from ingots or billets from Rs. 134 per tonne to Rs. 233 per tonne. Five notifications to this effect are being issued under Section 25(1) of the Customs Act 1962, sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Central Excise Rules 1944 in today's Gazette Extraordinary.

I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each of Notification number 74-Customs to 77-customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enhancement of import duty on Aluminium ingots and wire rods from 12½ per cent to

51.2 per cent *ad valorem*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of Notification number 81 CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enhancement of Central Excise duty on Aluminium wire rods manufactured from ingots or billets from Rs. 134/- per tonne to Rs. 233/- per tonne, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

(Placed in Library. See No LT-2224/81).

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 30, 1981/Chaitra 9, 1903 (Saka).