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**Friday, July 4, 1980**

**Asadha 13, 1902 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. V contains Nos. 11 - 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, July 4, 1980/Asadha 13, 1902  
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Proposal to Print Prices on all Types of Cloth

\*385. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose  
to have the prices on all types of  
cloth as fixed by Government printed  
by mills on the cloth to check the  
price rise of cloth; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

#### Statement

Government does not fix prices in  
respect of all varieties of cloth. In  
respect of controlled cloth only, con-  
sumer prices have been fixed by Gov-  
ernment and are required to be print-  
ed on every metre of the cloth.

Under the Voluntary Cheap Cloth  
Scheme, consumer prices are required  
to be printed on every metre. In  
determining this consumer price, the  
trade margin should not exceed 25  
per cent.

In respect of cloth not covered by  
the Controlled Cloth Scheme or the  
1071 LS-1.

Cheap Cloth Scheme, the mills are  
required to stamp ex-mill prices. The  
scheme of stamping of consumer prices  
on such cloth was tried in 1976 and  
abandoned in 1977. It was then re-  
placed by the present scheme of  
stamping of ex-mill prices.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : क्या मंत्री मझे-  
दय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस प्रकार  
के सभी कपड़ों पर कुछ कम कीमत लगाई  
जा सके, जिस से गरीब जनता का उद्धार  
हो सके?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It  
is our constant effort to reduce the  
prices not merely on cloth but on all  
items.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I would  
like to know from the hon. Minister  
whether there have been reports and  
cases with regard to the prices which  
are printed on the cloth that is being  
sold in the market, all over the dis-  
trict or all over the State where they  
charge much higher prices than the  
printed prices; if so, what action Gov-  
ernment has taken to curb such mal-  
practice, and blackmarketing in the  
prices?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So  
far as malpractices are concerned,  
various State laws are there and State  
enforcement machineries are there to  
take care of it. But in regard to pri-  
ces, as I have mentioned in the text  
of my reply, on two types of cloth—  
controlled cloth and the cheap variety  
of cloth—we are printing the consumer  
prices.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: They  
charge much higher prices than the  
prices printed on the cloth, whatever  
may be the cloth, whether it is a

saree or a long cloth or a dhoti. Whether such reports have come to the notice of the Government or not?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Whenever such malpractices are brought to the notice of the Government, various State laws are there to tackle the problems and to take appropriate action.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are they put to use?

**SHRI JUMILUR RAHMAN:** That is the point.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Under the Essential Commodities Act, a large number of cases have been registered.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** This is happening not only in one State but throughout the country. Whatever the prices are stamped there, as the hon. member says, everywhere in the market, higher prices are being charged. Has he been repeatedly bringing it to the notice of the State Governments about this state of affairs and what action the various States have taken? Secondly, why this abnormal quota is being given for the production of this type of cloth only to the National Textile Corporation. The result is that the National Textiles Corporation loses. On the contrary, the private sector is being allowed to produce finer varieties and make abnormal profits. Will there be a change of policy?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as the change of textile policy is concerned, I cannot answer this during the Question Hour, but in regard to implementation of various Acts such as the Essential Commodities Act, the Standards of Weights and Measures, the Package Commodities Rules 1977, these are methods which are under the State Government control. As I have mentioned, a large number of cases are prosecuted under these Acts and various other Acts are also

there for which the State Governments are responsible to implement it.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** I seek your protection.

I said that National Textiles Corporation is being made to incur losses. Private Sector producing finer varieties are making abnormal profits. Is the Government considering whether it will see to it that larger quota of this cheap type of cloth is produced by the private sector which is being produced by the National Textiles Corporation?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as the quota of controlled cloth is concerned, it is known to the hon. Member that 400 million metres is the annual production target. Entire quota is being produced by the N.T.C. mills. So far as production of cheap cloth is concerned, there is a voluntary agreement between the Private Sector and others. There is no statutory control over it. But what should be the policy and what should be the fixation of quantum, that I cannot reply on the floor of the House now. It is a matter which has to be looked into.

**श्री छंगर राम :** मंत्री जी की तरफ से जो ब्यारा पंटल पर रखा गया है, उसमे यह बताया गया है कि दो तरफ के कपड़े हैं—एक कंट्रोल्ड क्लोथ और दूसरा दूसरे प्रकार का जो कंट्रोल्ड क्लोथ नहीं होता। जो कंट्रोल्ड क्लोथ नहीं है उस पर भी उपभोक्ता कीमतें छापना 1976 में शुरू किया गया था लेकिन इसे 1977 में बंद कर दिया गया। क्या मंत्री जी सभी प्रकार के कपड़ों पर उपभोक्ता कीमतें छापने की योजना जैसी कि 1976 में शुरू की गयी थी और जिसे 1977 में बंद कर दिया गया था पुनः चलायेंगे और सभी प्रकार के कपड़ों पर कीमतें छापने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is true that in 1976 even the consumer prices were printed on all sorts of cloth. But the system was discontinued in 1977. It is a matter to be

considered. I welcome the suggestion which the hon. Member has given. But I cannot reply this point immediately.

श्री नरेश किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर कीमतें छापी जाती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एन. टी. सी. को कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने में एक रुपये पर मीटर का घाटा होता है? 1977 तक जो प्राइवेट मिलें थीं वे भी मोटा कपड़ा बनाती थीं, और उस नीति को 1977 के बाद बदल दिया गया। इससे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बहुत फायदा हो रहा है और एन.टी.सी. को लाल हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे कि एन. टी. सी. का घाटा कम करने के लिए वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मिलों को भी मोटा कपड़ा बनाने के लिए कहें? क्या वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, I have already replied to that. One point—I may inform the hon. Member that N.T.C. has been losing from the very beginning. A plus point of N.T.C. is that since the sick mills have been taken over—it has started reducing the losses.

### Complaints against Sudershan Chit Scheme, Bombay

\*386. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against Sudershan Chit Scheme of Bombay for misappropriating about Rs. 40 crores belonging to General Public;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) what action Government propose to take in getting back the money of the general public; and

(d) what action is proposed against Sudershan Chit Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### statement

(a) and (b). Complaints have been received from the chit subscribers alleging delay in payment of prize money. Representations have also been received from the employees unions of the company alleging, *inter-alia*, delay in the disbursement of prize amount, mis-appropriation of subscription moneys, victimisation of employees etc. by the company.

(c) and (d). In view of the complaints against the company the department of Company Affairs have ordered an inspection of its books and accounts under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956. At present neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank have statutory powers to compel such defaulting companies to pay the prize money to individual subscribers and the affected parties can only go to a court of law for the enforcement of their contractual rights. The Central Government is considering the enactment of an All India Act for the regulations of conventional chit fund business.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In this country, fraudulent transactions are going on very freely and one Mr. Nambiar has written an article. I would like to quote it as it is very relevant, in view of the extent of involvement of fraud, which is more than Rs. 100 crores. Of course, the Minister has admitted it. This chit fund is only another form of cheat fund. By their fraudulent transactions they are completely cheating the public in the streets, gullies, towns and villages in all parts of the country. Crores of rupees have been swindled by this company and it has been rightly admitted. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the Finance Ministry is aware of the *modus operandi* of these



companies and whether the Government have got any powers to control them, and what is the amount that has been swindled, because we have received so many complaints.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It is true that the chit fund companies—many of them; I would not say, all—are behaving in a manner which causes concern to the Government. In fact, we have received a lot of complaints from a number of innocent people who have invested monies in the chit fund and the chit funds have ultimately turned out to be cheat funds. They have cheated the people. At present, the Reserve Bank has no control over these chit funds. The company law has control over them and therefore, we have asked the company law department to enquire into this particular chit fund, i.e. Sudershan chits (India) Ltd. I am also thinking of bringing forward a bill in the course of this session to see that some control is exercised over the chit funds.

As regards the amount, I have no definite information as to the amount that has been swindled or cheated. It appears from the various reports that have been gathered by the Reserve Bank that something of the order of Rs. 10 crores have not been properly accounted.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** According to my information, there are more than 2000 chit fund companies and the number of those functioning with large-scale fraudulent transactions comes to about 933. The money has been diverted to lucrative enterprises like films, hotels and travel agencies. Even the Minister has stated that even the Reserve Bank has no control over these transactions and the Finance Ministry is not vested with any powers at all in this regard. It is most unfortunate that for so many years, we have not empowered the Finance Ministry to control these fraudulent transactions. I would like to quote one instance. One Mr. R. S. Rao has written a letter from Bombay to the

hon. Finance Minister. It is not that I am speaking in the air. The letter says:—

“I am a subscriber to the above chit fund, i.e. Sudershan Chit India Ltd. and I have paid an amount of Rs. 15,000 towards it. I am also a successful bidder for Rs. 18,750 in the month of January, 1980. So far I have neither got my contribution nor the bid amount. It has been reported that they have wound up their business in Bombay by closing the branch offices.”

He goes on to say that no records are available and even the board has been removed in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and in various parts of the country. The hon. Minister did not reply about the *modus operandi* of the company. Therefore, I am giving the information to the Minister. The hon. Minister has admitted that he is going to bring forward a legislation on this. He also said that there are no powers with the Finance Ministry or the Reserve Bank. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take steps to stop and eradicate this kind of fraudulent transactions? Will the hon. Minister assure the House that he will have not only a full probe in this matter but will bring forward a comprehensive legislation in this session itself to control and also to check all kinds of activities of these fraudulent transactions by the chit fund companies?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I thank Mr. Lakkappa for the information he has given. He seems to be more familiar with the modalities of the operations. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** This only shows the ignorance of the Minister.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I plead ignorance. As far as the law is concerned in Tamil Nadu, we have a Chit Fund Act. I myself put it through in that State. In Kerala and Andhra Pradesh also, the Act is there. And in some of the centrally

administered territories, this Act has been extended.

What I propose to do is to bring forward a consolidated Bill for the whole of the country so that we can control these chit fund companies. One way in which we can have control is to insist that they must have sufficient share capital before they start. That they must submit themselves to scrutiny and audit and that their transactions are put before the authority every year by a statement.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I want the legislation in this session itself.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am trying my level best to bring the legislation in this session. I have got the Bill ready. Beyond that I cannot say.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** In several of these States where these great frauds occur, legislation is already there. But in spite of the legislation on this aspect which the hon. Minister has mentioned, these frauds do occur. I may point out here that they are operating mostly in South India. And Sudershan Trading Company was supposed to be less dishonest among them for so many years. But in spite of the legislation, these things are going on. I would like to know whether Government contemplates banning chit funds altogether? In case Government feels that chit funds are necessary for the poor man, will the Government consider entrusting the commercial banks in the nationalised sector with going into chit funds in a large scale?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** There are two kinds of chit funds. One is the conventional chit in which people subscribe and then take it on auction or in lot. The number of subscribers is limited to the number of months. The other is the prize chit fund which has been banned under the Act of 1978 which Mr. H. M. Patel brought forward.

So far as this conventional chit is concerned, it is my information that wherever there is an Act, the fraud is less. The opportunities for defrauding the subscribers is less in those States where the Act is in operation than in States where there is no Act. I cannot endorse the statement made by the hon. Member that Sudershan Chit Fund Company is less fraudulent. They are all on par. The information I have is that they have, to a large extent, avoided and evaded payment and they have been guilty of lapses. I think the Bill will come and the hon. Members will have an opportunity to improve upon that.

One suggestion the hon. Member has made is that the banks can run chits, I cannot give an answer off-hand because I have to consult the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks in this regard.

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN:** Sir, this chit fund company actually, as remarked by the hon. Finance Minister, is really a cheat fund company. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when this Chit Fund is being registered, it is the established law that the Chit Fund deposits certain amount with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India. Then and then alone it is allowed to carry on business. Then, how is it that the Finance Minister is expressing his inability saying that there is no statutory power for the Finance Ministry to bring the culprits under the provisions of law?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, it is only in those States where we have the law regulating the chit funds that it is obligatory for a person who starts the Chit Fund to deposit a certain sum of money with the authority, whether it is the State Bank or the Reserve Bank. In States where there is no such law, there is no such obligation.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Sir, there is no question on this from the Opposition.

**Setting up of a Power Plant for  
Durgapur Steel Plant**

+

**\*387. SHRI SUSHIL  
BHATTACHARYYA:**

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a power plant for the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) when it will be completed; and

(d) what is the progress made so far?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (d). Government have sanctioned a scheme for setting up additional thermal power generation facilities, consisting of 2x60 MW sets in Durgapur Steel Plant. The scheme is under implementation. Earth-work and land development job is nearing completion and pile driving has already commenced. Orders for equipment, civil engineering and structural jobs have been placed. The first set is likely to be commissioned in 1982-83 and the second set six months later.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the context of serious power crisis in the eastern region, this power plant will help much to improve the production of Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel. May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a captive plant or a part of the general Grid.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is a captive power plant.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:** I would like to know whether the Government is considering a similar captive plant in Burnpur-Asansol area.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** No, Sir.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when these two captive power plants will be completed. Then at that time, some expansion work of DSP will be in operation and modernisation of ASP will be taken up so far as I know. I hope he will say, whether it is true or not. And at that time, what will be the total consumption of DSP and ASP regarding power and what will be the consumption of the steel town equivalent to Durgapur.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether these two power plants and the one existing small plant which is in operation now and is functioning, will cater to the needs of both Durgapur DSP and ASP and the township as a whole.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Sir, so far as the expansion is concerned, it is known to the hon. Member that for Alloy steel plant it has already been decided that an additional capacity of 60,000 tonnes will be added to the existing capacity of 100,000 tonnes. So far as the DSP is concerned, I have said on the floor of this very House that a Group has been set up to come forward with a proposal for the expansion of DSP.

In regard to the power requirement, when the expansion takes place and when these two units come, it would be 146 MW and that will take care of the entire requirement of DSP and ASP.

Regarding the third question about the existing power generation capacity, it is very meagre, only 20 MW and for that too, three of these units are very old and they have to be replaced, but that 20 MW will also be made available to supplement the demand apart from the contractual obligation of these three.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** May I know whether the Government has taken a policy decision to have captive power plants attached to all the existing steel plants and those that will come up later, or this is an isolated case?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** In some of the steel plants we already have captive plants. So far as our captive plants are concerned, their generation is quite satisfactory. While the national average is 45 to 50 per cent, the generation of our own captive power plants is of the order of 75 to 80 per cent.

The general policy regarding captive power plants pertains to the Ministry of Energy. No policy decision has been taken to meet the deficit by having captive power plants everywhere. So far as the steel plants are concerned, I have answered the question.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Is it not a fact that due to the power constraint in the Durgapur steel plant, they are not able to meet even the reduced requirements of the railways in regard to wheel sets and as a result of that, wheel sets have to be imported at prices far higher than the indigenous rates? In order to remove these difficulties of the Indian Railways, will they try to see that the captive power plants at the Durgapur steel plant are upgraded, so that there will be no power constraint and all the requirements of the railways are adequately met?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I agree with the hon. Member. I have taken it up with my colleague in the Ministry of Energy as to what short-term arrangements we can make to get additional power particularly for the Wheel & Axle Shop.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** From which countries are you contemplating to get the equipment necessary for this expansion?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:**  
From Poland.

**Loan from Japan for Bombay Off-Shore Oilfield Projects**

+

**\*389. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**  
**SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan and India have exchanged notes for loan for the Bombay offshore Oilfields Development Projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the loan and by what time India will repay the whole amount to Japan?

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

The most recent Notes exchanged between the Governments of India and Japan on 7th June 1980 provide for a loan to be extended by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan for the Bombay Offshore Oilfield Development Project (Platforms and Pipelines).

The amount of loan provided for in the Notes is Yen 8.6 billion, currently equivalent to Rs. 28.76 crores. As the actual loan will be made available only by a further loan agreement to be concluded between the Govt. of India and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the detailed terms and conditions of the loan will be governed by such loan agreement yet to be signed. However, according to the understanding reached in the Exchange of Notes the loan will be disbursed over a period upto 3 years, it will be repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and the rate of interest will be 2.75 per cent per annum.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** The hon. Minister in his statement has stated:

“...the detailed terms and conditions of the loan will be governed by such loan agreement yet to be signed. However, according to the understanding reached in the Exchange of Notes, the loan will be disbursed over a period upto three years....”

May I ask the hon. Minister about the nature of the understanding reached in the Exchange of Notes, if any other country had shown interest in this, and to what extent this agreement with Japan would be favourable to us? Before we actually enter into an agreement, we have preliminary negotiations and that is what I meant by the word ‘understanding’. In the preliminary negotiations, we have reached an understanding and until it is formulated into an agreement and signed, it will remain an understanding. Now the understanding is that they will give us 8.6 billion yen, approximating to Rs. 28.76 crores. This will be used for the purpose of putting up platforms and pipes for the Bombay High oil development. The next question that the hon. Member asked is whether any other country is willing to give such aid. This is a part of the ‘Aid India Consortium’. Every year some countries come together and give help and aid to the developing countries and one of the countries which joined in the Consortium is Japan. The United States is one, France is another and several other countries are there. The Consortium arrangement provides that each country will provide a certain measure of assistance. According to this, we have got this agreement and other countries may also give us aid for the current year, 1980-81.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** The last portion of my question has not been answered viz., to what extent this agreement with Japan would be favourable to us.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I had answered it first. It will go to putting up platforms for the Bombay High Oil development.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that the loan will be repayable over a period of thirty years including the grace period of ten years and the rate of interest will be 2.75 per cent per annum. In this context, may I ask the Minister whether any detailed Plan has been prepared for the proper utilisation of the loan amount and if so, the details thereof?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The detailed plans have been drawn up and it is on this basis that the loan has been sanctioned. The plans are for the development of Bombay High oil and I mentioned particularly that it will go for the platforms and other equipment necessary for the purpose.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The Janata Government had bequeathed to this Government Rs. 5600 crores of foreign exchange. *(Interruptions)* That is factually correct. Is it not, Mr. Minister?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Right. *(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** It is a factual matter and they are living in a fools’ paradise.

This loan is for Rs. 28.76 crores. I want to know, what is the mental process, leaving aside the begging bowl mentality, that makes this Government ask for such trifling amount as loan when they have got reserves worth Rs. 5600 crores? What are the criteria adopted for this kind of begging bowl mentality?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** My hon. friend knows that the Aid Consortium gives aid to various developing countries and India is one of them for which we are getting the aid. If we spend away our foreign exchange

balance on capital expenditure, we will be left with nothing.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** It is only Rs. 28 crores.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It is not. I heard you patiently.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** But you have heard me wrong.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The point is, our requirement is for a large amount. Actually, last year, aid disbursement was of the order of Rs. 1382 crores and our repayment obligations were of the order of Rs. 858 or 859 crores. Therefore, we cannot fritter away our reserves on capital expenditure. We have got to get aid which is available to us from other countries if we want development. If we do not want development, we can fritter away the reserves and then say, we have nothing to fall back upon.

#### Export of Sugarcane

\*391. **SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken a decision to export sugarcane;

(b) if so, the total quantity involved in the export programme; and

(c) the names of the countries to which sugarcane will be exported?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) No, Sir. Export of sugarcane is not allowed.

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

**SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:** In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that the export of sugarcane is not allowed. I would like to know whether at any time there was any proposal to export sugarcane.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** In fact, it is a very peculiar position so far as sugarcane is concerned. I would like to take one or two minutes to clarify the position because a lot of misunderstanding was created in regard to export of sugarcane. So far as the export of any particular item is concerned, it is to be brought within Schedule 1 of the Export Control Order, 1977. So far as sugarcane is concerned, it was not brought within that Schedule. Therefore, legally, sugarcane could be exported. But factually, the export of sugarcane did never take place except only in two years, that is, in 1977-78, only 9 tonnes were exported to Nepal and, in 1978-79, only 141 tonnes were exported to UAE. This time, someone in January wanted to enquire from the Ministry whether sugarcane could be exported. That is why we thought that we should bring it within the purview of Schedule 1 and put a ban on the export of sugarcane. Therefore, sugarcane cannot be exported.

#### Development of Malangtoli Iron Ore deposits in Orissa

\*394. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any immediate programme for the development of Malangtoli Iron Ore deposits in Orissa in the context of increasing export of iron ore from Paradeep Port; and

(b) if so, what steps are being proposed for development of iron ore in Malangtoli?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** May I know from the hon. Minister why the NMDC while exploring this project have completed the exploration of only 3 blocks, leaving 11 blocks untouched and, in the context of Paradeep Port based steel plant which is going to be commissioned in the near future and the policy decision to be taken by the Government, will the hon. Minister take immediate steps for the exploration of Malangtoli project which has been investigated?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is true out of 48 blocks, we have completed investigation in about 14 blocks. The rest of the investigation was not carried out by the NMDC mainly because of the reason that the capacity of Paradeep Port to handle iron ore is of the order of 3 million tonnes. The hon. Member is well aware because of the siltation problem there and, as the draft has been reduced, the ships beyond 45,000 DWT cannot be accommodated in Paradeep Port. Therefore, even if we are not in a position to utilise the existing capacity to the fullest extent, apart from that, the MMTC has sufficient quantity of iron from other mines to export from Paradeep Port. Instead of utilising those stocks, it is no use exploring new areas.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** The hon. Minister has said that there is silting of the Paradeep Port and there is not enough draught to accommodate ships beyond 45,000 DWT. As far as my information goes, the Paradeep Port has got the maximum draught and there is no siltation problem; no dredging has taken place for years together. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and find out what is the actual draught available in the Paradeep Port. It is a wrong information which he has got from the Ministry. I contradict it. The Paradeep Port capacity is going to be increased by 10 million tonnes in future. That is provided in the Master Plan of the Paradeep Port.

In view of the low process of development of the Paradeep Port and the neglect shown by the Ministry, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to reconsider the question of developing this project which has got enormous reserves of iron ore.

I also want to know about the Paradeep Port based steel plant as to whether the Government will take a decision very soon about it. There are enormous reserves of iron ore in Orissa. The Fe content in these iron ore deposits is more than 63 per cent. It is much more than that of any other deposits in the country.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as the deposits are concerned, nobody is disputing that. The question is whether we should explore these mines also for export purposes mainly from the Paradeep Port. So far as the draft is concerned, 38-39 ft. vessels could be accommodated. The vessels beyond 45,000 DWT cannot be accommodated. I got the information from the Ministry concerned. I was in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping for some time.

In regard to the steel plant, I do not know how it comes out of this question. I have explained the position about the steel plants on the floor of the House.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** As the hon. Member from Orissa said, there are immense reserves of iron ore there. The coal fields are also nearby. I want to know from the hon. Minister why more steel plants are not being built in Orissa itself instead of trying to disperse them throughout the country? It will save the country a huge amount of expenditure. Orissa is one of the poor States.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question does not arise.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is known to the hon. Member that in this country we have huge iron ore

reserves. But we do not have the money to convert all that iron ore into steel and have steel plants or pelletisation plants.

**New aircraft as stand-by for use as a relief flight**

\*397. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

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

(a) is it a fact that the two airlines are acquiring new aircraft to be stationed as a stand-by for use as a relief flight;

(b) if so, how many and of what type the aircraft are being acquired.

(c) what is the detailed strength of the present fleet with the Indian Airlines and Air-India.

(d) to what extent the acquisition of new aircraft will add to the present seating capacity,

(e) whether the two Airlines have any programme to further strengthen their fleet in 1982-83 and onwards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines are acquiring 8 Boeings and 2 Airbuses during financial years 80-81 and 81-82 by way of augmentation of the fleet to cater to the growing demand for air travel, no aircraft is earmarked as a stand-by; but, time schedules are worked out keeping in mind the need for maintenance, repair, periodic check-up as well as stand-by requirements

(c) The present operating fleet of Indian Airlines and Air-India is as under:

*Indian Airlines :*

Airbus A300 B2 . . . . .	6
B-737 . . . . .	14
F-27 . . . . .	8
HS-748 . . . . .	15
(Including one on lease from DGCA)	
Total . . . . .	43

*Air-India*

Boeing 747 . . . . .	10
Boeing 707 . . . . .	8
Total . . . . .	18

(d) With the acquisition of new aircraft in 1980-81, the capacity production of Indian Airlines is estimated at 6733 million available seat kilometres which will be an increase of about 18 per cent over the capacity in 1979-80. Air-India has no plans to acquire new aircraft in 1980-81.

(e) and (f). Indian Airlines/Air-India are carrying out studies on the need for future fleet augmentation. In pursuance of these studies, Air-India has already submitted a proposal for purchase of 3 Boeings-747 aircraft during 1982-83 which is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon Minister the expected number of tourists by 1982-83 and whether the present addition of the aircraft by 1981-82 and 1983 is sufficient to meet the air traffic of our country?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: At the moment we have got tourists numbering about eight lakhs. It is expected to be increased by



about, say, one lakh more. That is why we have increased the number of aircraft: one aircraft of Indian Airlines has already come, and the others are on their way. As and when more aeroplanes come, we hope that the seating capacity will increase and the present demands will be met.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total expenditure which is likely to be incurred on the proposed purchase of aircraft and, secondly, what is the expected out-turn income, of the air traffic during 1982-83.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** I will require notice for that.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:** While welcoming the additional fleet of both Indian Airlines and Air-India, may I ask what the Government plans to do by way of additional infrastructure at the airport level and whether the computer reservation service is going to be introduced very soon to cope with the additional aircraft? Just as we have an International Airport Authority, do we plan to have something similar arrangements for the other airports where international air services do not come, to augment the infrastructure in these airports, the mofussil airports?

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** At the moment we are thinking of computerising four international airports, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. A little later, we will take up three or four other airports where the traffic is large.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** My question arises from the reply the hon. Minister has just given to my friend, Shri Digvijay Singh. He says that the airports are being constructed in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. But the Delhi Airport as you know, is now beginning to resemble Chandni Chowk, and if the new aircraft that you are now purchasing come in, you will find

the biggest single bottleneck to tourism and to movement in this country. The International Airports Authority of India is building an airport in Iraq, but it does not seem to be capable of building an airport in Delhi. Will the hon. Minister let us know why the scheme for building the new airport which was to have been ready by the end of 1979, has not started and when the new international airport in Delhi will be ready?

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** The international airport at Bombay is getting ready this year, but in Delhi the preparation is starting very soon. I should say that, in the last three years, this step should have been taken, but during that period it was not taken up; I am sorry it was not taken up in the last three years. Now we have taken it up; now the work will start in Delhi also.

#### **Committee to examine overall functioning of Airlines**

\*399. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government have appointed any Committee regarding the overall functioning of the Indian Airlines?

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

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** The other day the hon. Minister stated on the floor of the House that our country will incur a loss of Rs. 2.5 crores due to lack of coordination between Air-India and Indian Airlines. This might be one of the causes for the loss. However, there are many other causes also. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what difficulty is Government facing now in having a Committee? The Committee can go into all aspects of functioning and suggest means to improve the functioning of the airlines in the country.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** The Government has not appointed any committee regarding the overall functioning of the Indian Airlines. But, as and when required, some committees are appointed with limited objectives. For example, we had already an Air Transport Policy committee appointed in 1976. The committee has completed its work and is winding up.

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN** *rose.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it very important?

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN:** Very important, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right.

**SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN** *rose—*  
you, Sir.

I am glad and I thank you and the hon. Minister for his answers. One thing I would like to know. About the functioning of the Indian Airlines a question has been put by my friend, Mr. Arjun Sethi. But it is very necessary to see how the Indian Airlines functions. Sir, whenever we travel, we find the seats in the planes are so much congested and there is the nuisance of flies inside the plane. The arrangements are dirty and all sorts of rubbish things we see on the walls inside the plane. Therefore, Sir, appointment of a committee is very necessary to look into these things. Further, the Indian Airlines is going to enhance its fares. In that light, a committee is very necessary. Otherwise, what is the difference between the trains run by Prof. Madhu Dandavate previously and the plane service? What is the difference between a plane and a train? There must be proper space for sitting for the passengers. I would, therefore, like to know whether there will be any committee to see all these things and submit its report to the Parliament so that all the necessary facilities are given to the passengers.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** As I said earlier, as and when required some committees are appointed with limited objectives.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** There should be a committee for inspection of flies.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why are mosquitoes excluded?

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** There are a few committees which are looking into various aspects. For example, a committee of experts is examining the standards of maintenance and other problems connected with that. I think that will be covered by what you have been saying.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** You see, Sir, there is no coordination. Caravalls have been phased out and sold to private companies. Now these Caravalls are being allowed to operate on the trunk routes by private airlines and a furore is created in the aviation circles.

It is perhaps an irony of fate that you have no coordinated policy. On what ground you have allowed them? Is there an underhand dealing?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't threaten him.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** I hope the hon. Member will realise that that question does not arise from this.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Coordination of flights does not arise? He is trying to avoid the question.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN:** Sir, it is a very important matter and you should not disallow it. This is a general question. It is about the functioning of the Indian Airlines.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** It is a question of coordination. It comes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He wants to know whether the Caravalls have been

allowed to operate by the private airlines.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** Those who have put the questions are experienced members. They know how to put the questions and in what way. There are ways and ways of putting questions. But this question does not arise from the point of view of appointment of a committee . . . .  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** From the point of view of functioning it arises.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Look here. The question is: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether Government has appointed any Committee regarding the overall functioning of the Indian Airlines. So, you have taken advantage of the words 'overall functioning'.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** It is true that the most important thing is to appoint a Committee to go into the overall functioning. (Interruptions.) You may put a separate question for getting an answer to this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Ghosh, let me better advise you to put a separate question and let him reply to that.

Next Question—Question No. 400.

### High Prices for Lassi, Coffee and Milk sold in ITDC Hotels

\*400. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government of India aware that Lassi, Coffee and Milk are sold in starred Hotels of I.T.D.C. at not less than Rs. 5/- per cup; and

(b) why are the above prices kept so high?

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

**LAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) and (b). Lassi is sold in glasses and coffee is sold in pots which is generally equivalent to two cups. The price of lassi per glass varies from Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 6.00 and of coffee per cup from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 2.25. Milk is not generally sold as a beverage in ITDC Hotels.

The prices are fixed keeping in view the cost and quality of material, prices charged by similar establishments and general amenities provided in the hotel.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** I want to know whether Government has taken any step to see that the milk is sold at cheaper rates to at least the middle-class tourists.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** Sir, at present, ITDC has 20 hotels. In all these hotels we have to compare the rates obtaining there with those of the other private hotels as well. In the ITDC you will notice that the price varies so far as lassi is concerned. It varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per glass while in the Taj Mahal it is sold at Rs. 7 per glass; in Oberoi Inter-continental the price is Rs. 8 per glass while in Claridges, Maurya Sheraton, it is sold at Rs. 6.00, 7.00 and 4.00 per glass respectively. In Ambassador it is sold at Rs. 5 per glass. In Imperial it is sold at Rs. 7 per glass. These are the standards of the other hotels which are equivalent to ours. So also coffee. Coffee is sold per pot at Rs. 4 in Taj Mahal; in Oberoi Inter-continental it is sold at Rs. 6 per pot. Why I am saying all this is that we are running our hotels on the lines similar to those of other international hotels.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** Even after selling these items at such a higher price the ITDC is running at a loss. What is the reason for this? Whether the Government has verified this? (Interruptions)

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** The ITDC charges are worked

out. Having worked out the charges they prepare the price lists.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** They are losing because they are not charging the higher rates.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** The ITDC may be losing not because of this factor only.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** May I know whether Government has taken steps to see that the wastage is avoided in the hotels.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question. Question No. 401.

### **Ban on import of Cloves and Nutmeg**

\*401 **SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the import of cloves and nutmeg;

(b) whether Government are aware that all these commodities are already surplus in our country from our own production and the prices here are substantially lower than those prevailing in international market; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to impose a ban on import of all these commodities?

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

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) No, Sir.

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL:** Is it a fact that some two or three years back nutmeg and cloves were priced at Rs. 60 and 400 a kg. respectively? Now the price has come down to Rs. 17 and 130 per kilo—a

reduction to 30 per cent. There is thus a reduction to 30 per cent in their prices over the original prices. We are finding it difficult to get foreign exchange. I can understand if you are importing some medicines for treating cancer. That is all right. But for spices like nutmeg and cloves, if you are importing and thereby losing foreign exchange I cannot understand that. At the same time, that is giving troubles to the poor cultivators. I cannot understand this. So, will you please take action to stop the import of cloves and nutmegs in the near future?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The hon Member will appreciate if the indigenous price is less than who is going to import by paying 100 per cent plus 20 per cent auxiliary duty? Who is going to import by paying such heavy duty when the indigenous price is lower. Sir, I also got it checked up with the Ministry of Agriculture and they say that they do not have any such information and theoretically also it is not possible that a thing which is sold cheaper indigenously will be imported at a higher rate and also pay the high duty on its import also.

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

#### **Import of Natural Rubber by S.T.C.**

\*388. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the complete details regarding the import of natural rubber handled by the S.T.C. on the last occasion including the total quantity imported, the import price, the handling charges and the rate at which it was offered for sale;

(b) whether any portion of the imported rubber had to be disposed of as unfit for sale being of low quality, water-damaged or badly stored;

(c) if so, the quantity involved;

(d) the total profit earned or loss suffered in the transaction; and

(e) whether, in case of loss, any action has been taken against the persons responsible?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Details of last import of natural rubber effected during 1979-80 and recent imports of natural rubber effected in 1980-81 are as under:—

Grade	1979-80		1980-81	
	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost Rs./tonne	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost Rs./tonne
RSS—I	1700	12652.61	..	..
RSS—III	1650	12363.18	300	12934.46
RSS—IV	600	12037.07	..	..
SMR—10	500	12386.00	..	..
SMR—20	3000	12301.63	100	11799.24
Latex	200.08	9334.23	..	..

The landed cost includes handling charges to the extent of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per tonne.

Government have fixed the following prices ex-godown Madras for selling the imported rubber to the industry in respect of the quantity mentioned above last imported in 1979-80:—

Grade	Rs./tonne
RSS—I	12990
RSS—III	12694
RSS—IV	12360
SMR—	12717
SMR—20	12630
Latex	9587

No sale price has yet been fixed in respect of rubber imported during 1980-81.

(b) to (d). Out of the total imports made by STC, a quantity of 375.4 tonnes was water damaged during storage/over carriage of one vessel.

No loss was incurred by STC in the disposal of this rubber.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Reservation for Members of SC/ST in Nationalised Banks

\*392. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6281 on 6th April, 1979 regarding reservation for members of SC/ST in nationalised banks and lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the banks which have relaxed the length of service and zone consideration in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees and the extent of the period relaxed and relaxation in qualifying standards in the written test/interview separately;

(b) the names of the banks which have and which have not started to maintain 40 point roster; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) From the information available with the Government the following banks have provided certain relaxations in length of service, zone consideration and in qualifying standards in the written test and interview for SC/ST employees for promotion from the clerical to the officers cadre:

1. State Bank of India
2. Bank of Maharashtra
3. Indian Overseas Bank
4. Canara Bank
5. Central Bank of India
6. Union Bank of India
7. United Bank of India
8. Indian Bank
9. Punjab National Bank
10. Bank of Baroda
11. Syndicate Bank
12. United Commercial Bank

The extent of such relaxations made by each bank is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c). From the information available with the Government the following Banks have reported that they are maintaining 40 point roster:—

1. State Bank of India
2. Bank of Maharashtra
3. Indian Overseas Bank
4. Canara Bank
5. Central Bank of India
6. Bank of India
7. Punjab National Bank
8. Indian Bank
9. United Bank of India
10. Union Bank of India
11. Syndicate Bank

The other nationalised Banks are being pursued to implement the Government directives regarding maintenance of 40 point roster.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Extent of relaxation for SC/ST employees in promotion
1.	State Bank of India	(i) Relaxation of 1 to 2 years in length of service, (ii) Relaxation of 5% in qualifying marks in written examination and 10% in marks for interview.
2.	Bank of Maharashtra	Relaxation of 5% in qualifying marks for both written test and interview.
3.	Indian Overseas Bank	(i) Eligibility norms relaxed to 6 points for SC/ST against 7 points for general candidates, (ii) Qualifying standards for SC/ST is 25% as against 40% for general candidates in the written test and interview.
4.	Canara Bank	(i) Relaxation in length of service by 2 years. (ii) Relaxation in qualifying standard in the written test by 5 marks. There is no such relaxation in interview.

S.No.	Name of the bank	Extent of relaxation for SC/ST employees in promotion
5.	Central Bank of India	Relaxation in qualifying standard in written test is 10% for All India Service and 5% for State service. This relaxation is 8% in respect of interview only for All India Service of the Bank.
6.	Union Bank of India	Relaxation of 10% is granted in qualifying standard in written test as well as interview.
7.	United Bank of India	(i) Relaxation of 3 years in qualifying length of service. (ii) In written test pass marks in banking relaxed by 3 marks and in aggregate by 5 marks. (iii) No relaxation in marks for interview. However, the final qualifying marks are relaxed by lowering the cut-off point by 6 to 18 marks.
8.	Indian Bank	In written test relaxation in marks is available to the extent of 15%.
9.	Punjab National Bank	(i) Relaxation in qualifying length of service is available from extent of one to two years. (ii) In written test the relaxation is available to the extent of 10% and in interview to the extent of 6%.
10.	Bank of Baroda	Relaxation in qualifying standard is available to the extent of 5% in written test and interview.
11.	Syndicate Bank	In written test relaxation is given to the extent of 10 marks. As against 35% for other candidates the qualifying standards are fixed at 25% for SC/ST employees.
12.	United Commercial Bank	(i) Relaxation of 1 year in qualifying length of service. (ii) In written test and interview relaxation is given to the extent of 5%.

### शीरा और शराब का निर्यात

\*393. श्री निहल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने शीरे और शराब का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इनका किन किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) इनके निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शीरा तथा शराब के निर्यातों की मात्रा, वे देश जिन्हें निर्यात किया गया और उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

## विषय I

शीर्ष	मात्रा मे० टन में					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80 (अप्रैल--जून)	
देश	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
नेपाल	217	2.11	3645	37.35	266	3.19
नीदरलैण्ड	11000	26.48	31227	220.61	84849	516.27
पोलैंड	—	—	4000	42.65	—	—
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	12630	39.47	—	—	—	—
ब्रिटेन	16300	50.32	—	—	—	—
अन्य	—	—	605	5.53	17840	97.82
योग	40147	118.40	39477	306.14	102955	617.28

## शराब (अल्कोहल युक्त पेय)

वर्ष	मात्रा हजार लीटरों में	मूल्य लाख लाख रु० में
1977-78	624.28	29.30
1978-79	907.31	54.53
1979-80 (अनन्तिम)	915.66	50.85

निर्यात मुख्यतः इराक, कतार, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, सोमालिया, ओमान, श्रीलंका, बहरीन कनाडा, मिनापुर, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, जापान, नीदरलैण्ड आदि को हुए हैं।

## बिहार के सभी जिलों के लिए विमान सम्पर्क

\*395. श्री विषय कुमार यादव: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के सभी जिलों को उसकी राजधानी के साथ नियमित विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

## Ban on export of Wood and Timber

\*396. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the export of all species of wood and timber; and



(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Export of all species of wood and timber in log and sawn form has been banned with effect from 27th May 1980.

(b) The ban has been imposed keeping in view the need for conservation of forests, the demand in the domestic market and the need to export more value added items.

**बस्तर (म.प्र.) में खनिजों का निकाला जाना**

\*398. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में इस समय कान-कान से खनिज निकाले जा रहे हैं और कितनी मात्रा में;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ खनिजों को अवैध रूप से निकाला जाता है और उन्हें अन्य स्थानों को भेज दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या कोरेण्डम पत्थर इसी तरह का खनिज है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इसके विरुद्ध कोई कदम उठाएगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जानकारी इस प्रकार है:

(क) इस समय बस्तर जिले में निकाले जा रहे और पिछले दो वर्षों में निकाले

गए महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के नाम और उनकी मात्रा नीचे दी गई है:--

खनिज	निकाले गए खनिजों की मात्रा (मी० टनों में)	
	1978में	1979 में
1. लोह अयस्क	49,59,494	47,46,869
चूरा		
2. टिन	1.401	16.226
3. कोरेण्डम	शून्य	0.678

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि कोरेण्डम और कोसिट-राइट के अवैध खनन की भी कुछ शिकायतें हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). वर्ष 1978-80 के दौरान कोरेण्डम के अवैध खनन के अनेक मामलों का पता चला और अवैध खनन में संलग्न व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ भारतीय दंड-संहिता की धारा 379 और खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 4 और 21 के अंतर्गत मुकदमों चलाए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खनिजों के अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए विस्तृत निदेश भी जारी किए हैं। इनमें से कुछ निदेश हैं--(1) राज्य खनन निगम निकाले जाने वाले खनिज की मात्रा के बारे में कलक्टर को सूचित करेगा; (2) कोई भी खनिज कलक्टर द्वारा जारी खानगी पास के बिना बाहर नहीं ले जाया जाएगा; (3) खनिज की नाप-तौल और जांच की जाएगी और उस पर सील लगाई जाएगी और उसके बाद खनन निरीक्षक या तहसीलदार या नायब-तहसीलदार की उपस्थिति में खानगी पास पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे; तथा (4) क्षेत्र में दिन-रात निगरानी के लिए खनन निगम तीन चौकीदार रखेगा।

#### Reduction in Import Duty on Stainless Steel Sheets

\*402. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern India Stainless Steel Industries Association

has requested Government for reduction in the import duty from 220 per cent to 180 per cent in the stainless sheets imported by the MMTC;

(b) whether the Northern India Stainless Steel Industries Association has further requested Government for import of 15000—20000 tonnes of stainless sheets so that the price-line may be maintained; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken on the pleas of the Association?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Association has requested for reduction in the import duty on stainless steel sheets by about 50 percent or, in the alternative, to impose duty on per tonne basis instead of advalorem.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A suggestion for reduction in import duty on stainless steel was examined earlier and was not agreed to. The fresh suggestion since received will also be examined on merits.

#### Investment and production of Steel in Paradeep Steel Plant

\*403. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:

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

(a) total investment involved in proposed Paradeep Steel Plant and total production potentiality of different varieties of steel; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to implement the project and when it is anticipated to start production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). With a view to augmenting the steel-making capacity in the country, Gov-

ernment have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a new steel plant with a capacity of 3.0 million tonnes per annum with technical and financial assistance from some of the developed countries. Paradeep is being considered as one of the possible sites.

Offers of technical and financial assistance for this purpose have been received from certain parties in West Germany, U.K., etc. These proposals including the question of final location of the plant as well as other terms and conditions are presently in various stages of detailed technical and financial evaluation and will have to be negotiated further with the parties concerned before a final decision can be taken. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the total investment involved, the details of production capacity and the date by which the plant will go into production.

#### Landing facilities for Air Bus/Boeing Aircraft at Airports of North East India

\*404. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

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

(a) whether Airports of North Eastern India are going to be developed for landing facilities of Air Bus and Boeing aircraft;

(b) if so, whether Silchar (Kumbirgram) Airport is included in that Scheme; and

(c) from which date Boeing service to Silchar will commence, which is a long outstanding commitment of the Ministry?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Boeing 737 operations will commence as soon as the development works which are proposed to be taken

up during the current year are completed. These works are expected to be completed by middle of 1982.

**Memorandum from Tobacco Growers for withdrawal of Central Excise Dues**

\*405. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Co-ordination Committee of Tobacco Growers and Small Dealers (Andhra Pradesh) asking for withdrawal of Central Excise dues, due from the Tobacco Growers of Andhra Pradesh for the period prior to 1-3-79 i.e. the date from which Central Excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco was withdrawn; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their request in view of the losses suffered by the tobacco growers as a result of cyclones and floods between 1977 and 1979?

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

(b) The Government have considered the matter but they have not found it possible to withdraw the demands for central excise duty outstanding against the growers.

**Sale of Smuggled Goods in Agartala**

\*406. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Agartala smuggled goods such as, watches, T.V. sets, tape recorders and synthetic goods are sold openly in plenty;

(b) whether these goods are being smuggled from Bangladesh into Agartala through 900 km. long international border; and

(c) if so, what preventive actions Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale and open sale of smuggled items such as T.V. sets, Tape-recorders etc. in Agartala. However, the Customs authorities have effected seizures of smuggled goods such as readymade garments, synthetic fabrics, transistors and calculators at Agartala. The value of the goods seized during the years 1978 to 1980 is given below:—

Year	Value in Rupees
1978	60,300
1979	37,245
1980	11,215
(upto May )	

Enquiries show that these goods had been mainly smuggled across the Indo-Bangladesh border.

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

**Import of Trawlers**

2916. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trawlers imported by each of the Industrial houses and concerns engaged in fisheries and the cost thereof; and

(b) whether India has recently lost some world markets for the export of their 'fisheries'; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The number of trawlers imported by each of the industrial houses and concerns engaged in fisheries and the cost thereof are as under:—

Industrial House	No. of Vessels	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd.,	2	72.68
FID Parry India Ltd.	2	73.71
Britannia Industries Ltd.	2	72.68
Union Carbide India Ltd.	2	42.23
New India Fisheries Ltd.	3	56.40
Tata Oil Mills Co.	2	27.40
		345.10

(b) India has not lost any markets for the export of their fishery products recently. There was some setback in the export of Indian marine products to USA where Food and Drugs Administration, USA, detained large quantities of Indian shrimps and subsequently blacklisted Indian shrimps in October, 1979 on account of insect, filth, decomposition and salmonella. However, black-listing of Indian shrimps was revoked by FDA on 5th May, 1980, and exports have started picking up again.

विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा विदेशों को भेजा गया धन

2917. श्री राम दिलास पासवान: क्या वित्त मंत्री विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा विदेशों को भेजे गये धन के बारे में 28 मार्च, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2140

के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के संबंध में सूचना कहां तक एकत्रित की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अब तक एकत्रित सूचना को सभा पटल पर रखने का है या नहीं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पूरी सूचना कब तक सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उष मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट): (क) से (ग). मांगी गई जानकारी लम्बी-बाड़ी है किन्तु अब यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है। लोकसभा के दिनांक 28-3-80 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2140 के संबंध में दिए गए आश्वासन के सिलसिले में कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है और शीघ्र ही आश्वासन को पूरा किया जाएगा।

रुई का निर्यात

2918. श्री मोतीभाई मार. चौधरी: क्या वार्षिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान रुई का कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) क्या देश में रुई के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को देखते हुये रुई का अधिक निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाएगी; और

(ग) इस समय देश में रुई के स्टॉक की मात्रा कितनी है और इसकी वार्षिक खपत कितनी है तथा क्या फालतू रुई का निर्यात किया जाएगा?

वार्षिक तथा इत्यादत वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रमथ मुखर्जी): (क) रुई वर्ष (सितम्बर से अक्टूबर), 1977-78, 1978-79 तथा

1979-80 के दौरान निर्यातों की स्थिति निम्नोक्त प्रकार है:

( गांठों में )

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
बंगाल देसी ॥	19,260	49,942	50,000 (निर्यात के लिए रिलीज की गई मात्रा )
स्टेपल रुई	शून्य	4.27 लाख	5 लाख (निर्यात के लिए रिलीज की गई मात्रा )

(ख) इसकी निरन्तर समीक्षा की जा रही है और घरेलू आवश्यकता को देखते हुये निर्यात के लिये अतिरिक्त कोटा रिलीज करने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) रुई सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा हाल ही में किये गये मूल्यांकन के अनुसार चालू वर्ष (सितम्बर, 1979--अगस्त, 1980) की फसल के 78.50 लाख गांठ होने का अनुमान है, पिछले मौसम का बकाया स्टॉक लगभग 27.27 लाख गांठ है। घरेलू खपत के लिये करीब 75.50 लाख गांठों का अनुमान लगाया गया है। घरेलू रिजर्व आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये निर्यात के लिये 5.5 लाख गांठ रिलीज की गई है।

#### Non-supply of allotted items to West Bengal

2919. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quota fixed for West Bengal for diesel, petrol, kerosene oil, rice, sugar, cement and salt during the last three years; year-wise, month-wise;

(b) what were the requirements of West Bengal for above mentioned items during the last three years; year-wise and month-wise;

(c) how much quantity has been supplied to West Bengal on each of

those items during the above mentioned period;

(d) whether Government are aware that the allotted quota on above items could not be supplied to West Bengal; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Facilities provided by Nationalised Banks in Backward Districts of Tamil Nadu

2920. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which districts in Tamil Nadu are considered to be backward and what facilities and improvements are being provided by the Nationalised banks for their developments; and

(b) details of the results achieved in these districts during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) 9 districts have been identified as 'industrially backward' in the State of Tamil Nadu. These are listed in the statement. The special concession offered

by the public sector banks in such industrially backward districts is in the form of a concessional rate of interest on term loans of not less than 3 years' tenure to small scale industries and composite term loans not exceeding Rs. 25,000 granted to artisans, craftsmen and village and cottage industries. The interest charged on such loans in the industrially backward districts is 9.5 per cent per annum, as compared to 11 per cent per annum in other districts.

(b) Industrial development of any area is dependent primarily on the

development of infra-structure facilities such as transport, power and communications and of availability of raw materials and accessibility to markets and development of local entrepreneurial talent. The availability and cost of credit support plays only a supportive role in the process of industrial development. However, the available data set out in the Annex shows that between December 1974 and December 1977, the scheduled commercial banks have extended credit to an increasing number of small scale industries in these industrially backward districts of Tamil Nadu.

#### Statement

Outstanding credit of Scheduled commercial banks to small scale industries in the Industrially backward districts of Tamil Nadu.

(Amt. in Rs. 000)

Industrially backward districts in Tamil Nadu	December 1974		December 1977	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1. Dharampuri . . . . .	169	1645	589	6251
2. Kanyakumari . . . . .	642	7634	1724	12793
Madurai . . . . .	2367	82315	5259	134007
4. North Arcot . . . . .	812	86770	2462	114663
5. Ramanatha Puram . . . . .	3045	64476	5308	116355
6. South Arcot . . . . .	3246	14885	1043	11028
7. Thanjavur . . . . .	1326	14737	2522	27760
8. Tiruchirapalli . . . . .	1251	32587	3840	77630
9. Pudukottai . . . . .	89	1101	244	6192

#### Opening of Branch Offices of Nationalised Banks in Koraput District of Orissa

2921. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with different nationalised banks to open their branch offices in the Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the banks and the places selected for opening

of their branch offices in that district; and

(c) when all the branches at present under consideration will be opened and the problems for early opening the proposed branches, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The current branch licensing policy

of the Reserve Bank is directed towards ensuring that branch expansion efforts of the banks during 1979-81 are devoted towards opening branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres primarily in districts having poorer coverage than 1 rural/semi-urban branch per 20,000 rural/semi-urban people.

To achieve the norm indicated above, Koraput District require 102 rural/semi-urban branches. As at the end of December 1979, eighty rural/semi-urban branches were functioning in the district. Licences for branch opening in respect of 30 centres listed in the Statement, were also pending with the banks as on that date.

### Statement

List of centres in Koraput District, Orissa in respect of which allotment/licences were pending with the Banks as on 31-12-79

Name of the Centre	Classification	Name of the Bank holding allotment allotments/licences
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Nowrengpur	Semi urban centre	State Bank of India
2. Agulo	Rural Centre	"
3. Dembosora	"	"
4. Dhepegnuda	"	"
5. Khumbhikota	"	"
6. Dhama ipanga	"	"
7. Deopalli	"	"
8. Mokeya	"	"
9. Bejangiwada	"	"
10. Anchalagumma	"	"
11. Alamanda	"	Koraput Panch- bati Gramin Bank
12. Motu	"	"
13. Bisingpur	"	"
14. Malkagiri	"	"
15. Kengundu	"	"
16. Siriguda	"	"
17. Dangasorda	"	"
18. Dhodre	"	"
19. Sikapalli	"	"

1	2	3
20. Kunderi	"	"
21. Rayagada	"	"
22. Gunupur	"	"
23. Malkangiri	"	"
24. Dumariput	Semi-urban Centre	"
25. Puttasingi	Rural Centre	Andhra Bank
26. Sunki	"	"
27. Sonomosigam	"	United Bank of India
28. Hatborandi	"	"
29. Padamagiri	"	"
30. Salimi	"	"

**Applications of Claimants for Compensation for Property lost in former East Pakistan**

2922. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still some cases to be disposed of by the Custodian of Enemy Property regarding applications of claimants for compensation for property lost in the former East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of the 57474 claims of Indian nationals/companies registered by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India upto 31st July, 1977 under ex-gratia scheme, 17981 claims are pending verification.

**Renewal of Licences to Opium Cultivators in Mandasaur (M.P.)**

2923. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivators of opium growing area in Mandasaur district of Madhya Pradesh have suffered because their licences, once cancelled for low-yield are not being renewed despite the fact that the low-yield is the result of vagaries of weather; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to give relief to the cultivators who have suffered on account of the natural calamity in getting low yield by granting them licence for growing opium in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. Special concession in the matter of issue of licences for cultivation of opium poppy is given to those cultivators who tender low yield of opium due to natural calamities. In accordance with the Licensing Principles for 1979-80, the qualifying yield in such cases was reduced to 12 kgs. per hectare in case of partial damage to crop as against the minimum qualifying yield of 25 kgs. per hectare.

(b) As explained under (a) above, relief is already provided in cases of



damage to crop due to natural calamities.

**चिकित्सालय में दाखिल होने के लिये  
आदिवासियों से शुल्क लिया  
जाना**

2924. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बस्तर जिले में बैलाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना के चिकित्सालय में दाखिल होने के लिये आदिवासियों से शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे शुल्क लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उनके लिये भी निःशुल्क उपचार की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

**बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी)** (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). बैलाडिला के अस्पतालों में दाखिल आदिवासी मरीजों का पहले ही मुफ्त इलाज किया जा रहा है।

#### **Panel of Auditors for Nationalised Banks**

2925. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received in the office of Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi during period from 1st January, 1977 to 31st December, 1979 from the firms requesting to enrol them for the panel of Auditors for nationalised banks; and

(b) what decision have been taken in regard to such of these applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) According to the information available, 680 applications from firms of Chartered Accountants, were received in Comptroller and Auditor General's office during the year 1977. Information in respect of the period from 1-1-78 to 31-12-1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The C.&A.G. forwarded these names received during 1977 to the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance in two batches, viz. in March, 1977 and May, 1978. These were in turn forwarded by the Banking Division to the Reserve Bank of India for being considering for appointment as Auditors in Public Sector Banks. Information in respect of the period from 1-1-78 to 31-12-1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Alleged Contravention of Central Excise Rules by Lal Imli Mills of Kanpur**

2926. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the particulars of the contravention of the provisions of Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules, 1944, by the Lal Imli Mills of Kanpur during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) what are findings in the Departmental Adjudications of above cases; and what are the stages of the cases;

(c) what steps have been taken to impose other punishments and what are the stages of the cases; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House full facts and circumstances of the matter in issue?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (d). The particulars of contravention of the provisions of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Rules made thereunder, by the Lal Imlj Mills, Kanpur, during the years 1976, 1977

and 1978, with the details of decision in adjudication and the stage of pendency of undecided cases are indicated in the Statement. No steps for imposing any other penalty have been initiated by the Central Excise Department.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Particulars of the contravention of the Provisions of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 & Rules made thereunder	Findings on the Departmental adjudication and the stage of the case
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(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

#### 1976

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Exceeded weekly quota-Rules 224(3), 224(4), 224(5), 210 & 173G                  | Decided by A. C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 50/-.   |
| 2. | Offence-cancellation of gate passes Rule 173/-G(i)                              | Decided by A. C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 50/-. A.C.'s order set aside by Appellate Collector & consequential relief allowed. |
| 3. | Offence-Over-drawal in P.L.A. Rules 173G (i) and 9(1)                           | Decided by A. C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 250/-. Appeal rejected by Appellate Collector. Revision also rejected.              |
| 4. | Offence-Wrong maintenance of PLA.—Rules 173G, 173F, 173Q                        | Decided by A. C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 250/-. Appeal allowed & A.C.'s order quashed by Appellate Collector.                |
| 5. | Offence-Mistakes in P.L.A. Rules 173F, 173G                                     | Decided by A.C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 250/-. Appeal allowed & A. C.'s order quashed by Appellate Collector.                |
| 6. | Offence-Removal of goods without proper gate pass/C.L./PLA-Rules 9(1) 52A & 173 | Case is pending adjudication with the Collector.   |
| 7. | Offence-over-drawal in PLA-Rules 173F and 173G                                  | Decided by Supdt. (Tech)-Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 25/-.   |
| 8. | Offence-over-drawal in PLA -Rules 173G(i) 9(1)                                  | Decided by A.C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 250 /-. Appeal rejected by the Appellate Collector.                                  |

(1)

(2)

(3)

1977

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Seizure-Rule 174   |    | Decided by A.C.—Alleged charges found correct. Imposed penalty Rs. 2000/-.          |
| 2. Offence-Clearance of goods without payment of duty—Rules 9(1), 52A, 173B, 173C |    | Case is pending adjudication with the Collector.                                    |
| 3. Offence-Clearance without approval of C. L.—Rules 173B read with Rule 173Q.    |    | Decided by Supdt. (T) . Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. |
| 4.  | Do | Do  |
| 5.  | Do | Do.   |
| 6.  | Do | Do  |
| 7.  | Do | Do.   |
| 8.  | Do | Do  |
| 9.  | Do | Do  |
| 10.   | Do | Do  |
| 11.   | Do | Do  |
| 12.   | Do | Do  |
| 13.   | Do | Do  |
| 14.   | Do | Do.   |
| 15.   | Do | Do  |
| 16.   | Do | Do  |
| 17.   | Do | Do  |
| 18.   | Do | Do  |
| 19.   | Do | Do  |
| 20.   | Do | Do  |
| 21.   | Do | Do  |
| 22.   | Do | Do  |
| 23.   | Do | Do  |
| 24.   | Do | Do  |
| 25.   | Do | Do  |
| 26.   | Do | Do  |
| 27.   | Do | Do  |

(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

1970

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Offence-Wrong maintenance of records—contravention of Rules 9(1), 173G  | Case decided by Supdt. (Tech) Alleged charges found correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 500/-.  |
| 2. Do  | Case decided by Supdt. (Tech). Alleged charges found/correct. Imposed personal penalty Rs. 100/-. |
| 3. Offence-Clearance of knitted woollen shawls without payment of duty contravention of Rules 9(1), 52A, 173B, and 173C. | Case is pending adjudication with the Collector.  |
| 4. Offence-Clearance of knitted woollen shawls without payment of duty—contravention Rules 9(1), 52A, 173B, 173C.        | Case is pending adjudication with the Collector.  |
| 5. Do  | Do  |

#### Removal of Discrimination between Male and Female Employees of A.I. and I.A.

2927. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the example of some of the air services in foreign countries is it proposed to remove the discrimination between male and female members of the staff on the Air India and Indian Airlines flights regarding their conditions of service; and

(b) if so, by what time this discrimination is sought to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The matter is *sub-judice*, as some of the Air hostesses of Indian Airlines have filed a writ petition on 6th May, 1980 before the Supreme Court questioning the validity of the Service Regulations governing their retirement from service. Hence no comments can be offered at this stage.

#### Ratio of Income from Direct and Indirect Taxes

2928. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of the income to the State Exchequer from direct taxes as compared to the indirect taxes during the last 3 years—1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether steps would be taken to improve this ratio so as to lessen the burden on the masses on account of indirect taxes; and

(c) the nature of the steps proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Percentage of direct and indirect tax revenue (including States' share)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Direct Taxes	27.16	24.02	23.94
Indirect Taxes	72.84	75.98	76.06

(b) and (c). A substantial part of the indirect tax revenue is raised through taxing luxury items. As such it would not be wholly correct to say that the entire burden of indirect taxation is borne by the masses. Further, in a developing country like India where the tax base for income-tax and other direct taxes is quite low, adequate resources for development purposes cannot be mobilised from this source alone. Hence, recourse has to be taken to indirect taxation. However, care is taken to ensure that the incidence on the masses is as low as possible.

### Relief for Central Government Pensioners

2929. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Central Government have specified the entitlement to relief for various categories of Central Government pensioners; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The relief for Central Government pensioners is regulated in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Accordingly, one instalment of relief amounting to 5 per cent of pension (subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25) is given for every 16 points rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index. The last instalment of relief was released when the 12-monthly average index reached 344 points as on 1-11-1979.

The Government have recently through the budget, extended the benefit of standard deduction to pensioners.

### Introduction of Computerisation in Income Tax Department

2930. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to set up again a SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT TEAM in the Directorate of O&M Services (Income-tax) to introduce computerisation in the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, whether the employees' Unions/Federations have been consulted and their reaction to the introduction of Computerisation again in the Income-tax Department; and

(c) the number of employees likely to be retrenched, cadre-wise, in each Charge of the Income-tax Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government have not yet decided to set up again a SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT TEAM to introduce computerisation in the Income-tax Department.

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

### Smuggling of Narcotics

2931. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government has sought the co-operation of Indian Government to control smuggling of narcotics into that country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Government have not received any such specific request from the Government of the United States of America.

However, co-operation already exists between Government of India and several other countries including the United States of America in the matter of interdiction of international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

**Casual Labourers working under Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore**

2932, SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of casual labourers working under the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal) are continuously for years together and demanding departmentalisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering departmentalisation of the said labourers?

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

(b) Some of the casual labourers are being made time-scale labourers.

**Steel Plants Functioning in Public Sector**

2933, SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of steel plants functioning in Public Sector in the country;

(b) since when they are in production;

(c) whether they are running in loss;

(d) if so, how much loss incurred up till now; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The names of public sector steel

plants functioning under SAIL and the dates of their commissioning are indicated below:

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Date of Commissioning</i>
Bhilai Steel Plant	31st January, 1959.
Durgapur Steel Plant	18th December, 1959
Rourkela Steel Plant	3rd December, 1958
Bokaro Steel Plant	9th September, 1972.
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Blast Furnace No. 1	was commissioned in November, 1922

(c) and (d). The profits/losses made by the above steel plant up to 31-3-79 are given below:—

<i>Plant/Unit</i>	(+) Profit (-) Loss (Rs. in Crores)
Bhilai Steel Plant	(+) 206.95
Rourkela Steel Plant*	(+) 111.34
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-) 232.62
Bokaro Steel Plant	(-) 93.26

\*including its Fertiliser Plant.

The accumulated losses of IISCO came to Rs. 44.72 crores up to 31-3-1978. The accounts for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

The profit/loss accounts of Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant for the year 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

(e) Among the measures taken or proposed to be taken for improving the production performance of the steel plants, mention may be made of the preparation/implementation of programmes of technological improvements/innovations for Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur Steel Plant and the Indian Iron and Steel Company, maximisation of production of pig iron for

sale, attainment of long term self-sufficiency by the steel plants in regard to development finance, augmentation of captive power generation capacity in Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants, improved methods of project planning, implementation and monitoring; sustained efforts to overcome the shortages in supplies of coking coal and power by closer co-ordination with the concerned authorities.

**Assistance to Private Entrepreneurs in setting up Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels)**

2934. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist private entrepreneurs in setting up Yatri Niwas; and

(b) whether any guidelines assisting private entrepreneurs had been prepared; if so, the details thereof?

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

**Enrolment of New Agents by L.I.C.**

2935. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new agents (year-wise) enrolled by L.I.C. and number of agents (year-wise) have been terminated during the last three years;

(b) number of existing policies surrendered each year and new business secured; and

(c) number of policies lapsed every year, during last three years by paying one or two premia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The number of new agents enrolled by the LIC, and the number of agencies terminated by the LIC during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 was as under:

Year	New agents appointed	Agencies terminated
1976-77	29974	49575
1977-78	22569	43840
1978-79	19039	40339

(b) The number of existing policies surrendered and the number of new policies issued in India during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 was as under:

Year	No. of policies surrendered	No. of new policies issued
1976-77	3,41,175	20,52,833
1977-78	3,05,692	18,53,780
1978-79	2,50,348	17,55,282

(c) The number of policies lapsed after payment of first instalment of premium out of new business in India of the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 which are the latest three years for

which information is available, is as under:—

Year	No. of policies lapsed
1975-76	3,80,377
1976-77	4,03,087
1977-78	3,17,021

Statistics of policies lapsing after payment of first two instalments of premiums are not being maintained by the LIC.

पश्चिमी राजस्थान में पुरात्विय स्थानों के लिये पर्यटन केन्द्र

2936. श्री भीष्मा भाई: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने क कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अथुना देव, सोमनाथ, त्रिपुरे सुन्दरे, वेनाश्वर और गोलियाकोट पश्चिमी राजस्थान के बहुत पुराने पुरातत्विय स्थल हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन स्थलों पर पर्यटन केन्द्र न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार का अपना अध्ययन दल भेजकर सर्वेक्षण करवा लिया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जव्वलाल चन्दाकर) :  
(क) यद्यपि अथुना में कुछ संरक्षित पुरा-

तत्विय स्मारक हैं, तथापि, अन्य स्थानों पर जो मन्दिर और मंते हैं, वे केवल स्थानीय महत्व के हैं।

(ख) से (घ). चूंकि पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थानीय महत्व के हैं, इसलिये इनके विकास की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

#### Financial Assistance sanctioned by All-India Institutions to Kerala

2937. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sanctioned by various All-India institutions to Kerala during the year 1979-80 and the corresponding figures for the year 1978-79 institutions-wise; and

(b) what is the share of Kerala in the total credit made available in the country during the year 1979-80 and the basis on which the credit was sanctioned to various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Data regarding the amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the all-India long term financial institution, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) to the industrial concerns in the country as a whole and in the State of Kerala during the financial years 1979-80 and 1978-79 are set out below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Institution	Financial assistance sanctioned			
	All India		Kerala	
	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79
I.D.B.I.	1230.40	791.70	76.90	26.10
I.F.C.I.	138.50	141.74	13.75	1.57
I.C.I.C.I.	212.39	182.76	3.26	1.45



Financial assistance is extended by the financial institutions to all worthwhile projects which are found economically and financially viable and technically feasible and are in accordance with national priorities. While sanctioning assistance, the financial institutions show special consideration to the disposal of applications from industrially backward districts areas in different States. The ability of the financial institution to sanction assistance to a particular State depends upon the number of viable proposals received from such State. The institutions endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile project languishes due to lack of institutional finance.

### Loss of Revenue due to fall in production in Cement Industry

2938. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 474 on 14th March, 1980 regarding loss of revenue due to fall in production in cement industry and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he would lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Information asked for in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 474 dated 14-3-1980 is furnished below:

	(i) Cement : Production & Central Excise duty			
	1978-79	1978-79 Nov., 78 to Feb., 1979	1979-80 April to Feb.,	1979-80 November to February
Production M.T. (000)	19217	6610	15082	55622
Duty realised Rs. (000)	1232178	416114	1128453	392505

Fall in production of cement is the resultant of a number of factors. It is difficult to quantify the fall in production that could be solely attributed to poor availability of power.

(ii) The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 under which Central Sales Tax is levied on inter-State sales of goods has been entrusted

ed by law to the State Governments. As such, information asked for on Central Sales Tax is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories. The Governments of Haryana and Rajasthan have reported loss of Central Sales Tax revenue on account of power failure as also steps proposed to be taken as indicated below:—

	Loss of Central Sales Tax revenue	Steps proposed to be taken
Haryana	Rs. 3,98,697	Constant efforts are being made to provide unrestricted power supply to cement industry.
Rajasthan	Rs. 34,87,566	Restriction on power supply to cement industry has been withdrawn in May, 1980.

Information is awaited from the State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur.

The remaining State Governments and Union Territories have reported no loss in Central Sales Tax revenue during the period in question.

Further information in the matter is being collected.

**Report on Water Supply to Delhi Suppression thereof by Junior Officer of Geological Survey of India**

2939. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India Scientific Officers' Association in a letter dated the 14th September, 1979, requested the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) to enquire in details into the facts leading to the dropping of vital scheme of water supply to the Delhi Metropolitan area from the proposed Dhauj and Kot Reservoir projects and suppression of a report thereon by a junior officer of Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or initiated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposed Dhauj and Kot Reservoir Projects were not proceeded with because the Haryana Government felt that it would reduce the availability of water for the Faridabad and Ballabgarh townships, and nearby drought-ridden areas, as also because this would entail the shifting of two entire villages. No report of any junior officer of the Geological Survey of India has been

suppressed. In view of this, no further action is called for.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में यूनिवर्सल बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा भूमिहीन किसानों से प्राप्त ऋण-आवेदन

2940. श्री जैनुल बखर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान गाजीपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में यूनिवर्सल बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा भूमिहीन किसानों से ऋण के लिये कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुये थे;

(ख) इन में से सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुये थे और किसानों से सीधे ही कितने; और

(ग) कितने आवेदकों को ऋण मिल गया?

वित्त मंत्रालय से उप मंत्री (श्री सगनभाई बरोट) (क). वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान, जिला गाजीपुर में, बैंक को भूमिहीन किसानों से 279 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) इनमें से 169 आवेदन पत्र सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से तथा 110 आवेदन किसानों से सीधे ही प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) 239 आवेदकों को ऋण प्रदान किया गया।

**Building of new Airport at Rajkot**

2941. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there a proposal under Government's consideration for building a new airport at Rajkot to cope with the requirements;

(b) has this been sponsored by the Rajkot Urban Developments Authority; and

(c) whether a detailed survey is going to be conducted in this matter, and if so, when?

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

(b) At the time of consideration of the question of acquisition of some land for providing approach lights at the existing aerodrome, the Rajkot Urban Development Authority made a suggestion that some other site far away from the town be chosen for the airport. This was not supported by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Posting/Transfer of SC/ST Employees in Bank of Baroda

2942. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SC/ST employees recruited/promoted in all cadres were posted to far away places from their native places by the Management of Bank of Baroda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that repeated representations have been submitted by the Bank of Baroda SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association (Regd.) New Delhi and its State Units in this regard;

(c) whether on the recommendations of the said Association the Committee of Executives had adopted their guidelines and instructions had been issued by the Bank of Baroda to their all Zonal/Regional Managers on 17th January, 1979 for taking careful note while posting/transfers of SC/ST candidates/employees;

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Bank to implement the above policy; and

(e) total number of transfers (Region-wise within the Zone and outside the Zone) effected in different cadres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. The Bank of Baroda has reported that as far as possible the SC/ST candidates are posted at places near their native places.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) The bank has reported that it has issued certain guidelines to its Regional/Zonal offices regarding meetings with SC/ST Associations to settle their grievances including requests for transfers and postings.

(d) Whenever any representation is received from SC/ST employees Association, the matter is considered sympathetically by the Bank.

(e) The Bank has reported that in the absence of specification of period and zone, it is not possible to supply the information.

#### Export of Turmeric

2943. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) measures taken by Government to give fair price for turmeric and enhance the export of turmeric; and

(b) is there any proposal to abolish the levy on turmeric?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) In order to ensure fair price for turmeric to the growers, the ban on export of turmeric imposed on 4-1-1978 was lifted w.e.f. 20th January 1979. The exports have picked up since then considerably. During 1978-79 the total exports of turmeric were 10,299 MTs valued at Rs. 11 crores. During 1979-80 they had increased to 21,514 MTs valued at about Rs. 16.23 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

### Expenditure on Gold Controller's Department

2944. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual expenditure on the Gold Controller's Department;

(b) whether the expenditure is commensurate with the results achieved;

(c) in view of the failure of the Gold Control Act, what utility is being served by continuing it; and

(d) do Government propose to scrap/amend the Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The average expenditure on the Gold Control Administration during the last three years was Rs. 35.83 lakhs per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The objectives of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 broadly are:

(i) curbing the general demand for gold from the public with a view to reduce it progressively;

(ii) to serve as an economic measure to supplement other preventive measures; to make circulation of smuggled gold difficult and its detection easier by extending the control over gold beyond the stage of import.

As the objectives for which the Gold (Control) Act was brought into effect are still relevant, the question of scrapping Gold Control does not arise.

As and when there is a need, amendments of the provisions of the Gold (Control) Act are made.

### Working of various Airports

2945. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Members of various Committees, Experts and Commission appointed to go into the expansion and working of various Airports of the country and particularly of Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat since 1970;

(b) the details of their reports and recommendations;

(c) how many of them have been accepted by Government;

(d) the steps taken to implement the same;

(e) the expenses incurred on each of the Committees, Experts and Commissions; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Four Committees namely:

1. Sahgal Group.

2. Khosla Group.

3. Civil Aviation. Review Committee (Tata Committee).

4. Gidwani Committee on Third Level Air Services

have been appointed after 1970 for the expansion and working of the various airports in the country.

In addition to these four Committees, three Committees namely High Level Committee on facilitation at the level of Ministry, Standing Facilitation Committee at the Director General of Civil Aviation's level and Airport Advisory Committee at the Airport level, have been set up to improve

the passenger facilities at the airports.

A statement indicating the composition of these Committees is enclosed.

(b) The Sehgal Group recommended improvement/augmentation of various navigational and landing aids in respect of international airports Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras while the Khosla Group made similar recommendations in respect of domestic aerodromes. The Civil Aviation Review Committee recommended augmentation of navigational aids, taking into account the Sahgal and Khosla Groups recommendations, Communication aids and reorganisation of the Civil Aviation Department. The Gidwani Committee made recommendations on the feasibility of introduction of Third Level Air Services in the country. However, no Committee has been set up to review the position in respect of airports in

Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat exclusively.

(c) By and large the recommendations of these Committees excepting Gidwani Committee on Third Level Air Services have been accepted by Government with modifications wherever necessary.

(d) and (f). Some of the recommendations of Sahgal and Khosla Groups and Civil Aviation Review Committee have already been implemented while others are in the process of implementation.

(e) The members of all Committees belonged to the Government Departments/Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and therefore the figures of expenditure exclusively on these Committees have not been kept.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of the Committee	Names of the Members
1.	Sahgal Group	1. Shri N. Sahgal, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Chairman. 2. Shri B. Israni, Chairman, India Airport Authority of India Member 3. Shri S. Ramamarithan, Director General of Civil Aviation. Member 4. Shri P. Koteswaran, Director General of Observatory. Member 5. Shri K. K. Unni, Managing Director, Air India. Member 6. A.V.M. S. A. Hussain Managing Director, Indian Airlines. Member 7. Capt. K.M. Mathan, Director of operations, Air India. Co-opted Member 8. Capt. A. M. Kapur, Director of operation, Indian Airlines. Co-opted Member
2.	Khosla Group	1. Shri N.Khosla, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Chairman 2. Shri G. S. Gupta, Director Air Routes and Aerodromes (P), Civil Aviation Department. Member

S. No.	Name of the Committee	Name of the Member	
		3. Shri C. R. Thirumalani, Director of Communication, Civil Aviation Department.	Member
		4. Shri D. Krishna Rao, Director of Aviation Services, India Metrological Department.	Member
		5. Capt. A.M. Kapur, Director of Operations, Indian Airlines.	Member
3.	Civil Aviation Review Committee	1. Shri J.R.D. Tata Air India.	Chairman
		2. Shri N. Sehgal, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Member
		3. Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lall, D.F.C. Chairman, Indian Airlines.	Member
4.	Gidwani Committee	1. Shri B. S. Gidwani, Director General of Civil Aviation.	Chairman
		2. Miss A. Mehta, Additional Director General (Tourism),	Member
		3. Shri A.K. Sarkar, Dy. Director General of Civil Aviation.	Member
		4. Shri G. D. Mathur, Dy. Managing Director, Indian Airlines.	Member
		5. Shri J.K. Choudhury, Plan - ning Manager, Indian Airlines.	Member
		6. Shri S. Ekambaram, Dy. Secre- tary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Member
5.	High Level Committee on Facilitation.	1. Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	Chairman
		2. A representative of Ministry of Home Affairs.	Member
		3. A representative of Ministry of Finance.	Member
		4. A representative of Dte. General of Health Services.	Member
		5. A representative of Dte. General of Tourism.	Member
		6. A representative of Director General of Civil Aviation.	Member
		7. A representative of Inter- national Airports Authority of India.	Member

S.No.	Name of the Committee	Name of themember		
6.	Standing Facilitation Committee	1. Director General of Civil Aviation.	Chairman	
		2. A representative of Ministry of Home Affairs	Member	
		3. A representative of Ministry of Finance.	Member	
		4. A representative of Director General of Health Services.	Member	
		5. A representative of Department of Tourism.	Member	
		6. A representative of International Airports Authority of India.	Member	
		7. A representative of Airlines including IATA/FAL.	Member	
7.	Airport Advisory Committee		International Air ports	Domestic aerodromes
		1. International Airports Authority of India.	*Convener	..
		2. Civil Aviation Department	Member	@Convener
		3. Air India	Member	Member (for Trivandrum only).
		4. Indian Airlines	Member	Member
		5. Deptt. of Tourism	Member	Member
		6. Customs Authorities	Member	Member (for Trivendrum only).
		7. Immigration Authority	Member	Do-
		8. State Government	Member	Member
		9. Municipal Corporation/Committee	Member	Member
		10. Two Member of Parliament.	Members	Members
		11. Chamber of Commerce	Member	Member
		12. Three representatives of Legal, Medical, and such professions, or other frequent users of such services.	Members	Members
13. Travel Agents Association.	Member	Member		

\*A General Manager, I.A.A. I at each airport.

@Aerodrome Officer of the concerned aerodrome.

### Preparation of proposals on Narcotics Drugs by Narcotics Commissioner

2946. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps or any draft Bill containing comprehensive legislative proposals on narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances has been prepared by the Narcotics Commissioner in consultation with State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Yes, Sir. The legislative proposals on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are presently being prepared by the Narcotic Commissioner.

### ग्वालियर में रात्रि के समय हवाई जहाजों का उतरना

2947. श्री एन. के. शेखबलकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री ग्वालियर में हवाई जहाजों के रात को उतरने के बारे में 28 मार्च, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2127 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) से सम्बन्धित अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की संख्या के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्बलाल चन्दाकर) : (क) ग्वालियर हवाई अड्डा भारतीय वायु सेना का है। इस विमान क्षेत्र पर रात्रिकालीन अवतरण सुविधाओं की भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा व्यवस्था की गयी है परन्तु पक्षों के उत्पात तथा पहरा-ब-निगरानी की समस्याओं के कारण सिविल विमानों द्वारा रात्रिकालीन परिचालनों के लिये ये सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गयी हैं। कांटेदार

तारों को बाड़ के निर्माण का कार्य जारी है और शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। रात्रिकालीन अवतरण सुविधाएँ उसके बाद बहाल कर दी जायेंगी।

(ख) और (ग). ग्वालियर के लिये तथा यातायात का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, वर्तमान यातायात निम्न प्रकार है:--

खण्ड	प्रत्येक उड़ान वाहित श्रौसत	द्वारा यात्री
दिल्ली-ग्वालियर	.	7.1
ग्वालियर-दिल्ली	.	5.3
ग्वालियर-भोपाल	.	5.2
भोपाल-ग्वालियर	.	2.0
ग्वालियर-इन्दौर		3.3
इन्दौर-ग्वालियर	.	1.1

### Trade agreement with Soviet Union

2948. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL  
SHARMA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a long term trade agreement with Soviet Union has been negotiated; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Negotiations are taking place for concluding the Trade Agreement for 1981-85 with the Soviet Union. The Agreement is expected to be signed sometime later this year.



### Higher rate of interest on Farm Sector

2949. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial banks have informed that they will charge higher rate of interest on a part of their lending to the farm sector to compensate for development of 40% of their lendable funds to the priority sector by 1985;

(b) if so, whether this decision of banks will be greatly harmful to the small and medium farmers;

(c) if so, whether these farmers have represented to the Union Government opposing such proposal;

(d) if so, whether the Agriculture Minister has taken up this question with the Finance Ministry;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) whether only those land-lords who easily afford to pay such higher rate of interest will be charged the high rate of interest?

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

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

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2950. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में राज्यवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के विशाल क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखते हुये, वहाँ राज्य उद्यमों में निवेश की मात्रा बहुत कम रही है;

(ग) क्या इस आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने और केन्द्रीय उद्योग (न्यूक्लियस

इंडस्ट्री) आरम्भ करने के लिये, राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कुछ बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये उद्योग कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे और किन परिश्रमियों की स्थापना के लिये राजस्थान सरकार की मांग अनिर्णीत पड़ी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट): (क) एवं (ख). यह जानकारी 12 मार्च 1980 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये "सरकारी उद्यम सर्वेक्षण-1979-79" के खण्ड 1 में पृष्ठ 13 पर दी गई है।

(ग) अधिकांश पूंजी निवेश केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात, कोयला, पेट्रोकिम आदि उद्यमों में किया गया है। इन समूहों के सभी उद्यमों की स्थापना आबज्रक रूप से वहाँ की गई है, जहाँ उसके निष्पत्ति कच्चे माल का स्रोत नजदीक पड़ता है। इस लिये हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि. और हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड ने अपने खानों और प्रदावक एककों को राजस्थान के भीतर ऐसे स्थानों पर विकसित किया है, जहाँ कच्चे माल के स्रोत नजदीक है। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि राज्यों के क्षेत्रफल के अनुपात में वहाँ के केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में पूंजी लगाई जाए। तथापि, जब पूंजी लगाने सम्बन्धी नये प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय लिया जाता है तो सुसंगत आर्थिक कारणों के आधार पर सन्तुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास की आवश्यकता को सदा ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ट) प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता।

### Special rebate to Handloom Industry in Kerala

2951. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1844 on the 26th March, 1980 regarding crisis in handloom industry in Kerala and state:

(a) whether in view of the serious crisis in the handloom industry in Kerala and for the purpose of making

yarn available at reasonable prices, decision has been taken to grant special rebate for 30 days during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details of the rebate scheme, and if no decision has yet been taken, when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) details of any other measures contemplated to make yarn available at reasonable prices to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme for special rebate in 1980-81, a rebate of 20 per cent to be shared equally between Central and State Governments is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth to Cooperatives and the Handloom Development Corporations. The rebate is available for 30 days and the State Governments are free to operate the scheme with periods broken up into portions of not less than 7 days each. The special rebate is allowed on the retail sales of handloom cloth only.

(c) In order to ensure availability of yarn for the handloom industry arrangements have been made with the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to make available 23,000 bales of yarn every month in hank form at ex-mill prices to State Handloom Corporations and Apex Societies for further distribution to weavers and their associations. The quantity proposed for Kerala under the existing arrangements is 2075 bales per month.

The State Governments have also been requested to arrange for public distribution of yarn by pooling hank yarn available from State Cooperative Spinning Mills, State Textile Corporation Mills and the surplus from the National Textile Corporation Mills.

In order to increase the production of yarn, assistance is given to Handloom Weavers Cooperative Spinning

Mills by way of share capital contribution to the extent of 45 per cent of the total project cost of the spinning mills.

### Restriction in issue of Licences for setting up of Vanaspati Industries

2952. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, as a matter of policy, have decided not to issue further licences for setting up Vanaspati industries in surplus areas particularly in Maharashtra, to meet the shortages in the country even though there is surplus raw material available in the State concerned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to revise this policy with a view to utilise the surplus raw material and also to increase production to meet shortage?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Government have as a policy, not been licensing in recent years, additional capacity for manufacture of vanaspati in areas where sufficient capacity already exists. There is no overall shortage of vanaspati in the country. The demand-supply situation is kept under constant watch by Government and appropriate steps are taken from time to time to increase the production of vanaspati as and when necessary.

### Increase in Demand for Controlled Cloth

2953. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for controlled cloth is going up due to increased prices of the varieties;

(b) whether actual production of controlled cloth has been lagging far behind the target quotas; and

(c) whether it is proposed to revive the pre-October, 1978 obligatory production of controlled cloth by the organised mill sector?

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

(b) The production of controlled cloth under the revised scheme from 1-10-1978 to 31-3-1980 was around 540 million sq. metres against a target of 600 million sq. metres. The marginal short-fall is mainly due to power cuts and load shedding.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Setting up of Copper Foil and Copper Clad Laminate in Punjab**

2954. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Centre for letter of intent for setting up a project for manufacturing copper foil and copper clad laminate; and

(b) if so the decision of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b) The industrial licence application dated 24th April 1980 from the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for manufacture of Copper foil and copper clad laminates is being processed. No decision has yet been taken thereon.

#### **Extension of Landing ground of Golapur of Nalanda Distt., (Bihar)**

2955. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to extend the landing ground of

Golapur of Nalanda District in the State of Bihar to suit the landing of big aeroplanes in all the seasons in view of growing demands by tourists visiting the historical international places like Rajgir, Nalanda, Pawapuri and Bodh Gaya; and

(b) if so, what are the plans and how much time it will take to execute the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) No, Sir. Neither Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operator has requested for operating air services to Golapur.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें**

2956. **श्री राम लाल राही:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छोटे विमानों और कटोर उद्योग चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय बैंकों में हो रहे भ्रष्टाचार की कई स्थानों से शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इसकी रोकथाम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई बरोटे):** (क) और (ख). छोटे किसानों और कटोर उद्योग चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण मंजूर करने के मामलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुछ शिकायतें पहले मिली थीं। जहाँ कहीं भ्रष्टाचार के विशिष्ट आरोप होते हैं, वहाँ इनकी बैंकों द्वारा अपने ही आंतरिक सतर्कता विभागों द्वारा जांच की जाती है। बैंक उन मामलों को स्थानीय पुलिस अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भी सौंपते हैं जो गम्भीर होते हैं अथवा जहाँ बाहरी पक्ष अन्तर्गत होते हैं। सभी

बैंकों की अपनी आन्तरिक निर्देश पुरतकें हैं जिनमें जालसाजियों और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के वास्ते बरती जाने वाली सावधानियों और सुरक्षाओं का ब्याँरा होता है और इन पुस्तकों की निरंतर समीक्षा की जाती है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों ने अपने अपने सतर्कता कक्ष भी स्थापित कर लिये हैं और मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति कर ली है। ये सतर्कता कक्ष सभी सतर्कता सम्बन्धी मामलों की जांच करते हैं और प्रतिस्थापित सतर्कता प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाही करते हैं।

**खाड़ी के देशों में इन्डियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर के कार्यालय खोला जाना**

2957. श्री तारिक अमबर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इन्डियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर के भविष्य के बारे में सरकार का क्या निर्णय है;

(ख) क्या इस सेंटर का एक कार्यालय सिंगापुर में खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कार्यालय खाड़ी के देशों में भी खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बराटे):** (क) भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र का बन्द करने से सम्बन्धित कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। ऐसे सुझाव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनका आशय निवेश केन्द्र तथा इसके कार्यों के पुनर्गठन से है। सरकार इन सुझावों पर विचार कर रही है किन्तु अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) एक सुझाव यह है कि खाड़ी के क्षेत्र में एक कार्यालय खोलने से निवेश तथा प्रेषणाओं के कार्य को सरल बनाने में मदद मिलेगी। किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र की भावी भूमिका से सम्बन्धित निर्णय पर ही निर्भर करेगा।

### Cotton Freight Equalisation

2958. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI SOMNATH  
CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that cotton textile industries in Eastern Zone are losing due to unequal freight;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have pleaded for "cotton freight equalisation"; and

(c) whether Government are considering about "cotton freight equalisation", if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Since the Eastern Zone does not grow cotton, the mills in that zone have to incur some marginal additional expenditure on cotton. The question was considered by the Planning Commission some time back and it was considered that introduction of freight equalisation for cotton was not advisable, due to various reasons. No reference has been received in recent times from the West Bengal Government on the subject.

### Steel Plant with Japanese Collaboration

2959. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to setting up of a Steel Plant with Japanese collaboration;

(b) if so, where it stands now;

(c) if not, whether Government are considering to set up a Steel Plant in the country and where;

(d) whether it will be indigenous or with collaboration; and

(e) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). With a view to augmenting the steel-making capacity in the country, Government have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a new steel plant with technical and financial assistance from some of the developed countries including Japan. However, there has been no concrete proposal from the Japanese side so far.

(c), (d) and (e). Government have already sanctioned the establishment of an integrated steel plant with a capacity to produce about 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel per annum at an estimated cost of 2,256 crores at Visakhapatnam with Soviet Cooperation. Officers of technical and financial assistance for the setting up of another port-based steel plant with ultimate capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum have been received from parties in West Germany, U. K., etc. These proposals including the question of final location of the plant as well as other terms and conditions are presently in

various stages of detailed technical and financial evaluation and will have to be negotiated further with the parties concerned before a final decision can be taken.

#### Production target of Saleable Steel

2960. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) the target and production of saleable steel in all steel plants during the last year; steel plant-wise;

(b) is there any gap between the two;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken by Government to improve the position?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (d). The target and production of saleable steel in the six integrated steel plants during the year 1979-80 are given below:—

( 000 tonnes )

Plants	Target	Actual	Shortfall
Bhilai	1900	1706	194
Durgapur	1000	604	390
Rourkela	1172	1045	127
Bokaro	1377	849	528
IISCO	550	430	120
TISCO	1550	1447	103
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7405</b>	<b>6039</b>	<b>1360</b>

The main reason for short-fall in production has been the inadequate availability, both in terms of quality and quantity, of coking coal and power. All-out efforts are being made

to improve the situation. Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, Damodar Valley Corporation, State Electricity Boards, coal supplying

agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and good coking coal to the steel plants. Actual supplies of coal and power as well as other essential inputs are being closely monitored at various levels on a daily basis. Closer and more effective liaison has also been established with the State administrations to ensure improvement in law and order. Steps have also been taken to ensure better generation of power from the existing captive power plants as also to augment their capacities.

**Proposal to give bigger role for National Textile Corporation and Cotton Corporation of India in developing Textile Industry**

2961. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give bigger role for National Textile Corporation and Cotton Corporation of India in developing the textile industry and production of textiles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government is presently working on the revised 6th Plan projections for the entire Textile Industry which will cover *inter alia* roles of National Textile Corporation and Cotton Corporation of India in developing the Textile Industry and production of textiles.

सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा पिछम तट पर "कोफोसा" के अधीन पकड़ी गई चांदी

2962. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 मार्च, 1980 को सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 1971 LS-4

विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निरोधक अधिनियम के अधीन 3 मीटर से टन तथा 40 किलोग्राम चांदी तस्करों से पकड़ी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ी गई चांदी का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और किन अधिकारियों ने इन्हें पकड़ा तथा सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की?

वित्त संचालक नें उपमंत्री (श्री प्रमोदसिंह बरोड़) (क). 14 मार्च, 1980 को, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सभाहतालय, पुणे से सम्बद्ध सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने मलवन पत्तन के निकट 3.4 मी. टन चांदी पकड़ी।

(ख) उक्त चांदी 112 छड़ों के रूप में थी, और उसका मूल्य लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये था। जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि पकड़ी गयी चांदी को भारत से चोरी-छिपे बाहर ले जाये जाने के लिये एक अरब टों पर लादा जाना था। इस मामले में ग्रस्त पाये गये सत्रह व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। सभी सत्रह अपराधियों के खिलाफ विदेशी मुद्रा अनुरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण, अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्दी आदेश जारी किये गये थे, जिनमें से सात व्यक्ति नजरबंद किये जा चुके हैं।

हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा वस्तुओं और कपड़े का निर्यात

2963. श्री विहास सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा किस तरह की वस्तुएं और कपड़े आदि का निर्यात किया गया; किन-किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया और कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान निगम ने प्रत्येक वर्ष किससे मुद्राफा. कमाया तथा कर्मचारियों को वेतन के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया?

गणित्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी): (क) हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुओं और हथकरघा माल के, जिनमें पहनने योग्य परिधान और उन्नी निटवियर शास्ति है, निर्यात का कार्य करता है। इसके अधिकांश निर्यातक ई. ई. सी. देशों, सं. राज्य अमरीका, सोवियत संघ और जापान को किये जाते हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निगम द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित प्रकार है:

1977-78	57.00 करोड़ रु०
1978-79	38.76 करोड़ रु०
1979-80	26.64 करोड़ रु० (अन्तिम)

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कर्मचारियों को किये गये लाभ और बोपस का ब्यौरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है:

वर्ष	निबल लाभ	बोनस
	लाख रु०	लाख रु०
1977-78	108.53	6.21
1978-79	7.41	5.89

1979-80 के लेखे को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

#### Proposal from Orissa State for Promotion of Tourism in 1978-79 to 1980-81

2964. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals were received by the Central Government from the State of Orissa to promote tourism in the State in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the names of the places in Orissa recommended and that have been developed and are being deve-

loped by the Central Government and the nature of facilities proposed to be provided on these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). No specific proposals for tourism development were received from the Government of Orissa during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. However, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Tourism Ministers' Conference held in November, 1978 in New Delhi, the Government of Orissa recommended the following centres for development in the Central Sector:

- (i) Hotel at Konark and Puri;
- (ii) Similipal;
- (iii) Chilka Lake.

Of the centres recommended above, the Central Department of Tourism had already provided a motor launch at Chilka Lake at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.62 lakhs for cruising in the Chilka Lake.

The Department of Tourism has a proposal to set up a Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1980-81 of the Department of Tourism for this purpose.

The India Tourism Development Corporation has expanded its existing Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar adding a block of 26 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. It has been renamed as Hotel Kalinga Ashok and Commissioned in December, 1979.

The I. T. D. C. also proposes to set up as a joint venture with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (i) a 30-room hotel at Puri, and (ii) to construct 30 beach cottages at Konark.

### Replacement of Income-tax by Expenditure Tax

2965. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conclusions drawn by the study group appointed by previous Government in the department to examine replacement of income-tax by tax on expenditure;

(b) whether any decision has been taken over it;

(c) if so, what are the details; if not, how long it will take to take a decision thereon; and

(d) what are the details of report of this study group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Study Group appointed by the previous Government to examine the feasibility of replacing income-tax by a tax on expenditure did not recommend the replacement of income-tax by an expenditure-tax nor did the Study Group support the re-introduction of expenditure-tax in addition to existing taxes.

(b) and (c). The Government have considered the Report of the Study Group and have agreed with their recommendations.

(d) According to the Study Group, the main arguments for and against the case for replacement of income-tax by a tax on expenditure are as under:—

(i) *The equity arguments.*—The equity case for taxing expenditure rather than income is often based on the argument that a man should be taxed only on what he consumes. A person's capacity is measured by his income and taxation thereof imposes a sacrifice whether the tax was on consumption or savings. Further, income to

have a better claim as an index of economic power.

(ii) *Efficiency arguments.*—The argument generally advanced in favour of tax on expenditure in place of income is that it is more conducive to growth and economic efficiency. This argument is not very well founded. The argument that a tax on income acts as a disincentive to work effort may be countered by saying that faced with a cut in income, a taxpayer may make a greater effort to make up the loss in order to maintain the same standard of living.

(iii) *Administrative considerations.*—Expenditure-tax has not found favour in any country so far presumably because of administrative complexities. In fact, in India the expenditure-tax levied earlier was given up primarily on this ground.

(iv) *Effectiveness in curbing tax evasion.*—The argument that tax on expenditure would help in curbing tax evasion is also not tenable. Black money gets generated not only because of the desire to put a part of one's income away from the taxman's eye but also because of the practices which the law of the land forbids.

(v) *Taxing the agricultural sector.*—The strongest argument for expenditure-tax in the Indian situation is the possibility of bringing the agriculturists within the purview of Central direct taxes. Since computation of agricultural Income would be the starting point for the purpose of expenditure-tax, the administrative difficulties involved in this process would not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved.

In view of the above considerations, the Study Group came to the conclusion that the replacement of present tax on income by a tax on expenditure appears to be impracticable.



**Prosecution proceedings against large Business Houses for Tax evasion**

2966. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently directed the Tax authorities to launch prosecution proceedings against the large business houses for tax evasion;

(b) if so, whether anyone belonging to big business houses has been prosecuted for such evasion; and

(c) if so, the names of the persons belonging to such houses that were found guilty for tax evasion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No specific directions have recently been issued to launch prosecution proceedings against large business houses. So far as initiation of prosecution proceeding for tax evasion is concerned there is no discrimination between assessee belonging to large business houses and others.

(b) Even in the absence of any such specific instructions, prosecutions have in fact already been launched for tax evasion against a number of persons/concerns belonging to big business houses.

(c) Prosecutions launched in such cases during the last five years are in different stages of hearing before the Courts and no final order has yet been received in any such case.

**Revision of Timings of Delhi-Hyderabad Flights**

2967. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to revise the timings of the planes going from Delhi to Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines has plans to revise the timings of the services between Delhi and Hyderabad when its fleet is augmented.

**Repatriation by Multinational Enterprises dealing in Poultry**

2968. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of repatriation made during the last five years by (i) BABCOCK; (ii) SHAVERS; and (iii) ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION multinational enterprises dealing in poultry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): No repatriation has been allowed during the last five years in favour of M/s. Babcock Industries Inc., USA, M/s. Shavers Poultry Breeding Farms of Canada or M/s. Arbor Acres Farms, Connecticut, USA, which works with International Basic Economic Cooperation of New York City, which is a Rockefeller company.

पालिसी-होल्डरों से धोखा शीर्षक से समाचार

2969. श्री दया राम शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 मई, 1980 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान के

पृष्ठ 4 पर "पालिसी-होल्डरों से भोखा" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय समाचार की और दिशाया गया है;

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम में इस गड़बड़ी की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जीवन बीमा निगम को इस आशय के निदेश जारी करने का है कि वह पालिसी जारी करने से पहले आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल कर ले, ताकि पालिसी के लिये किये गये दावों के समय यह जांच-पड़ताल न करनी पड़े; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार किथत निगम को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भी निदेश जारी करने का है कि पालिसी के दये हो जाने पर इसका शीघ्र भुगतान कर दिया जाए?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोटे): (क). जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). सम्पादकीय में आलोचना सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार थीं:--

(1) प्रीमियम की दरों में कमी करने की घोषणा करते समय जीवन बीमा निगम ने यह सूचना देना ली कि मनी बैंक प्लान के अन्तर्गत प्रीमियमों की दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं। इसके अलावा, अब यह भी पता चला है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने मनी बैंक पालिसियों के अन्तर्गत ऋण संबंधी सुविधाएं समाप्त कर दी हैं।

(2) जीवन बीमा निगम ने प्रत्याशित बन्दोबस्त बीमा योजना (एंटीसिपेटिड एण्डाओमेन्ट प्लान) समाप्त कर दी है, जिसके अन्तर्गत एक तिहाई पालिसियां जारी की जा रही थी।

(3) अन्तिम (अतिरिक्त) बोनस मुश्किल से 20 प्रतिशत पालिसियों को मिलेगा क्योंकि अदायगी के लिए केवल इतनी ही पालिसियां परिपक्व होती हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम के अधिकारी मृत्यु के दावों के सम्बन्ध में बतुकी

आपत्तियां उठाते हैं और दावों को निपटाने में देरी करते हैं अथवा बिलकुल इनकार कर देते हैं।

उपर्युक्त के संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने पहली अप्रैल, 1980 से अपने प्रीमियमों की दरों में संशोधन की घोषणा करते समय विभिन्न आयोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रीमियम की दरों में कमी अथवा वृद्धि के क्रम को स्पष्ट कर दिया था। निगम की प्रेस प्रकाशनी में मनी बैंक प्लान के अन्तर्गत प्रीमियमों में 5.8 प्रतिशत की मामूली सी वृद्धि का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया था।

प्रत्याशी बन्दोबस्त बीमा योजना के मुकाबले मनी बैंक प्लान के अन्तर्गत बीमाकृत राशि की बड़ी/पहले से अधिक बारंबार किस्तों की अदायगी की व्यवस्था है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप मनी बैंक पालिसियों के अन्तर्गत प्रारक्षित राशि अपेक्षाकृत कम होती है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मनी बैंक प्लान के अन्तर्गत 1976 में इसके शुरू किए जाने के समय से ही ऋण की सुविधा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी। प्रत्याशी बन्दोबस्त बीमा योजनाओं को अब समाप्त कर दिया गया है ताकि मनी बैंक प्लान के साथ दोहरकन को समाप्त किया जा सके।

चूंकि अन्तिम (अतिरिक्त) बोनस सामान्य दावा-प्राप्य बोनस (रिवर्शनरी बोनस) के अलावा और बीमांकिक सांचविचार के आधार पर अदा किया जाता है इसलिए इसका औचित्य, केवल उन पालिसियों के मामले में होता है जो मृत्यु अथवा परिपक्वता के दावों से पहले काफी लम्बी अवधि तक जीवन बीमा निगम के खातों में बनी रहती हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम, आज भी, बीमे के प्रस्तावों की छानबीन अपनी सुस्थापित बीमा-कार्य पद्धति के अनुसार करता है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि आमतौर पर मृत्यु संबंधी दावों बिना जांच पड़ताल के पास कर दिए जाते हैं। लेकिन जांच पड़ताल वहां जरूरी हो जाती है जहां बीमाशर्दा व्यक्ति की मृत्यु बहुत थोड़े समय अर्थात् जोखिम शुरू होने से दो वर्ष के अन्दर हो जाती है या

जीवन बीमा निगम को ऐसी सूचना मिल जाए कि पालिसीधारी ने महत्वपूर्ण सूचना दबाई थी। जांच पड़ताल का उद्देश्य धोखा-धड़ी को रोकना है और जिन मामलों में जांच पड़ताल की जाती है, उनका अनुपात बहुत कम है। जीवन बीमा निगम जांच पड़ताल यथाशीघ्र पूरी करने का हर संभव प्रयत्न करता है।

जहां तक परिपक्वता दावों का संबंध है, जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्यालयों का परिपक्वता तारीख से दो महीने पहले उन्मुक्ति वाउचर (डिस्चार्ज वाउचर) जारी करने के अनुदेश दिए गए हैं जिससे देय तारीख का अदायगी की अपेक्षाएं पूरी करने के लिए पालिसीहोल्डर को काफी समय मिल सके। जीवन बीमा निगम यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न करता है कि पालिसी-होल्डरों द्वारा आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर दिए जाने के बाद परिपक्वता दावों के संबंध में कार्रवाई करने में कोई देरी न हो।

#### Setting up of new Steel Plant

2970. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN  
MALLICK:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new steel plants in the country; (other than those already sanctioned and under construction).

(b) if so, whether these will be set up in collaboration with some other countries;

(c) if so, the names of the countries and the conditions thereof;

(d) the site selected; and

(e) when the proposals are likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) With a view to augmenting the steel

making capacity in the country, Government have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a new steel plant with technical and financial assistance from some of the developed countries. As a result, concrete proposals have been received from certain parties in West Germany, U.K. etc. These proposals including the question of final location as well as other terms and conditions are presently in various stages of detailed technical and financial evaluation and will have to be negotiated further with the parties concerned before a final decision can be taken.

#### Loss incurred by Durgapur Steel Plant

2971. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Durgapur Steel Plant incurs heavy losses due to cheap prices of its products; and

(b) if so, the amount of losses due to price fixation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It would not be correct to make a general statement that Durgapur Steel Plant incurs heavy losses because of the cheap prices of its products.

(b) Does not arise.

मंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि. द्वारा खानों और "डम्पों" को पट्टे पर दिया जाना

2972. श्री केशवराव पारधी: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड ने बहुत सी खानों और "डम्पों" को पट्टे पर दिया है परन्तु वहाँ वर्षों तक काम आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका;

(ब) ऐसी एतानों और "डम्पों" के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे पट्टे पर कब दी गईं और वहाँ काम आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्रमिकों को काम नहीं मिल सका क्योंकि वहाँ इस तथ्य के बावजूद काम आरम्भ नहीं किया गया कि मँगनीज और इंडिया लि. ने उन्हें पट्टे पर दिया था अथवा इन्हें दूसरों को पट्टे पर दिया गया था?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी):** (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Proposal to stop subsidies to improve Economic Condition**

2973. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide Rs. 475 crores as Food subsidy; Rs. 275 crores as Export subsidy and Rs. 150 crores as Fertilizer subsidy to powerful interests in the country; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to stop these subsidies in order to improve economic condition of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The Budget for 1980-81 provides Rs. 600 crores for food subsidy, Rs. 355 crores for cash compensatory assistance for exports, Rs. 367 crores for subsidy on indigenous and imported fertilisers. The food subsidy is payable to the Food Corporation of India and comprises of (a) subsidy on foodgrains distributed through public distribution system and (b) cost of carrying buffer stocks of foodgrains. Food subsidy is meant for food security and to enable the weaker sections of the community to obtain foodgrains

at reasonable prices. The cash compensatory support for exports is meant for promoting exports from the country by making these competitive in world market. The fertiliser subsidies are given to the farmers to increase agricultural output. Thus, subsidies are not given, to any particular section of the recipient, or to "powerful interests in the country". The subsidies are however constantly kept under review and adjustments are made, keeping in view the budgetary position of Government and the social and economic objectives served by such subsidies.

**Non-supply of allotted quota of items to Tripura**

2974. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quota fixed for Tripura for diesel, petrol, kerosene oil, rice, sugar and salt during the 1979-80 and 1980-81 out of the requirement placed by the Government of Tripura;

(b) what quantity has been supplied to Tripura on each of those items during the above-mentioned period;

(c) whether it is a fact that allotted quota on above items could not be supplied to Tripura; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Government of Tripura was supplied 79.9 thousand tonnes of rice during 1979-80 as against the allotment of 81.5 thousand tonnes. During the 1st two months of 1980-81 they were supplied 15.2 thousand tonnes of rice as against the allotment of 14 thousand tonnes. 12,000 tonnes of salt was supplied as against the allotment of 12,700 tonnes during 1979 and

during 1980 (January to 15th June) as against the proportionate quota of 6,000 tonnes of salt they were supplied 9,500 tonnes. Actual supplies of diesel and kerosene during the period October, 1979 to March, 1980 were to the extent of 4,554 tonnes and 3,096 tonnes as against the allocations of 7,279 tonnes and 4,914 tonnes respectively. During the first three months of 1980-81, Tripura was supplied 2,710 tonnes of diesel and 2,690 tonnes of kerosene as against the allocations of 3,800 and 2,272 tonnes respectively. Partial control on sugar was reintroduced w.e.f. 17-12-1979 and since then a monthly quota of 759 tonnes is being released in favour of Tripura. The responsibility for lifting the levy sugar from the factories is that of the State Government. As regards petrol, there is no system of making monthly allocations and the requirements of petrol of the different supply zones is worked out by the oil companies based on historical sales and other relevant factors. Monthly Plans are made to move the product to these consumer zones according to the requirements. The short supplies in respect of certain items are reported to be mainly due to the inadequate availability of Railway wagons in which respect the position has fairly improved.

### Loan sanctioned by IDBI, ICICI and I.F.C. to Industrial Enterprises

2975. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation towards participation in equity capital and long-term loan for industrial enterprises during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) how much amount has been sanctioned by the above financial institutions in Kerala State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Data regarding the total amount of term loans and underwriting (UW) of and direct subscription (DS) to equity shares sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to the Industrial concerns in the country as a whole and in the State of Kerala during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are set out below:—

Year	All India		(Rs. in crores) Kerala	
	Term loan	UW & DS Equity shares	Term loan	UW & DS Equity shares
1977-78	499.84	44.75	12.36	0.81
1978-79	489.61	32.58	7.16	0.56
1979-80	598.27	60.87	56.81	..

### Prosecution for recovery of Income Tax

2976. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prosecutions have been launched by Government for

the recovery of income-tax arrears during January 1980 to April 1980;

(b) whether any criteria was laid down for the prosecution i.e. any amount of arrears was taken into consideration;

(c) whether any prosecutions were launched against those who were in arrears of more than Rs. 2,50,000/-; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d) Requisite information regarding prosecutions launched during January 1980 to April 1980 for recovery of income-tax arrears is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Demand of Tropical Birds in U.S. and European Countries

2977. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tropical birds of all shapes are mostly

demanded in U.S. and European countries:

(b) if so, how many varieties of Indian birds were exported during the last three years and value of foreign-exchange earned thereby; and

(c) which is the most costly bird and the value it is fetching in Europe and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A statement showing quantity and value of birds exported from India country-wise during last three years is attached.

(c) The variety wise export statistics of birds are not recorded. It is, therefore, not possible to say which is the most costly birds fetching highest value in foreign markets.

#### Statement

Country-wise export of birds classified under ITC-Rev. 2 Code No. 941·0001 during 1977-78 to 1979-80 (up to June, '79)

Countries	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80 (upto June, '79)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afganistan -	4	0·11	..	..	..	..
Australia	neg.	0·01	1	0·205	..	..
Austria	1	0·09	1	0·14	..	..
Belgium -	81	2·97	9	1·01	..	0·03
China Rep.	20	1·111	29	3·69	neg.	0·23
Denmark	3	0·18	2	0·33	neg.	0·01
France	184	5·44	15	1·70	..	..
German F. R-p.	92	6·18	30	5·07	neg.	0·01
Hong Kong	19	1·06	11	1·79	..	..
Italy.	94	5·76	35	4·43	..	..

Value : Rs. lakhs.  
Quantity : Thousand Numbers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Japan-	403	21.82	47	9.77	3	0.43
Netherlands.	114	6.20	8	1.81	2	0.16
Qatar.	30	0.31	..	..	..	..
Spain	18	1.42	5	0.68	10	0.14
Sweden.	10	0.58	2	0.35	..	..
Switzerland	neg.	0.03	1	0.17	..	..
U.A.E.	22	50	3	0.31	neg.	0.01
K.	34	1.90	15	2.84	..	..
S.A.	1	0.09	12	2.18	..	..
USSR	10	0.91	..	..	..	..
Yemen Arb Rep.	..	..	16	1.65	..	..
Other countries.	21	0.91	8	0.92	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>57.58</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>38.89</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.0</b>

NOTE :— Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE :— (i) 1977-78—Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. I—Exports, published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

(ii) 1978-79 & 1979-80 (Upto June, 1979):— Advance data received in the Office of Economic Adviser Deptt. of Commerce from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, Calcutta.

### जनेवा सम्मेलन

2978. श्री भोक् राम जैन: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 77 देशों के समूह की संयुक्त निधि पर मंत्री स्तरीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए वे हाल ही में जनेवा गये थे;

(ख) उक्त सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय किए गए; और

(ग) इन निर्णयों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितना लाभ हुआ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) जी हां। सामान्य निधि की स्थापना के संबंध में अंकटाड के तत्वावधान में हुए वार्ता सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए गया था ।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन ने वस्तुओं के लिए सामान्य निधि की स्थापना करने वाले करार को स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस निधि की मात्रा 75 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर होगी। इसमें दो तरह के खाते होंगे। 40 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर का पहला खाता अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बफर स्टॉक तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समन्वित राष्ट्रीय स्टॉक के वित्त पोषण के लिए है 35 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर का दूसरा खाता स्टॉकिंग को छोड़ कर वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र में ऐसे उपायों के वित्त पोषण के लिए है जिनमें अनुसंधान और विकास, उत्पादन क्षमता में सुधार, विपणन और ऐसे उपाय शामिल हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य सामान्यतः संयुक्त वित्त पोषण या तकनीकी सहायता के जरिए गहन विविधीकरण में सहकृत्य करना है ।

(ग) इस निधि से वस्तुओं से सम्बन्धित ऐसे विभिन्न उपायों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी, जिनका उद्देश्य निर्यात आय को बनाये रखना, उसमें स्थिरता लाना तथा सुधार लाना है। पटसन, चाय तथा कोयलर जैसी भारत के निर्यात हित की वस्तुएं ऐसी सहायता की पात्र हो सकती हैं। तथापि, यह तभी संभव हो सकेगा, जब इन वस्तुओं के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वस्तु करार संपन्न हो जायेगा।

**Pension to Government Pensioners**

2979. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government Pensioners that due to price spiralling their pensions should be increased; and

(b) whether Government propose to link pension with the cost of living index as was done for employees in service on 1st September, 1977?

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

(b) To compensate pensioners for the rise in cost of living, the pensioners are allowed relief on pension. The formula for grant of relief on pension was recommended by the Third Pay Commission, and the relief has been granted to all existing pensioners irrespective of the date of retirement. The relief is linked to the consumer price index and is allowed at the rate of 5 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25 per month, for every 16-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (base 1960—100). So far, 9 instalments of such relief covering average index at the level of 344 points have been granted. This amounts to 45 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 45 and a maximum of 225 per month. The quantum of relief is 25 per cent instead of 45 per cent for those who retired on or after 30-9-77 and whose retirement benefits were

calculated after taking into account the dearness allowance merged with pay.

In addition to this graded relief, pre-1.1.73 pensioners have been granted ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month.

**Development of Coimbatore Airport**

2980. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Coimbatore Aerodrome for bigger aircraft to land in view of the heavy air traffic; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) It is proposed to acquire land for extension of the runway in the first phase of development of Coimbatore aerodrome for Boeing 737 operations.

**Liabilities of Certificate Holders in Peerless Company**

2981. SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of total liabilities of the Certificate holders in "Peerless" Investment and Insurance Company in Government custody;

(b) what amount of this Company is invested in Government Securities and in the Nationalised Banks separately;

(c) what is the total business given by the "Peerless" Company till 1979-80;

(d) what is the security of the money of certificate holders invested in the Company; and

(e) on what ground the Government of Madhya Pradesh has banned "Peerless" to work in that state?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Re-



serve Bank has reported that there is no company named Peerless Investment and Insurance Company. The Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind the Peerless General Finance & Investment Company Ltd. As per published balance sheet of this company, as on 31st December, 1978, the disclosed liabilities of the company to the certificate holders amounted to Rs. 42.08 crores. Figures for 1979 are not yet available.

(b) The total investment of the company in Government securities, Unit Trust of India and fixed deposit with Nationalised Banks, as on 31st December, 1978 amounted to Rs. 44.45 crores. The break up of this amount is as under:—

(i) Fixed deposits with nationalised banks.	Rs. 37.83 crores
(ii) Central & State Government securities.	Rs. 6.46 crores
(iii) Units of the Unit Trust of India	Rs. 0.16 crores.
Total :	Rs. 44.45 crore.

(c) As per the balance sheet of the company, as on 31st December 1978, the business secured by it during the last five years from 1974 to 1978 amounted to Rs. 1033.00 crores. The figures for 1979-80 are not available.

(d) The deposits accepted by the company are unsecured and the depositors stand *pari-passu* with other unsecured creditors.

(e) The conduct of prize chit schemes has been banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 with effect from 12th December, 1978, and the State Governments are vested with the authority to administer the provisions of the Act. The Government of Madhya Pradesh, by its order dated 1st April, 1980, advised the company that its conducting the business was banned in the State under the provisions of the aforesaid Act. Against this order, the company filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and obtained an interim injunction. The case is still pending.

### Advance of Credit by branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar

2982. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of the branches of nationalised banks in each district of Bihar, the deposit-credit ratio therein and the quantum of credit advanced on preferential rates of interest for self-employment;

(b) whether it is a fact that the branches at Bisfi and some other places under Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar refuse to advance credit for self-employment; and

(c) if not, branch-wise figures on the above lines for branches in these two districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Available districtwise information regarding the total number of commercial bank branches—in Bihar as at the end of December 1979 and the credit: deposit ratios of all the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June 1979 is set out in Statement I. Information regarding Public Sector banks' lendings under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme is available only statewide. As at the end of September, 1979 the total outstanding DRI advances of public sector banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 8.67 crores involving more than 1.67 lakh borrowal accounts.

(b) All public sector bank branches, particularly those in the rural and semi-urban areas are endeavouring to step-up the flow of their credit to priority sectors which include the sectors of small scale industry, transport operators, retail trade and small business and professional and self-employed besides Agriculture and allied activities, which offer opportunity for self-employment ventures.

Specific complaints of denial of credit by branches to commercially viable ventures in these sectors, whenever received are investigated for remedial action.

(c) Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system. However, set out in Statement II is

the information regarding advances of scheduled commercial banks in Darbhanga and Madhubani districts of Bihar as at the end of December, 1977 in respect of small scale industries, Transport operators, Services and Retail Trade-sectors which provide opportunities to people for self-employment ventures.

### Statement I

*Districtwise distribution of Bank Offices of Commercial Banks in Bihar as on 31-12-1979 and C:D Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of June 1979*

District	No. of commercial bank branches	C:D Ratio of Scheduled commercial banks
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Aurangabad	28	22.78
2. Begusarai	32	45.59
3. Bhagalpur	57	46.42
4. Bhojpur	69	22.83
5. Darbhanga	35	38.50
6. Dhanbad	95	21.67
7. Gaya	74	26.18
8. Giridih	45	36.57
9. Gopalganj	18	88.67
10. Hazaribagh	64	28.17
11. Katihar	22	61.95
12. Madubhani	46	30.07
13. Monghyr	84	27.40
14. Muzaffarpur	74	41.74
15. Nalanda	31	63.98
16. Nawadah	26	48.91
17. Palamau	42	40.28
18. Paschim Champaran	47	90.85
19. Patna	139	42.92
20. Purnea	68	91.87
21. Purwa Champaran	67	70.60
22. Raichhi	107	85.08
23. Rohtas	70	37.71
24. Saharsa	44	66.30
25. Samastipur	35	54.39
26. Santhal Parganas	106	22.77
27. Saran	36	46.00
28. Sivan	23	49.90
29. Singhbhum	105	28.90
30. Sitamarhi	43	47.90
31. Vaishali	43	48.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>40.64</b>

**Statement II***Last Friday of December, 1977*

Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of December, 1977.

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

District	Total Bank Credit		OF WHICH							
	Number of Accounts	Amount	Small Scale Industrial Units	Transport Operators	Services	Retail Trade	Number of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
Darbhanga	10,766	484.28	304	41.07	627	24.38	505	39.36	714	35.53
Madhubani	3,936	84.68	367	7.54	236	15.65	682	3.77	508	12.80

### Closure of J.K. Manufacturers Ltd., Kanpur

2983. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the J.K. Manufacturers Ltd., Kanpur, is lying closed since 1st October, 1976 without obtaining necessary permission;

(b) whether Government are aware of the reported cases of suicide by the affected employees;

(c) whether the U.P. Government have recommended take over of the mills by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) M/s. J. K. Manufacturers Ltd., Kanpur has been lying closed since 1-10-1976 on account of financial difficulties. It is learnt from U.P. Government that some cases of suicide have been alleged by individuals but there is no official confirmation of the fact nor its linkage with the closure of the mill. The matter relating to the closure of the Mill has been under active consideration of Government and one of the proposals in this connection has been the suggestion from U.P. Government for take over of the Mill.

### Consortium of Jute Growing Countries

2984. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has recently suggested that all jute growing countries should form a consortium on the lines of OPEC;

(b) the countries which are proposed to be included;

(c) whether such an international body's main purpose would be to maintain fibre prices at a high level, leading to growth of substitutes; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): a) to (d) Government of India has not received any formal communication regarding proposal of Bangladesh for formulation of consortium of Jute growing countries. Government may consider taking a view on the subject at appropriate time.

### Barter deals with Soviet Union

2985. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to enter into another barter deal with the Soviet Union for export of rice in exchange of crude/petroleum products; and

(b) whether the supplies against the previous barter deals with the Soviet Union have been exchanged completely, if not, what are the outstandings—commodity-wise and quantity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Agreement has been reached for import of crude oil and HSD from the USSR and export of rice from India over and above the provision made in the Trade Plan with that country for 1980.

(b) In pursuance of a similar agreement concluded in 1979, a total quantity of 5.7 lakh tonnes of crude oil has been imported from the USSR. Against this import, 2 lakh tonnes of rice have already been shipped to the USSR; another quantity of more than one lakh tonnes of rice is yet to be supplied.

### Degrading Drug Brand Names

2986. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Marks Owners Association has reacted to Government's move to degrade drug brand names; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Trade Marks Owner Association has submitted a representation against the order issued by the Registrar of Trade Marks that no trade marks shall be registered for single ingredient drugs which should be marketed only under their generic names. This representation is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

### विदेशी चाय कंपनियों का भारतीयकरण

2987. श्री राम विलास वासवानु: क्या वित्त मंत्री विदेशी चाय कंपनियों के भारतीयकरण के बारे में 28 मार्च, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2246 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के (ख), (ग) तथा (घ) भागों के बारे में कितनी जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अब तक एकत्रित की गई जानकारी को सभा पटल पर रखने का है अथवा नहीं; और

(ग) उपरोक्त पूर्ण जानकारी कब तक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई शिरोटे): (क) से (ग). लोक सभा के 28 मार्च, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं. 2246 के भाग (ख), (ग) तथा (घ) के संबंध में जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली गई है और विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

स्टलिंग चाय कंपनियों की सूची जिनका भारतीयकरण के लिए अनुमोदन किया गया है।

क्र. सं.	भारतीयकृत चाय कंपनी का नाम	स्टलिंग चाय	भारतीय कंपनी का नाम जिसने स्टलिंग चाय कंपनियों का कारबार अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।	भारतीय कंपनी की इक्विटी पूंजी	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	कनसालिडेटेड टी एण्ड लैंड्स (कम्पनी इंडिया) लि०				बोनस शायर जारी करके पूंजी की राशि बढ़ा कर 8 करोड़ रूपए कर दी गई।
2	एमेलगमेटेड टी स्टेट्स क० लि०				
3	कनन देवन हिल्स प्रोड्यूस क० लि०				
4	एग्लो अमेरिकन डायरेक्ट टी ट्रेडिंग क० लि०		टाटा फिनले लि०	240.00 प्रतिशत	
5	चुबवा टी कम्पनी लि०			360.00 प्रतिशत	
6	अचबम टी कम्पनी लि० शेरहाट टी कम्पनी लि०			60 प्रतिशत	
	जोकाई (असम) टी कम्पनी लि०		जोकाई इंडिया लि०	185.00 प्रतिशत	
				65.00 प्रतिशत	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	रूपाईं टी कम्पनी लि०	}	भारत टी लि०	239.42	85.59
10	पम्बान टी कम्पनी लि०			73.47 प्रतिशत	26.53 प्रतिशत
11	तारा टी कं० लि०				
12	दुधामारा टी कं० लि०				
13	डीमली टी कं० लि०				
14	देवरी टी कं० लि०				
15	बालिजन टी कं० लि०				
16	राजा मली टी ऐस्टेट्स लि०				
17	इस्टर्न असम डी कं० लि०				
18	हटिमारा टी ऐस्टेट्स लि०				
19	जालोनी टी ऐस्टेट्स लि०				
20	इम्पीरियल टी कम्पनी लि०	}	मैकलाइड रसल (इंडिया) लि०	148.00	52.00
21	हुनवाल टी कम्पनी लि०			74 प्रतिशत	26 प्रतिशत
22	हलम टी कम्पनी लि०				
23	काचार एण्ड द्वारस टी कं० लि०				
24	बंगाल यूनाइटेड टी कं० लि०				
25	गिगिया टी कम्पनी लि०				
26	ब्रिटिश आसाम टी कम्पनी लि०				
27	मजूली टी कम्पनी लि० ]	) मजूली टी कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि० ]	33.30	11.70	
			74 प्रतिशत	26 प्रतिशत	
28	अटारीखाट टी कम्पनी लि०	}	जार्ज विलियमसन (आसाम) लि०	245.00	105.00
29	बड़गांव टी कम्पनी लि०			70 प्रतिशत	30 प्रतिशत
30	बग्दुबी टी कम्पनी लि०				
31	बरोई टी कम्पनी लि०				
32	करामूर टी कम्पनी लि०				
33	इताछुली टी कम्पनी लि०				
34	खूमसांग टी कम्पनी लि०				
35	माआबाद टी कम्पनी लि०				
36	राजमई टी कम्पनी लि०				
37	टिगरी टी कम्पनी लि०				
38	बोरेली टी कम्पनी लि०				
39	रूपजूली टी कम्पनी लि०				
40	अंगूरी टी ऐस्टेट्स लि०	अंगूरी (इंडिया) लि०	12.00	18.00	
			40 प्रतिशत	60 प्रतिशत	
41	आसाम द्वारस टी कम्पनी लि०	}	गुडरिक ग्रुप लि०	222.00	78.00
42	लीश रिवर टी कम्पनी लि०			74 प्रतिशत	26 प्रतिशत
43	होप टी कम्पनी लि०				
44	लेबांग टी कम्पनी लि०				
45	ब्रिटिश बाजिलिग टी कं० लि०				
46	चुलसा टी कम्पनी लि०				
47	इगुआ माइ टी कम्पनी लि०				
48	मीगलास टी कम्पनी लि०				
49	देज टी कम्पनी लि०	}	स्टीबर्ट हाथ (इंडिया) लि०	44.40	15.60
50	भाजी टी ए.सो० लि०			74 प्रतिशत	26 प्रतिशत
51	ब्रिटिश इण्डिया टी कं० लि०				
52	हरमुती टी कम्पनी लि०				

1	2	3	4	5	6
53	मुरान टी कम्पनी लि०	मुरान टी कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि०	51.80 74 प्रतिशत	18.20 26 प्रतिशत	
54	भासाम फ़ण्टियर टी कं० लि०	भासाम फ़ण्टियर टी कम्प लि०	222.00 74 प्रतिशत	78.00 26 प्रतिशत	
55	मलयालम प्लाण्टेशन लि०	मलयालम प्लाण्टेशन (इण्डिया) लि०	222.00 74 प्रतिशत	78.00 26 प्रतिशत	
56	भासाम कम्पनी लि०	} भासाम कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि०	259.00 74 प्रतिशत	91.00 26 प्रतिशत	
57	भासाम एस्टेट लि०				
58	चीनबुड टी कम्पनी लि०				
59	सलोना टी कम्पनी लि०				
60	घनाई टी कम्पनी लि०				
61	अपर भासाम टी कम्पनी लि०				
62	स्काटिग भासाम टी कम्पनी लि०	स्काटिग भासाम (इण्डिया) लि०	8.00 40 प्रतिशत	12.00 60 प्रतिशत	
63	बक्सा द्वारस टी कं० लि०	बक्सा द्वारसजटी कं० लि० (इण्डिया) लि०	22.00 74 प्रतिशत	7.80 26 प्रतिशत	
64	एम्पायर प्लाण्टेशन लि०	एम्पायर प्लाण्टेशन (इण्डिया) लि०	44.00 73.33 प्रतिशत	16.00 26.67 प्रतिशत	
65	सिंगलो टी कं० लि०	सिंगलो (इण्डिया) टी कं० लि०	44.00 73.33 प्रतिशत	16.00 26.67 प्रतिशत	
66	डूम डूना टी कं० लि०	डूम डूना (इण्डिया) लि०	129.50 74 प्रतिशत	45.50 26 प्रतिशत	
67	कोपरेटिव्ह ह्योलसेल सोसाइटी लि०	सी० डब्ल्यू० एस० ॥ (इण्डिया) लि०	74.00 74 प्रतिशत	26.00 26 प्रतिशत	
68	स्टेनमोर (अन्नमलाई) एस्टेट लि०	} टी एस्टेट इण्डिया लि०	162.80 74 प्रतिशत	57.20 26 प्रतिशत	
69	मद्रास टी एस्टेट लि०				
70	टी एस्टेट (इण्डिया) प्र० लि०				
71	दार्जीलिंग कम्पनी लि०	दार्जीलिंग प्लाण्टेशन इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	44.40 74 प्रतिशत	15.60 26 प्रतिशत	
72	दार्जीलिंग कन्सोलीडेटिड टी कम्पनी लि०	एबरेस्ट टी कं० लि०	16.00 66.67 प्रतिशत	8.00 33.33 प्रतिशत	
73	लक्नारिया लि०	लक्नारिया (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि०	शून्य	5.00 100 प्रतिशत	
74	बेलसेरी टी कं० लि०	बेलसेरी टी कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि०	2.96 74 प्रतिशत	1.04 26 प्रतिशत	

† राष्ट्रीयकरण की कार्रवाई हो रही है ।

## चाय बागानों को बेचने के लिए दी गई अनुमति

क्रम सं०	स्टलिंग कं० का नाम जिसका चाय संपदा पर स्वामित्व था।	भारतीय पार्टी का नाम जिसने चाय संपदा खरीदी	विक्रय मूल्य की राशि (लाख रुपए)
1	2	3	4
1	सदरन इण्डिया टी एस्टेट कम्पनी लि०	होप प्लांटेशन लि०	41.00
2	जे ऐण्ड चिंगूर टी कं० एस्टेट लि०	भासाम टी कारपोरेशन	38.00
3	जोटिंगा बेली टी कं० लि०	कुम्बर टी कं० प्रा० लि०	37.40
4	वाधामान (द्रावनकोर) टी कम्पनी लि०	बीरपाड़ा टी कं० लि०	11.00
5	गागराकोट टी कं० लि०	बीरपाड़ा टी कं० लि०	15.32
6	हारस टी कं० लि०	चार चाय संपदाएं विभिन्न भारतीय कंपनियों को बेची गईं।	67.16
7	रुंगजौन.टी कं० लि०	1. आसाम चाय कर्मचारी औद्योगिक सहकारी संगठन लि० 2. प्रोक्टेविचस स्टील एण्ड कं० लि०।	27.50
8	लंका पाड़ा टी कं० लि०	बीरपाड़ा टी० कं० लि०	20.33
9	द्रावनकोर टी एस्टेट कम्पनी लिमिटेड	रामबहापुर ठाकुर प्रा० लि० ...	4,70,000 पीण्ड के बराबर रुपए।

उन स्टलिंग कम्पनियों के नाम जिनमें अनिवासी के हिताधिकार 40 प्रतिशत से कम हैं, जिन में भारतीय कम्पनियों में परिवर्तित करने का अनुमोदन हो चुका है।

क्रम संख्या	स्टलिंग चाय कम्पनी का नाम	अनिवासी हिताधिकार	भारतीय कम्पनी का नाम	मन्तव्य
1	2	3	4	5
1	रुक्मी टी कम्पनी लि०	शून्य	सोनाई रिवर टी कं० लि०	राष्ट्रीयकरण की कार्यवाही चल रही है।
2	जालान नगर साउथ एस्टेट लि०	"	ईथलबोल्ड एस्टेट प्रा० लि०	
3	जालिगा टी कं० लि०	4.93 प्रतिशत	जालिगा टी कं० (इं) लि०	
4	डोलू टी कं० लि०	27 "	डोलू टी कं० (इं) लि०	
5	बड़होला आसाम टी कं० लि०	1. "	सणतवा कनोई टी कं० प्रा० लि०	

दिनांक 28-3-80 के लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2246 के भाग (ग) और (घ) का उत्तर

स्टलिंग चाय कम्पनियों का अभी तक भारतीयकरण नहीं किया गया है। छः कम्पनियों के भारतीयकरण के प्रस्ताव भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के विचाराधीन हैं और चार कम्पनियों के मामले न्यायालयों के विचाराधीन हैं।



सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों द्वारा आयात तथा निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुएं

2988. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आयात और निर्यात की किन-किन वस्तुओं के संबंध में सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों को एकाधिकार प्राप्त है;

(ख) उन वस्तुओं पर किस दर पर कमीशन लिया जाता है और गत तीन वर्षों में किस किस उपक्रम द्वारा किस किस वस्तु पर कुल कितना कमीशन कमाया गया;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इनके द्वारा आयात तथा निर्यात की गई प्रत्येक वस्तु का व्यापार क्या है और वस्तु-वार तथा उपक्रम का उसका अनुपात क्या है; और

(घ) कुल लाभ की तुलना में कमीशन के रूप में प्राप्त राशि की प्रतिशतता क्या है और इस संबंध में उपक्रम का गत तीन वर्षों का व्यापार क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व शान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लिपिकों, लेखाकारों तथा अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरित करने संबंधी नियम

2989. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिपिकों, लेखाकारों तथा अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण संबंधी नियम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि किसी शाखा में किसी अधिकारी/लिपिक/लेखाकार को लम्बी अवधि तक सेवारत रखने से वहां उस कर्मचारी तथा उसके संबंधियों के निहित स्वार्थ पैदा हो जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंकिंग जैसी महत्वपूर्ण सेवाओं से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर रखने

के प्रयोजन से और इस दृष्टि से कि किसी भी कर्मचारी को एक ही शाखा तथा एक ही नगर में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय तक न रखा जाये, नियमित रूप से कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वगनभाई बरोडे): (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लिपिकों, लेखापालों (एकाउण्टेंट्स) तथा अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में ब्याबे गये नियमों में एकरूपता नहीं है। हर बैंक में इस बारे में स्थिति में अलग अलग है। अलबत्ता, बैंकों द्वारा अपनाई जा रही कुछ प्रक्रियाएं नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :-

अधिकारियों/लेखापालों के लिए

(1) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का शाखा जाल समस्त देश में व्याप्त है तथा बैंकों की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर, बैंकों के अधिकारियों को देश के किसी भी भाग में स्थानान्तरित किया जा सकता है।

(2) एक स्थान पर अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की आमतौर पर अवधि 3 से 5 वर्ष होती है लेकिन इस प्रकार के नियम का सख्ती से पालन करना संभव नहीं है। अधिकारियों की प्रार्थना पर, उनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर या बैंकों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अधिकारियों का नियत समय से पूर्व स्थानान्तरण किया जा सकता है।

(3) अधिकारियों को विविध अनुभव प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, विशेष रूप से उनके कार्यकाल के प्रारम्भिक चरण में, बैंक, अपने अधिकारियों को उसी शाखा में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर बदलने-बदलने का प्रयास करते हैं। इस प्रकार निहित स्वार्थों के विकास को रोकने में भी सहायता मिलती है।

(4) कभी कभी अनुकम्पा - आधारों पर अपने गृह राज्य (होम-स्टेट) में स्थानान्तरण के लिए की गई प्रार्थना पर भी प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार

किया जाता है। इस प्रकार की प्रार्थना पर तभी विचार किया जाता है जबकि अधिकारी ने अपने गृह राज्य से बाहर एक विशिष्ट अवधि तक बैंक की सहायता परी कर ली हो।

## 2. लिपिकों के लिए

प्रबंधक वर्ग को, लिपिकों को, उसी शाखा में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर तथा एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भी स्थानान्तरण का अधिकार प्राप्त है। अलबत्ता, आमतौर पर लिपिकों को उनके राज्य या भाषा क्षेत्र, से, जहां वे कार्यरत हैं बाहर स्थानान्तरण, उनकी इच्छा के बिना नहीं किया जाता। अलबत्ता, एक समुचित अन्तराल के बाद लिपिकों को उसी शाखा में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर अकसर इस दृष्टि से स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है कि एक तो वे अधिक अनुभव प्राप्त कर सकें तथा दूसरे, उनका एक विशेष स्थान (सीट) में निर्दिष्ट स्वार्थ विकसित न हो जाय।

(ग) कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण एक सामान्य प्रबंधकीय कार्य है तथा आमतौर पर सरकार ऐसे मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती है।

### Nationalisation of Taken-over Jute Mills

2990. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jute mills have been taken over by Government.

(b) whether one of them has recently been nationalised; and

(c) the reasons for not nationalising the other taken-over units?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Each of these units needs substantial investment for modernisation and rehabilitation. Govern-

ment are examining various alternatives to make these units economically viable, on a long-term basis.

### Recommendations of BALCO for setting up of Aluminium Plant at Koraput, Orissa

2991. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made in the project report submitted by the BALCO to his Ministry for the setting up of the aluminium plant at Koraput district, Orissa; and

(b) the measures taken by Government of Orissa and his Ministry on the line of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) BALCO has submitted to the Central Government, with its comments, a feasibility study on an aluminium complex in Orissa prepared by Aluminium Pechiney of France involving (i) a bauxite mine of 2,400,000 tpa; (ii) an alumine plant of 800,000 tpa; (iii) an aluminium smelter of 218,000 tpa together with port facilities for export of alumine and captive thermal power plant to feed the smelter. The detailed study is under examination of Government for the purpose of taking investment decision and suitable follow up measures.

### Setting up of Aluminium Plant at Koraput, Orissa

2992. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures and facilities provided by the Government of Orissa for the establishment of Aluminium plant at Koraput, Orissa so far;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa agreed to provide the power from the Kolab and Indravati Hydel project to the proposed aluminium plant;

(c) if so, when these projects are likely to be completed and steps taken by that State to provide the power to the proposed plant; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (d) The State Government have granted a mining lease for the Southern block of the Panchpatmali bauxite deposits. They have agreed to provide land and water for the project. The intention is that the State Government would meet the demand for power for the bauxite mines and alumina plant, but a captive power plant will be constructed in order to meet the requirements of the smelter.

**Availability of Limestone in Mandsaur, M.P.**

2993. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of limestone has been provided to be available in Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh block-wise and what are the areas in which more quantity of limestone is available in the district; and

(b) whether a complete survey is going to be made and the plans proposed for the utilisation of this limestone in opening new industries?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) A reserve of 157 million tonnes of Cement grade limestone has so far been established in Mandsaur district. The

Category-wise reserves in different blocks are indicated below:—

Block	Reserves (in million tonnes)
(i) Kescarpura Nayagaon, Chinpura and Gusandi.	80.27 (Proved)
(ii) Sawakhera, Morkao and Maheshpura	50.53 (Proved)
(iii) Bisalwas and Suakhra	26.75 (Inferred)
Total :	157.55

(b) As the estimated reserves in the area are quite substantial there are no plans of survey of limestone deposits of the district during the coming Field Season Programme (1980-81) of the Geological Survey of India. The utilisation aspects of the deposits are receiving attention.

**बेलाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना में कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों पर गोली चलाया जाना**

2994. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बेलाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना के श्रमिकों पर 1977-78 में गोली चलाई गई थी और उसमें मारे गये श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या गोली चलाये जाने सम्बन्धि इस घटना की जांच कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा सुराना जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार कौन-कौन व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये; और

(घ) इस जांच प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी):** (क). 5 अप्रैल, 1978 को

बेलाहिसा में श्रमिक नशान्ति के दौरान पुलिस को मोती बलानी पड़ी जिसमें एक हेड-कॉन्स्टेबल सहित 11 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे।

(ब) नर (ग). मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस घटना की जांच कराने के लिये 20 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक सदस्यीय जायोग की नियुक्ति की थी जिसके अध्यक्ष मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति श्री एस. जे. बुराना हैं। जांच अभी चल रही है।

#### Representation for Graded Stamp Fee for Receipt

2995. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation dated the 21st January, 1980 in continuation of previous representation in the years 1975 and 1976 has been received by Government for the graded stamp fee for receipt defined under section 2 (23) of the Indian Stamp Act 1899; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take to amend the said Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A representation dated 21st January, 1980, alongwith copies of previous representations sent in 1975 and 1976, has been received by Government.

(b) The question of introduction of graded stamp duty on receipts had been under consideration of the Government. It has, however, been felt that no revision in the structure of stamp duty on receipts was called for at this stage.

#### Reimbursement of Medical expenses of Reserve Bank Employees

2996. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees in Reserve Bank are reim-

bursed the medical expenses if they take Allopathy treatment; and not other medical systems;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of India have policy to encourage Ayurvedic system of medicines; and

(c) if so, the reasons why medical expenses of the Reserve Bank employees who take Ayurvedic treatment are not reimbursed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it is not correct to say that the employees of the Reserve Bank are reimbursed medical expenses only if they take allopathic treatment. The employees of the Reserve Bank of India are reimbursed medical expenses for treatment taken under other Indian systems of medicine also such as Ayurvedic and Unani as well as under Homoeopathic system, subject to certain limits.

(b) Yes. Sir.

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

#### Grant of House Building Advance to Employees of Public Enterprises

2997. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1476 regarding loan to bank employees for house construction and state:

(a) since when the question of formulating a model scheme for grant of house building advance to employees of Public Enterprises on the lines of employees of nationalised banks, is under examination of Government;

(b) whether it has now been finally decided and conclusions arrived at; and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, at what stage the matter stands; and

(d) what are the grounds for the delay and when it will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). While answering Unstarred Question No. 1476 on 21-3-1980, it had been stated that the question of formulating model scheme for the grant of house building advance to the employees of public sector enterprises was under examination. It has however, not implied that the schemes would be on the lines of the schemes prevalent in nationalised banks. The finalisation involves taking a view on a number of complex issues, namely, varying rates of interest, maximum house building advance admissible, ceiling on cost of house eligible for grant of house building advance, subsidy on interest rates on house building advance loans and whether house building advance should be allowed to losing companies, etc. These issues are under examination.

### Prosecution of Smugglers

2998. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stringent measures taken to arrest the activities of smugglers in the country;

(b) the extent to which the Government efforts have succeeded in wiping out this evil;

(c) the number of persons apprehended and legally prosecuted during last six months for their said activities and how many of them have been convicted, indicating details of the goods recovered from them and value thereof; and

(d) what goods are generally smuggled out of India and to which

countries and what goods are generally smuggled into India and from which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the 20-point programme, the Customs field formations have been instructed to intensify anti-smuggling measures, particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items which are sensitive to smuggling. In appropriate cases, smugglers are also detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974. These steps have to a large extent effectively contained smuggling activities in the country.

(c) and (d). The number of persons arrested prosecuted and convicted in connection with cases involving smuggling during the period December, 1979 to May, 1980 is given below:

Number of persons convicted—  
874.

Number of persons prosecuted—  
653.

Number of persons convicted—  
425.

The principal items sensitive to being smuggled out of the country are: silver and wild life products. While silver is generally smuggled to the Persian Gulf countries and Hongkong. Wild life products are mainly smuggled to Europe and the U.S.A. The values of silver and Wild life products seized by the Customs authorities during the period December, 1979 to May, 1980 is given below:

Item	Value
Silver	Rs. 728 lakhs
Wild life products (mainly snake skins)	Rs. 1.25 lakhs

The principal item sensitive to being smuggled into India are:

watches, synthetic fabrics and diamonds. While watches and synthetic fabrics are generally smuggled into the country from the Foreign Gulf countries and Hongkong, diamonds are mainly smuggled into India from West European countries. The value of these items seized by the Customs authorities during the period December, 1979 to May, 1980 is given below:—

Item	Value
Watches	Rs. 181 lakhs
Synthetic fabrics	Rs. 827 lakhs
Diamonds	Rs. 87 lakhs

#### Promotion of Export of Handloom and Handicrafts

2999. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what special steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to promote export of handlooms and handicrafts, which would reduce unemployment to a great extent besides earning foreign exchange; and

(b) amount of foreign exchange earned and countries from which earned separately on export of handlooms and handicrafts during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) With regard to the export of handloom and handicrafts, regular export promotion measures are taken such as grant of duty drawback, cash compensatory support, advance licences for import of raw materials required for the export of these products, replenishment licences against export to import requisite raw materials, assistance in participation in exhibitions and fairs abroad, market studies in the important markets and distribution of suitable publicity material, organisation of seminars to

educate exporters on product development and market orientation, and inviting leading fabric designers to India to advise on new designs and improved pattern of production.

In addition with a view to promoting export of handlooms, in our various bilateral agreements efforts have been made to keep handloom exports out of the purview of restrictions. Wherever combined levels have been agreed to in such bilateral agreements, earmarking is done in the quota policy for handlooms.

(b) Value of exports separately of handlooms and handicrafts (other than gem & jewellery) are:

Year	Handlooms (Rs. crores)	Handicrafts (Rs. crores)
1975-76	195.06	109.56
1976-77	272.14	169.82
1977-78	258.43	199.86
1978-79	302.91	256.95
1979-80*	287.72	224.79

\*Provisional

Main importing countries of handloom and handicrafts goods are USA, W. Germany, U.K., France, Netherlands, Italy, Australia, Sweden, Canada, Japan, Singapore, Denmark & Saudi Arabia.

#### Export Credit Guarantee Corporation

3000. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that from 1969-70 the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of Government of India

has been covering risks of exporters with insurance which commercial insurance companies do not arrange?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** Yes, Sir. Since its inception in 1957, the Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation, Limited, formerly known as Exports Risks Insurance Corporation, has been covering commercial and political export credit risks which are not covered by General Insurance Companies.

**Representation from Sick Sea Food Exporters Federation, Cochin**

**3001. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sick Sea Food Exporters Federation Cochin, had repeatedly represented to the Government of India that the moneys paid on Insurance policies to cover export risks, to Banks which had taken out Insurance Policies as agent of ECGC were not utilised for reimbursement to exporters and if so, action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** Yes, Sir. The proceedings initiated by the banks for recovery of dues were strictly in accordance with the procedure laid down by the ECGC. Under the rules, ECGC does not pay the banks unless the latter initiates legal proceedings against the defaulters. According to the terms of packing credit guarantee, the banks have to institute legal proceedings against the defaulting units for recovery of the entire outstandings irrespective of the claim paid to the Bank by ECGC which is kept in a separate account and is adjusted only after the completion of the recovery proceedings.

**मैसर्स हेकुर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा सहयोग की पेशकश**

**3002. श्री निहाम सिंह:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अमरीकी कम्पनी मैसर्स हेकुर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने एक उद्योग की स्थापना के लिये मंत्रालय के धातु उद्योग व्यापार निगम के साथ सहयोग करने की पेशकश की थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है और यह उद्योग कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी):** (क) और (ख). अमरीका की मैसर्स हेकुर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी नामक किसी कम्पनी ने मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एम. एस. टी. सी.) के सहयोग से कारखाना स्थापित करने की पेशकश नहीं की थी। लेकिन अमरीका में निगमित मैसर्स हार्सको कारपोरेशन का एक प्रभाग नामतः मैसर्स हेक्टे इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, जमशेदपुर, राउरकेला तथा बर्नपुर स्थित इस्पात कारखानों में धातुमल/कचरे से स्क्रैप निकालने का कार्य कर रही थी। मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन द्वारा अमरीका में निगमित मैसर्स हार्सको कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से बनाई गई एक भारतीय कम्पनी नामतः फ़ैरो स्क्रैप निगम लिमिटेड ने इस विदेशी कम्पनी का काराबोर अगस्त, 1979 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया था। इस नई कम्पनी में मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन के 60 प्रतिशत शेयर हैं।

**Pending Cases of Income Tax Arrears**

**3003. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for payment of income tax for over  
(i) 10 years, (ii) 7 years, (iii) 5 years, (iv) 3 years, (v) 2 years and (vi) one year;

(b) the number of such parties among them as owe taxes of over Rs. 10 lakhs, 5 lakhs, 3 lakhs for each one of these categories;

(c) the number of parties among them which have filed appeals in the courts for excessive assessments;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to effect early recovery; and

(e) the nature of the steps taken and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The desired information in respect of the number of cases is not available. However, the age-wise analysis of total demand of income-tax (including Corporation tax) outstanding on 31st March, 1980 other than in Commissioners' charges of Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh-I and Bihar-I is as under:—

Financial year in which demand was raised	*Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
1979-80	361.77
1978-79	185.09
1977-78	103.40
1975-76 } 1976-77 }	116.46
1973-74 } 1974-75 }	64.36
1970-71 } 1972-73 }	55.78
Before 1970-71	78.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>965.18</b>

\*Figures Provisional.

(b) The available information as on 31-3-80 is furnished below:—

Total demand outstanding	*No. of cases
Over one lakh but not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs	5250
Over Rs. 5 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.	892
Over Rs. 10 lakhs	2149

\*Figures Provisional .

(c) The information desired is not available. Its collection will involve considerable time and labour.

(d) and (e). The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of money due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for early recovery of tax arrears. Some of the administrative steps taken recently for the recovery of tax arrears are given in the Statement. The results are evaluated in detail at the end of the relevant financial year.

#### Statement

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

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

(ii) The problem of tax arrears was examined in detail at the Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1980. The important decisions in



pursuance of the Conference taken are:—

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

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

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

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

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

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal involving large arrears was sent in 1979-80 to the President of the Tribunal through the Ministry of Law for disposal on priority basis. Commissioners of Income-tax were requested to keep in touch with Vice Presidents/Members of the local benches of the Tribunal. They were also requested to meet the Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts of their respective areas requesting them for early fixation of the pending high demand references. A similar action has been decided for the current financial year.

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

(vii) In order to speed up recovery of tax arrears from companies in liquidation, the Department of Company Affairs, at the request of the

Board, issued instructions in 1979 to all official liquidators to establish close liaison with the Income-tax authorities and furnish the required information to the ITOs. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to the ITOs.

(viii) A "Tax Arrears and Refund Clearance Fortnight" will be observed in the second fortnight of January, 1981 when special emphasis will be given for reducing the tax arrears.

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

#### **Air Strips for small Planes at five Places in H.P.**

3004. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have proposed to the Central Government for setting up of air strips for small planes at five places in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places suggested by the Government; and

(c) the decision of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Himachal Pradesh Government has requested for development of 3 aerodromes.

(b) Simla, Kangra and further development of existing aerodrome at Kulu.

(c) The sites for aerodromes near Simla and Kangra were surveyed but the project had been dropped due to paucity of funds and in the absence of demand from Indian Airlines or any non-scheduled operator to operate the services to and from these Stations.

### Opening of Rural Banks in States

3005. PROF. NARAJN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places, State-wise where rural banks have been opened;

(b) whether Government have received a request for the opening of additional branches of the rural banks in the State/Union Territories;

(c) if so, the names of the States/Union Territories alongwith the places for which the requests for opening these branches from M.Ps/State Governments have been received;

(d) the action taken on these requests and the likely date by which the branches would be opened; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT): (a) State-wise List indicating the names of regional rural banks, districts covered by them alongwith their dates of establishment is enclosed.

(b) to (e). The branch expansion of banks including Regional Rural Banks is decided by Reserve Bank of India in terms of the Branch Licensing Policy formulated by the Reserve Bank of India with the consultation of the Central Government. In the matter of locating additional branches of regional rural banks, they are given priority for opening new branches in their command areas. While finalising licenses for locating additional branches of rural banks, the Reserve Bank of India besides consulting the concerned State Government, also keeps in view the representations/applications from the Members of Public and the Regional Rural Banks received either directly or through the Government. Out of the authorisations/licenses issued for opening additional branches of Regional Rural Banks at present functioning in 17 States, 1357 authorisations/licenses were pending with these banks as on the 31st March, 1980. All these new branches are expected to be opened by 1981.

### Statement

State	Name of the Regional Rural Bank	Date of Establishment	District (s) covered
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
	1. Nagarjuna Grammeena Bank, Khammam.	30-4-76	Khammam, Nalgonda
	2. Rayalaseema Grammeena Bank, Cuddapah.	6-8-76	Cuddapah, Kurnool
	3. Sri Visakha Grammeena Bank, Srikakulam	30-9-76	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagram
	4. Sree Anantha Grammeena Bank, Anantapur.	1-11-79	Anantapur

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*Assam*

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|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari | 6-7-76 | Darang<br>Kamrup<br>Goalpara |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|

*Bihar*

- |  |          |                                      |
|--|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrab             | 26-12-75 | Bhojpur<br>Rohtas                    |
| 2. Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motibari     | 21-3-76  | East Champara<br>West Champara       |
| 3. Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya                      | 10-11-76 | Aurangabad<br>Gaya, Nawada           |
| 4. Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea            | 23-12-76 | Purnea<br>Saharsa<br>Katihar         |
| 5. Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur   | 10-3-77  | Muzaffarpur<br>Vaishali<br>Sitamarhi |
| 6. Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr        | 12-3-77  | Monghyr                              |
| 7. Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka           | 30-3-77  | Santhal<br>Parganas                  |
| 8. Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chaibasa     | 31-3-79  | Singhbhum                            |
| 9. Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani    | 31-3-79  | Madhubani                            |
| 10. Nalanda Gramin Bank, Bihar-sharrif           | 31-3-79  | Nalanda                              |
| 11. Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga     | 12-3-80  | Darbhanga                            |
| 12. Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltonganj    | 12-5-80  | Palamau                              |
| 13. Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur | 15-5-80  | Samastipur                           |
| 14. Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi         | 21-6-80  | Ranchi                               |

*Haryana*

- |   |          |                                      |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani | 12-10-75 | Bhiwani                              |
| 2. Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon           | 28-3-76  | Gurgaon<br>Faridabad<br>Mahendragarh |

*Gujarat*

- |                                   |          |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj        | 26-12-78 | Kutch    |
| 2. Jamnagar Gramin Bank, Jamnagar | 26-12-78 | Jamnagar |

*Himachal Pradesh*

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|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1. Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi | 23-12-76 | Mandi<br>Kangra<br>Kulu |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|

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*Jammu & Kashmir*

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|-----------------------------------|---------|---|--|
| 1. Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu        | 12-3-76 | Jammu Rajauri<br>Kathua<br>Poonch           |  |
| 2. Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar | 16-7-79 | Srinagar<br>Anantnag<br>Badgam &<br>Pulwama |  |

*Karnataka*

- |                                     |         |                    |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| 1. Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary | 25-1-76 | Bellary            |  |
| 2. Malaprabha Gramena Bank, Dharwar | 16-8-76 | Belgaum<br>Dharwar |  |
| 3. Cauvery Gramena Bank, Mysore     | 2-10-76 | Mysore             |  |
| 4. Krishna Gramena Bank, Gulbarga   | 1-12-78 | Gulbarga           |  |

*Kerala*

- |  |          |                         |  |
|--|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram | 11-12-76 | Malappuram<br>Kozhikode |  |
| 2. North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore  | 12-12-76 | Cannanore               |  |

*Madhya Pradesh*

- |  |          |                                   |  |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad              | 20-1-76  | Bilaspur<br>Hoshangabad<br>Raisen |  |
| 2. Bilaspur-Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur | 20-10-76 | Bilaspur<br>Raipur                |  |
| 3. Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa                    | 20-12-76 | Rewa<br>Sidhi                     |  |
| 4. Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh    | 26-3-77  | Chhatarpur<br>Tikamgarh           |  |
| 5. Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna                       | 31-3-79  | Satna                             |  |
| 6. Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur        | 24-10-79 | Surguja                           |  |
| 7. Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur         | 15-12-79 | Bastar                            |  |
| 8. Durg-Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon       | 14-3-80  | Durg and<br>Rajnandgaon           |  |
| 9. Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua       | 20-6-80  | Jhabua & Dhar                     |  |

*Maharashtra*

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|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded | 26-8-76 | Nanded<br>Parbhani<br>Bhir |  |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--|

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*Orissa*

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|---|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli                      | 25-2-76  | Puri                     |
| 2. Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir      | 10-4-76  | Bolangir<br>Sambhalpur   |
| 3. Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack                 | 11-10-76 | Cuttack                  |
| 4. Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore      | 13-11-76 | Koraput                  |
| 5. Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank, Bhawnipatna | 26-5-80  | Kalahandi                |
| 6. Baitarani Gramya Bank, Baripada              | 23-6-80  | Mayurbhanj<br>& Keonjhar |

*Rajasthan*

- |  |         |                          |
|--|---------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur | 2-10-75 | Jaipur Nagaur            |
| 2. Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali                    | 6-9-76  | Pali<br>Sirohi<br>Jalore |
| 3. Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar               | 7-10-76 | Sikar<br>Jhunjhunu       |
| 4. Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu       | 29-3-79 | Churu                    |

*Tamil Nadu*

- |                               |        |                 |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur | 9-3-77 | Ramanathapuram. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|

*Tripura*

- |                                  |          |  |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1. Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala | 21-12-76 | Tripura<br>North Tripura<br>West Tripura<br>South (Whole<br>of the Tripura<br>State) |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|

*Uttar Pradesh*

- |   |         |                      |
|---|---------|----------------------|
| 1. Parathama Bank, Moradabad                        | 2-10-75 | Moradabad            |
| 2. Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur       | 2-10-75 | Gorakhpur<br>Deoria  |
| 3. Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh           | 6-1-76  | Azamgarh<br>Ghazipur |
| 4. Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki                 | 27-3-76 | Barabanki            |
| 5. Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly | 29-3-76 | Rae Bareilly         |
| 6. Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad             | 29-3-76 | Farrukhabad          |

1	2	3	4
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7.	Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur	19-9-76	Sitapur
8.	Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia	25-12-76	Ballia
9.	Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur	8-2-77	Sultanpur
10.	Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi	7-6-77	Hardoi Unnao
11.	Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur	27-2-80	Kanpur
12.	Sravasthi Gramin Bank, Bahraich	4-3-80	Bahraich
13.	Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Etawah	18-3-80	Etawah
14.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri	20-5-80	Mainpuri
15.	Kisan Gramin Bank, Badaun	19-5-80	Badaun

*West Bengal*

1.	Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda	2-10-75	West Dinajpur Malda Murshidabad
2.	Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura	9-4-76	Bankura Purulia Midnapur
3.	Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri	16-8-76	Birbhum Hoogly;
4.	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch- Behar	7-3-77	Jalpaiguri Cooch-Bihar & Darjeeling

**Setting up of Pelletisation Plant in Mangalore**

3006. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to set up the pelletisation plant in Mangalore;

(b) whether a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the current financial year for the Mangalore plant;

(c) whether in view of the situation arising from Iran's inability to lift the ore from Bailadila Plant;

Government will take urgent steps to take up the Mangalore plant; and

(d) how long will it take to commission?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The supply of iron ore concentrate to Iran is to be made from the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and not from the Bailadila Plant.

(d) It will take about 43 months from the date of approval of the Project for commercial production to commence.

**Payment of House Rent Allowance to Officers of Public Undertakings**

3007. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any yardstick has been laid down for the payment of House Rent Allowance to the officers and Directors of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of the Senior Executives and Directors of the Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. (BALCO) based in the capital who are in receipt of House Rent Allowance amounting to more than Rs. 1000 per mensem; and

(c) whether it had the approval of the Bureau of Public Enterprises under the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No yardstick for the payment of House Rent Allowance to Officers and Directors has been laid down by this Ministry. However, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises have issued guidelines for payment of House Rent Allowance to officers in Public Sector Enterprises. Directors in Public Sector Undertakings are governed by the terms and conditions laid down in their appointment orders, in respect of House Rent Allowance.

(b) None of the Senior Executives and Directors of Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. based in the Capital, is in receipt of House Rent Allowance amounting to more than Re. 1000.00 per month.

(c) Does not arise.

**Promotional Prospects of Non-Gazetted Staff working in Income Tax Department**

3008. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes has appointed a Committee to examine the promotional prospect of the Non-gazetted staff working in the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, what are its terms of reference; and

(c) by what time, Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No Committee has been appointed to examine the promotional prospects of Non-gazetted staff in the Income-tax Department.

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

**Expenditure and Grant in Office Contingency of C.D.A., Patna**

3009. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure and grant in office contingency of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna for the financial year 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether it is a fact that the expenditure was incurred unevenly in the month of March, 1979 to spend funds on luxurious items keeping aside important items; and

(c) if so, what step Government propose to control such expenditure and allocate properly on essential items?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) The information is given below:—

Year	Grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1978-79	7,78,000	7,50,325
1979-80	6,40,000	6,39,904

(b) No, Sir.

The expenditure during March, 1979 was on items of obligatory and inescapable nature required for smooth and efficient functioning of the office. A part of the expenditure was in relation to the new office accommodation hired during the year.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Minister's Visit to Paris

3010. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Paris during the second week of April, 1980; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Talks covered various aspects of Indo-French Economic & Commercial Cooperation including the proposed French Finance Alumina Complex in Orissa, cooperation in oil and gas exploration, coal mining etc. and the progress in different fields was reviewed. During the visit, an Indo-French Cooperation Agreement in the oil and gas sector also was signed.

#### Export of Garments

3011. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the market for garments in Saudi Arabia is described as a gold-mine and that there is immense scope for the supply of institutional uniforms to the United Arab Emirates and other countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed that performance of the export of garments to US and UK, Hongkong etc.; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard and whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has also suggested some measures to be taken by Indian Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recently conducted a Market Survey in the West Asian countries for institutional garments. So far only a preliminary report of this survey has been received. A final report is awaited. Export of garments to West Asian countries are under constant review and all efforts are being taken to step up export of garments to this region.

Exports of garments to US and UK are governed by quota restraints. Hong Kong being a leading exporter of garments, not only does not offer much scope for Indian garments but also competes with Indian garments in other countries.

#### Promotion of Trade with Kenya

3012. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kenya has expressed its desire for promotion of trade with India; and



(b) if so, what positive steps Government propose to take in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) There is a general desire on the part of Kenya and India to promote mutual trade.

(b) The steps taken in this regard include, *inter alia*, the following:

negotiations for conclusion of a trade agreement;

establishment of joint ventures;

exchange of trade delegations;

participation in trade fairs;

exploration of market and identification of items of mutual trade;

removal of constraints to the extent possible which stand in the way of expansion of two-way trade.

#### **Pension Schemes for Government Employees**

3013. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two different pension schemes are now in force for Government employees, one for those who retired prior to 30th September, 1977 and another for those who left the service on or after that date;

(b) whether the scheme applicable to the later category is more advantageous to the pensioners on the whole;

(c) whether Government propose to modify the other scheme suitably with a view to remove discrimination; and

(d) if so the details of the proposals?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) There is only one pension scheme. However, modification and liberalisation to the pension rules are made from time to time, which have prospective effect only. Thus, Government have decided that, with effect from 30-9-77, dearness allowance up to the 12-monthly average index level 272 of the All India Consumer Price Index should be treated as dearness pay for the purpose of pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity. Also with effect from 31-3-79 a more liberal formula for computation of pension has been introduced.

(b) Generally it is so but where it is more advantageous for them, pensioners are given option to receive pension under old rules.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal

#### **Export Duty on Cardamom**

3014 SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the variation in the export duty on Cardamom during the past seven years, the dates on which the revision were made and the prices prevailing on those dates;

(b) whether the prices have declined since the revision was made last,

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to reduce the rate of duty; and

(d) the details of such proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) Export duty on Cardamom was imposed for the first time on 12-1-1977 at the rate of Rs. 50 per kg. Hence

the information sought for is as follows:—

Rate of export duty	Effective from	Unit price in internal market (Vanden-medu auctions) (Rs. per kg.)	Unit Export price during the month (Rs. per kg.)
Rs. 50 per kg.	12-1-77	186	203
Rs. 10 per kg.	24-2-77	N.A.	No exports (Rs. 193 in March, 77)
Rs. 15 per kg.	24-8-79	160	180
Rs. 5 per kg.	20-6-80	N.A. (Rs. 123 in May, 80)	N.A. (Rs. 163 in May, 80)

(b) to (d). As the last duty revision was made only on 20-6-1980, precise price information subsequent to that date is not yet available. However, the present rate of duty is to be reviewed by the end of July, 1980.

#### 40 Point Roster System in Bank of Baroda

3015. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 Point Roster system is not being followed to promote the Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees of Bank of Baroda for all cadres, as per the directives issued by the Government of India, if so, why and what action has been taken to rectify the lapse;

(b) whether it is also a fact that repeated representations have been submitted by the Bank of Baroda Scheduled Caste and Tribes Employees' Welfare Association (Regd.) New Delhi and its State Units to the Bank's authorities; and

(c) if so, what are their grievances and what action has been taken to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Bank of Baroda has not so far started maintaining the 40 point roster, though they have reported to Government that requisite percentage of reservations stipulated for Scheduled Castes/Tribes is taken care of. The bank has been instructed to implement the Government directions in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The bank has reported that all their grievances are given due consideration and steps are taken to safeguard the interest of SC/ST employees.

#### Setting up of Spinning Mill at Rayagada in Orissa

3016. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for delay in clearance of the proposed spinning mill at Rayagada in Koraput in Orissa;

(b) the measures taken by Government of Orissa for setting up this mill which is pending with his Ministry;

(c) whether there is any possibility to clear and set up this mill in near future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) No application/reference has been received in this Ministry regarding proposal for setting up of Spinning Mill at Rayagada in Koraput in Orissa.

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

#### **Short measures of Rationed Commodities at Fair Price Shops**

**3017. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from time to time by Government authorities against the fair price shopkeepers of Sarojini Nagar and other Government colonies nearby, for short-measuring of the rationed commodities saleable to the consumers;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on receipt of such complaints against the fair price shopkeepers involved in such malpractices; and

(c) whether any periodical checks are conducted to ensure proper working of the fair price shops; if so, the details?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Five complaints were received by the Food and Supplies Department and two such complaints were received by the Weights and Measures Department (Directorate of Industries) Delhi Administration. As a result of these complaints, 11 shops were checked (five on the basis of complaints and six on Special assignment) by the Enforcement staff of the Food and Supplies Department. The defaulters are being dealt with departmentally, whereas the Weights and Measures Department has prosecuted the two Fair Price

Shopkeepers under section 11/25 of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement Act) 1958 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi for using non-verified commercial weights.

(c) Yes, Sir. Checking is done by both the Departments, namely, the Food and Supplies and the Weights and Measures Department. During the period from January, 1980 to May, 1980 the Weights and Measures Department checked 74 Fair Price Shops for the Weights and Measures used by them in the sale of commodities. As a result of checking, seven Fair Price Shopkeepers were prosecuted for violation of various provisions of Weights & Measures Enforcement Act.

#### **Sale of Rationed Commodities as well as same commodities in the same Shops in Open Market**

**3018. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the fair price shopkeepers in the Delhi Territory are selling rationed commodities as well as same commodities in the same shops in open market;

(b) if so, whether they are allowed to do so and reasons therefor;

(c) whether complaints are often received from consumers that the fair price shopkeepers are in this way selling the rationed commodities in the blackmarket; if so, details; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop this practice and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):** (a) The Delhi Administration has informed that they are aware of such a practice and prompt action is initiated against fair price shop holders whenever such cases come to their notice.

(b) According to Authorisation issued to the fair price shop holders under the Delhi Specified Food Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1968, the fair price shop hold-

ers are not permitted to sell commodities similar to the specified commodities in the open market.

(c) and (d). Complaints received regarding sale of commodities similar to the specified commodities in the open market by the fair price shop holders are enquired into and action initiated against the defaulters. The Delhi Administration is vigilant about such matters and whenever such cases are noticed, prompt enquiries are made and action taken wherever necessary.

**Production of Steel**

3019. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unfilled target of steel production is largely due to power shortage; and

(b) what is the present position of captive power plants and the measures to expedite the same?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):**

(a) It is difficult to segregate the loss in steel production owing to power shortage alone, but the non-fulfilment of the target at the integrated steel plants can be attributed mainly to short-falls in the supplies of coking coal and power.

(b) Steps have already been initiated to maximise power generation from the captive power plants by achieving higher capacity utilisation through measures such as commissioning of new boilers, reducing the downtime of the units and installation of additional generating capacity as given below:

S. No.	Name of Plant	Existing capacity	%age utilisation in 1979-80	Additional capacity sanctioned or proposed.
1.	Bhilai	36MW	75.5	70MW
2.	Durgapur	20MW	59.0	120MW
3.	Rourkela	128MW	50.0	120MW
4.	Bokaro	122MW	45.9	180MW
5.	IISCO	60MW	22.2	NIL

**एक भारतीय व्यापारी द्वारा इन्शोरेंस कम्पनियों से धनराशि का दावा**

3020. श्री दया राम शाक्य : व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंगापुर में रहने वाले एक भारतीय व्यापारी ने 1979-80 में भारत में निर्यातकों की साठ-गांठ के साथ खाद्य तेल, लौह तथा पी. सी. सी. रसायनों के लिये ओ. जी. एल. के अन्तर्गत एक झूठा क्रयादेश प्राप्त किया, जिसका जनरल इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी, ऑरिएंटल जनरल

इन्शोरेंस तथा न्यू इन्डिया जनरल इन्शोरेंस के साथ 70 करोड़ रुपये का बीमा कराया गया परन्तु इसका कोई माल भारत नहीं पहुंचा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 'ओहदई' नामक जहाज सहित माल ले जाने वाले तीन जहाज रास्ते में डूब गये बताये जाते हैं जबकि इन तीन जहाजों के कर्मचारी सुरक्षित हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पुराने जहाजों में मिट्टी भर दी गई थी और उनको डुबा दिया गया था तथा इन्शोरेंस

कम्पनियों से धोखाधड़ी के साथ 70 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का दावा किया जा रहा है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट):** (क) से (ग). प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, भारतीय मूल के सिंगापुर के एक व्यापारी ने भारत में विभिन्न पार्टियों को लॉग, पी. वी. सी. रॉसिन, रूदी धातु और खाद्य तेल आदि भेजने के लिये अनुबन्ध किया था तथा प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार यह माल एम. वी. एवैरिना तथा एम. वी. ओहदई नामक दो जहाजों में भेज दिया गया था। यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि प्रश्न में किस तीसरे जहाज का जिक्र किया गया है। माल भारत नहीं पहुँचा क्योंकि सूचानुसार ये जहाज क्रमशः 5-9-1979 तथा 8-9-1979 को डूब गये थे। यह कहना सम्भव नहीं कि इन जहाजों में मिट्टी भरा हुआ था। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन जहाजों के नाविक सुरक्षित पहुँच गये हैं।

बीमा कम्पनियों दावों से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं और चूँकि जहाज रहस्यमय परिस्थितियों में डूबे थे, इसलिये इन घटनाओं की पूरी जांच की जा रही है। इन घटनाओं के संबंध में सिंगापुर के वाणिज्यिक अपराध प्रभाग और नई दिल्ली स्थित केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में शिकायतें दर्ज करा दी गई हैं। जांच के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

#### **Acquisition of Hotel Barbizon New York by partnership of Oberoi Hotels**

3021. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barbizon Hotel, a New York Hotel for women, has been acquired for 'investment purposes' by a partnership of the Oberoi Hotels Corporation of India and the Leber Realty Corporation;

(b) if so, the particulars of the deal sanctioned by the Government of India in the sphere of financial participation in the form of capitalisation of service fees, royalties and other know-how payments if any, involved;

(c) the particulars of other Indian parties who have been permitted to put up Hotels in the United States and the extent of their financial participation in case of joint ventures; and

(d) the equity participation of these Indian firms and which of them have been allowed to raise foreign exchange loans abroad and whether these are guaranteed by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) M/s Oberoi Hotels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, were accorded approval by the Govt. of India on 2nd May, 1980, under Section 27 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, to establish a wholly-owned subsidiary in Netherlands Antilles. The subsidiary so established will in turn invest in a Joint Venture Hotel Project in U.S.A. as a partnership in collaboration with M/s. Tamimi and Fouad and associates of Dammam (Saudi Arabia) who have also envisaged entering into this partnership through their wholly-owned subsidiary in Netherlands Antilles viz. Almin Realty Corpn. N.V. According to the scheme of the Joint Venture, it is proposed to acquire "Hotel Barbizon" situated in New York and to rebuild it as per plans approved by Oberoi Hotels. The total cost of the project would be US \$ 35 million and the total equity capital US \$ 12 million. The share capital of Oberois would amount to US \$ 3 million which is proposed to be raised through an off-shore foreign exchange loan through Bank of Baroda and Grindlays Bank. For the off-shore loan of US \$ 3 million, Grindlays Bank, India would stand guarantee but there would be no linkage of this with the remittance that Oberoi Hotels (I) Ltd. may receive in India and further Grindlays Bank would have no lien on any such foreign inward remittances.

By way of Technical Services fee, Oberois will be entitled to 12 per cent

of the gross operating profits of the hotel to be set up in New York for a period of 20 years and the amount so receivable would be repatriated to India in free foreign exchange.

(c) So far no other proposal to set up hotels in USA has been received by this Ministry from any other Indian Party.

(d) Does not arise.

**Complaints against Chefair**

3022. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CHEFAIR has monopoly of catering to Air India and Indian Airlines flights;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been several complaints regarding (i) short supply (ii) unhygienic conditions (iii) supplies below international standard by Chefair;

(c) what amount have been paid by Air India and Indian Airlines for catering supplies during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 (ending May);

(d) whether it is a fact that Chefair also supplies catering facilities to other International Airlines; and

(e) if so, whether there have been complaints from those airlines against substandard catering by Chefair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The Chefair Flight Kitchen cater for all Air-India flights from Delhi and Bombay. As far as Indian Airlines is concerned, some of their catering is

done by Chefair ex-Bombay, they uplift food from private caterers also for some of their flights. In Delhi apart from Chefair, Indian Airlines caters departmentally to some of their flights.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some complaints about the food supplied by Chefair have been received. The root cause that led to such complaints has been labour unrest in both the flight kitchens that is at Bombay and Delhi. There is, however, no labour unrest now.

(c) The amounts paid for by Air-India and Indian Airlines during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and upto May 1980 are as follows:

Year	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Air India	Indian	Air lines
1977-78	.	155.88	56.43
1978-79	.	203.16	77.80
1979-80	.	251.42	99.11
April, 1980	.	13.00	10.42
May, 1980	.	33.00	10.04
			(figures provisional)

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There have been some complaints about the catering by other International airlines. Corrective action has been taken to make improvements after scrutiny of such complaints. However, the food supplied by Chefair is in no way inferior to food supplied by other comparable agencies in India.

**Agency through which Cotton is purchased from Farmers in Gujarat**

3023. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the agency through which cotton is purchased

from the farmers in Gujarat and at what rate?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** There is free trade in cotton in Gujarat State. Cotton is purchased by the public sector, private sector and cooperative sector agencies at ruling market prices.

### Production of Edible Oils

3024. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of approximate production of various quality of edible oils during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) what were the requirements of these oils in the country; and

(c) the details of import and export made during the said period?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):** (a) A statement giving the estimated production of major edible oils during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed.

(b) The requirements edible oils in the country are estimated on oil-year-wise (Nov.-Oct.) basis. The estimated figures for oil-years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given below:—

		Lakh tonnes
1977-78	. . . . .	33.42
1978-79	. . . . .	35.91
1979-80	. . . . .	36.45

(c) The details of imports and exports during the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 (upto June, 1980) are given below:

Quantity in Lakh tonnes, Value in crores.	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Import	12.84	707.63	10.41	533.41	.87	51.23
Export	.0048	.63	.024	1.51	.0799	6.04

### Statement

*Estimated Production of major Edible Oils in the country.*

Edible Oils	('000 tonnes)		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Groundnut oil	1192	1400	1470
Mustard oil	479	500	570
Sesamum oil	161	160	170
Safflower oil	42	37	42
Nigerseed oil	25	30	30
Cotton seed oil	186	230	250
Coconut oil	170	169	169
<b>Total :</b>	<b>2255</b>	<b>2526</b>	<b>2701</b>

Note : The above estimates are worked out after making allowance for requirements of seed and direct consumption and then applying the oil recovery ratios to the quantity of seeds available for crushing. As such, the above figures give only an approximate idea with regard to production of edible oils.

### **Monopoly Purchase of Cotton in Gujarat**

3025. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government is required to purchase under its Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme all the cotton grown in that State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of Government purchasing all the cotton produced in that State, the growers have to sell it off to private traders at unremunerative prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) There is free trade in cotton in the State of Gujarat. The State Government is not required to procure cotton under any monopoly scheme. Besides the private traders, Cotton Corporation of India and various cooperative agencies purchase cotton from the growers at prevailing market prices, which are generally well above the support prices. If the market prices, of kapas tend to fall below the support prices fixed by Govt., it is the responsibility of the Cotton Corporation of India to effect the purchases as a part of the price support operations. Therefore, there will not be any occasion for the growers to sell their cotton below the support price levels.

### **Incentives to Small Farmers for Rubber Plantations**

3026. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has submitted a scheme to the Centre to

give incentives to small farmers to undertake rubber plantations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many applications have been received by the Rubber Board from small growers willing to have these incentives?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Rubber Board has submitted a Rubber Plantation Development Scheme aimed at bringing a total area of 60,000 hectares under new planting/re-planting in the country during 1980-81 to 1984-85, both in the traditional rubber growing States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and non-traditional rubber growing States of Goa, Maharashtra, Tripura and other North-Eastern States. The scheme envisages a capital subsidy at differential rates to rubber growers owning upto 20 hectares and those owning rubber plantations exceeding 20 hectares, input subsidy to growers owning not more than 6 hectares and free advisory and extension support.

(c) None, Sir.

### **Export of Drug Formulations**

3027. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of drug formulations from India is on the decline;

(b) if so, whether in 1979-80 export of formulations fell to Rs. 21.06 crores from Rs. 27.18 crores achieved in the previous year;

(c) whether the export prospects in the current year so far also do not



show any improvement over the present trend;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the low export of formulations during the last year;

(e) what steps Government of India are taking to see that the drug formulation exports do not decline further; and

(f) whether the setting up of production units for formulations in importing countries has seriously affected the Indian exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a trend of decline after 1977-78.

(b) Yes, Sir. The figures for 1973-80 are provisional.

(c) The provisional figures for April-May 1980 as compared to the corresponding period of last year do not show any improvement in export performance. However, prospects are likely to improve with the recent measures and negotiations of export orders from some West Asian Countries.

(d) Lack of competitiveness of various drug formulations is the main reason for decline during the last year.

(e) With a view to augmenting export production of formulations, the import policy in respect of bulk drugs has been liberalised. A scheme for supply of drug raw-materials off-the-shelf for export production has also been launched by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corpn. of India Ltd.

(f) No, Sir.

### Earth Science Institute in Kerala

3028. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of an Earth Science Institute in Kerala;

(b) are there similar Institutes in other States and at the Centre; and

(c) what are the functions assigned to these Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centre for Earth Science Studies has been established in Kerala in 1978.

(b) The Central Government is not aware of any similar Institute in other States. As such Institutes are autonomous organisations, the Central Government would come to be associated with their activities only if they seek assistance of any kind.

There is no such Institute at the Central level also.

(c) The main function of the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Kerala, is to conduct Scientific Research and Developmental Studies in the field of Earth Sciences, in regard to Kerala State in particular, and the country in general.

### प्रशासन में मितव्ययिता के उपाय

3029. श्री मूल चन्द्र ढागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रशासन में मितव्ययिता के उपाय करने का विचार है; यदि हां, तो कब और किस रूप में; और

(ख) उससे गैर योजना व्यय में कितनी बचत होने की सम्भावना है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगन भाई बरोट) :** (क) और (ख). किफायत करने और गैर-विकासात्मक व्यय में कटौती करने की आवश्यकता पर गत समय में तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भी समय-समय पर जोर दिया जाता रहा है। बढ़ते हुये व्यय पर रोक लगाने के लिये किये गये उपायों में पदों के सृजन/भरने जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध, यात्रा भत्ता और समयोपरि भत्तों जैसे भत्तों का विनियमन और आकस्मिकता, स्टाफ कारों, टेलीफोनों और फनीचर की खरीद, सम्मेलन आयोजित करने, सरकारी सत्कार, पेट्रोल, कागज, बिजली आदि की खपत जैसी अन्य मदों पर व्यय में कटौती आती है। लेकिन, इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई बचत की मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

#### Measures to meet higher cost of Controlled Cloth Production

3030. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering measures to meet the higher costs of production of controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new scheme of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

#### Supply of Commercial Grade Aluminium to Southern Region

3031. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of commercial grade aluminium to

southern region from indigenous supplies has dropped sharply in the last two months;

(b) if so, whether this has seriously affected the working of several small-scale units manufacturing utensils;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for this; and

(d) what steps are being taken to help the industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). There has been a steep decline in the production of aluminium since September, 1979, because of power cuts imposed on aluminium smelters. As a result, the availability of commercial grade aluminium has been affected. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is releasing imported aluminium to meet the demand.

#### Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Ministers

3032. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred during March, 1977 to 1979 by the Union Ministers on their foreign tours;

(b) whether some of the Ministers have gone on personal tours on Government expenses along with their family members; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The required information for the period from 1st March, 1977 to 31st December, 1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

### Raw materials for Small Sector

3033. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise further the import policy for the small sectors for their raw materials; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to make raw materials available to the small sectors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Import policy for 1980-81 already contains adequate provisions to enable small scale industrial units to meet their requirements of imported inputs. There is no proposal at present for any further liberalisation in the import policy in this regard.

### Shortage of Copper

3034. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of copper in the country, and

(b) if so the steps taken to improve the position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Current demand for copper is being met by both domestic production and import and there is no shortage in the supply of copper in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

### More Essential Items under Public Distribution System

3035. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring more essential items under the Public Distribution System in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The distribution of essential commodities covered by the public distribution system is under constant review by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments and the concerned departments and agencies of the Central Government. If and when found necessary more items considered essential will be brought under public distribution system.

### Modernisation and Expansion of IISCO, Burnpur

3036 SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) what steps are being taken for modernisation and expansion of IISCO (Indian Iron & Steel Company), Burnpur;

(b) whether the steel plant has given any proposal for a Rs. 100 crore Sinter Plant; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on that proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) had taken steps to get a feasibility report prepared for modernisation of the Plant. During the study, it was revealed that modernisation of iron making technology of the plant is necessary. As a result of this, certain proposals have been made by the Plant and the Steel Authority of India which are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**Loss of Production in IISCO, Burnpur**

3037. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-  
CHARYA:

SHRI SOMNATH CHAT-  
TERJEE:

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

(a) the loss of production during the last three years in IISCO, Burnpur, year-wise; and

(b) action, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Presumably, the hon. Member has in view the shortfall in production in the Burnpur Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company, compared to the target set for each year. The shortfall in production compared to target during the last three years is indicated below:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-30
	('000 tonnes)		
Ingot Steel	199	137	135
Saleable Steel	174	119	120

(b) A number of steps have been taken/are being taken to improve the performance of the Plant. These include augmentation of power generation, adequate supply of coking coal of improved quality, better industrial relations and preventive maintenance of plant and equipment. Plans have been drawn up for the reconstruction of the captive mines and the modification of the Chasnalla Washery has also been taken up.

**Purchase of Boeing-747 Aircraft for Air India**

3038. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to purchase Boeing-747 aircraft for Air India; and

(b) if so, the number of aircraft to be purchased and details of the purchase plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). With the approval of Government, Air India has placed a letter of intent on Boeing Company for purchase of three Boeing-747 aircraft. The detailed proposal is under consideration of the Government and a final decision is yet to be taken in this regard.

**Black-marketing in Reservation of Plane Tickets for Bombay-Cochin Trivandrum**

3039. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay there is large scale black-marketing in reservation of plane tickets to Cochin-Trivandrum and other South Indian airports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Airport staff are involved in this racket in Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into this affair and the steps taken to put an end to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some anti-social elements-

operating in the departure area at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay harass passengers bound for Cochin/Trivandrum. The connivance of the anti-social elements at Santa Cruz with staff of various agencies including Airline staff at the airport cannot be ruled out. Wherever Indian Airlines staff have been found to be involved, in the harassment of passengers, after necessary enquiries, severe disciplinary action has been taken against them. Complaints have also been lodged with the local police authorities by Indian Airlines and suspects have been handed over to the police for necessary action.

#### **Promotion of SC/ST Employees from Clerical to Officer Cadre in Indian Overseas Bank**

3040. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) eligibility criteria and zone of consideration for promotion of SC/ST employees from clerical to officer cadre under the provisions of reservation in promotion being adopted in Indian Overseas Bank;

(b) whether 40 point roster is being maintained for promotion under reservation there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The bank has reported that the eligibility criteria for promotion of SC/ST employees from clerical to officer cadre are as under:—

#### *Promotion by seniority and interview*

Non-Matric — 12 years of service

Non-Graduates — 8 years of service

Graduates — 6 years of service

Weightage given for other qualifications in as follows:—

Graduation (Commerce)	
N.D. Com/Diploma in	
Rural Service	2 years
Part I CAIB/CAIB	1 year
Part II CAIB/CAIB	1 year

#### *Promotion by test and interview*

SC/ST candidates are required to have six points as against seven points for other candidates.

The qualifying standard is relaxed in favour of SC/ST employees to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent.

The zone of consideration for promotion from clerical to officer cadre by seniority and interview is 125 per cent of the total vacancies for general as well as SC/ST candidates.

(b) and (c). The bank has reported that 40 point roster is being maintained by them.

#### **Reservation Policy for Departmental Promotions in Indian Overseas Bank**

3041. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise officers Grade-II and Head Cashier and Head Clerks and Circle-wise total number of employees promoted since 1973 and after introducing reservation policy in departmental promotions in the Indian Overseas Bank;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Tribes out of them and whether class-wise and category-wise quota reserved for them has been filled;

(c) whether reservation policy for departmental promotion attracts sufficient number and the backlog has not been created; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the special steps taken or being taken to fill the reserved quota in these categories?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (d). The bank has reported that it does not conduct promotion tests for the posts of Head Cashiers and Head Clerks. Promotions from Clerical to Officers' cadre are made in the Bank. In officers' cadre, from 1973 to 1978, 1555 promotions have been made. The Bank introduced reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees in the year 1978. The number of employees—SC/ST and general promoted to officers' cadre after reservation in promotion was introduced in 1978, is as follows:

General	SC	ST	Total
725	65	22	812

There is no backlog of reserved vacancies for SC/ST employees as regards promotions on the basis of test and interview. There is, however, a backlog of reserved vacancies to be filled by promotion on the basis of seniority and interview. This is due to non-availability of sufficient number of senior SC/ST employees. To make more and more SC/ST employees eligible for promotion, eligibility norms and standard for ranking in promotion were reduced by the bank in favour of these employees. The matter is being continuously reviewed by the bank to clear the backlog.

#### **Import of Saleable Steel**

**3042. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import saleable steel during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the demand during the current year; and

(c) the total domestic production and quantity to be imported and its cost?

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

(b) and (c) The promotion of steel in 1980-81 is expected to be 9.0 million tonnes, as against the estimated demand of 10.2 million tonnes. The Steel Authority of India Limited has been authorised to arrange buffer imports upto 0.69 million tonnes during the year. In addition, they will also import on 'back to back' basis against demands from individual customers. Actual Users, Registered Exporters and Export Houses are also permitted to import under the current policy.

The imports by SAIL on buffer and back to back basis may cost about Rs. 550 crores, but this will depend on the demand actually registered with them. It is difficult to estimate the import by other importers.

#### **Smuggled Gold and Silver seized by Custom Authority**

**3043. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of smuggled gold and silver and its value seized by the Custom Authority in various parts of the country during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (June-end);

(b) how many persons were arrested in each year and how many of them were punished with details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that gold and silver smuggling has not been effectively curbed, in spite of various preventive measures taken by Government; and

(d) whether Government have formulated a new 'Crush-smuggling-programme' for the borders and ports of India to stop smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, the quantity and value

of gold and silver seized and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto May, 1980) are as follows:—

Item	Year	Quantity seized (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted
(i) GOLD	1977	267	162	162	60
	1978	220	152	172	95
	1979	134	136	198	136
	1980	23	32	47	15
		(approx.)	(approx.)		
(ii) SILVER	1977	110	1.30	—	—
	1978	642	9.00	—	—
	1979	5410	122.00	67	2
	1980 <sup>1</sup>	21,500	698.00	137	5
		(approx.)	(approx.)		

(c) The various anti-smuggling measures taken by Government have, to a large extent, effectively contained the smuggling of gold and silver.

(d) In pursuance of the 20-Point Programme, the Customs field formations have been instructed to intensify anti-smuggling measures, particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items which are sensitive to smuggling.

#### **Publisher's request for Import of Newsprint**

3044. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publishers of paper-backs (pocket-books) have requested Government for import of

newsprint to produce low cost books in the country; and

(b) the policy of Government regarding import of various varieties of paper due to acute crisis in production and high cost of paper?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No such request has been received from the publishers in the recent past.

(b) Newsprint import is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. Taking into consideration, estimated demand and availability from domestic sources, Government also arranges import of other varieties of paper through STC.

**Problems faced by Exporters**

3045. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are contemplating a series of measures to combat the problems faced by exporters;

(b) if so, what are the measures likely to be taken;

(c) whether these measures will be taken only after Government have received the Report of the Duty Drawback Committee; and

(d) how these steps will boost the exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government is constantly engaged in resolving the problems faced by exporters. Presently, a high-level Committee is going into various aspects of export strategy during the eighties.

(c) and (d). In order to simplify and streamline the existing procedures and practices involved in fixation and disbursement of duty drawback, a Committee was set up some time ago. The Committee has made certain recommendations in its report submitted to Government. The report is under examination.

**Loan from International Monetary Fund**

3046. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was for the first time compelled to borrow about Rs. 550 crores from the International Monetary Funds Trust funds to meet the mounting bill of imported crude;

(b) if so, whether India has made a formal request for the loan;

(c) if so, whether the Interim Committee has studied India's request; and

(d) if so, to what extent they have accepted India's request and by what time the amount asked for will be given to India and on what conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Discussions with the IMF for obtaining a loan from the Trust Fund towards balance of payments assistance have been recently completed. The Executive Board of the IMF is yet to consider and take a view on the proposal. It is, however, expected that the matter may come up before the Executive Board in the next few months.

According to the normal terms, the Trust Fund loan is repayable in 10 equal semi-annual instalments which shall begin not later than the end of the first six-months of the 6th year and is to be completed at the end of the 10th year, after the date of disbursement. Interest shall be charged at the rate of one half of 1 per cent per annum on the outstanding balance of the loan and shall be paid in semi-annual instalments. On the request of a Member when repayment of an instalment is due under a loan, the IMF may reschedule the repayment if the IMF finds that repayment on the due date would result in serious hardship for the Member, provided that the rescheduling would not impair the ability of the IMF to meet its liabilities.

**India's Stand on use of Gold by International Monetary Fund**

3047. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that India has opposed the use of gold held by the In-



ternational Monetary Fund for supporting the proposed International Substitution Account;

(b) if so, whether he had pointed out in the discussion of the Group of 24 at Hamburg on 23rd April, 1980 that this will be against the spirit of Jamaica agreement where it was decided that the use of gold must primarily be for assisting developing countries; and

(c) whether India has opposed the IMF proposal that 20 to 25 million ounces be used for the promotion of Substitution Account?

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

(b) At the meeting of the Group of 24 at Hamburg on 23rd April, 1980, the Finance Minister had urged that the use of the Fund gold should be in keeping with the spirit of the Jamaica Agreement.

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

#### **Misleading markings by some Mills**

3048. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to Government's notice by the Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad, that some of the mills are giving misleading markings such as 'mercerised' and 'sanforised' and fraudulent stampings on blended fabrics manufactured by them;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures which Government have taken or propose to take to stop such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad has brought to the notice of the Government that some of the mills are giving misleading marking and stampings.

(b) and (c). The factual as well as the legal aspects of the complaint are being looked into.

#### **Suggestions made by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

3049. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been pointed out by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry that further credit squeeze would hit industrial production and push up the already shooting prices;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out that only remedy for the current economic ailments was to increase the production base;

(c) whether they have submitted various suggestions to check the inflation; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government are agreeable to their suggestions and what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) In their "A minimum Programme of Action" submitted to the Prime Minister and Finance Minister in January 1980, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have stated that tightening of credit policy following the inflation in the months of

March-August 1979, had severe repercussion on Industrial Production. Unless credit policy is liberalised production will be severely hampered.

(b) The Federation felt that the very first requirement was the restoration of normal production conditions.

(c) and (d). In the Minimum Programme the Federation had suggested several remedial measures including those for checking inflation. Government is determined to keep prices under reasonable control and suggestions in this regard from various quarters including the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are given due consideration. Anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government have been discussed in the Economic Survey 1979-80 recently presented to Parliament and further measures will be taken as and when necessary in the light of emerging trends.

#### **Production of Stainless Steel**

3050. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has decided to increase the licensed capacity of existing steel rolling mills in the country for production of stainless steel;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been prepared by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details of the guidelines issued;

(d) what will be increased in capacity of production of stainless steel;

(e) whether the All India Small Scale Stainless Steel Rollers Association has urged Government to put a total ban on the import of stainless steel sheets; and

(f) if so, whether they have submitted any memorandum to the Prime Minister in this regard?

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

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

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir. They submitted a memorandum on this subject to the Prime Minister of India on 15th May, 1980.

#### **Import of Rubber**

3051. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have authorised to import 10,000 tonnes of rubber;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering to allow further import to be affected in 1980-81 to meet the gap between demand and supply;

(c) if so, what is the total demand and supply anticipated during 1980-81;

(d) whether any charges have been made to give direct benefit to the actual users;

(e) what are the new norms proposed; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that a delegation in this regard had met the Prime Minister recently and had urged her not to allow import of rubber to India?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Import of 10,000 tonnes of rubber was authorised in January, 1980. A quantity of 400 tonnes was imported against this authorisation and further imports stayed.

(b) Import of rubber is considered on a periodical review of the demand-supply position and price structure and imports restrict to minimum requirement.

(c) For 1980-81, the estimated demand for rubber is 185,000 tonnes and the estimated supply is 155,000 to 160,000 tonnes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

### गैर योजना व्यय में कमी

3052. श्री मूल चन्ड डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने गैर योजना व्यय कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और इसकी किस प्रकार से व्यावहारिक रूप दिया गया है; और

(ख) इस वर्ष गैर योजना व्यय कितना रहा है और विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोटे): (क) और (ख). दो विवरण पत्र संलग्न हैं जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है।

### विवरण-पत्र-1

गैर विकासात्मक व्यय में कमी करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किरफायत से संबंध में अपनाये गये उपायों का ब्यौरा

पिछले अनेक वर्षों में सरकार के गैर विकासात्मक व्यय में किरफायत करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया जाता रहा है। मई, 1977 में मंत्रालयों/विभागों को किरफायत के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित उपाय करने के लिये कहा गया था :--

(1) विद्यमान कर्मचारी संख्या में कम से कम 10% की कमी करने पर विचार करें;

(2) अपने द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों और नियमक क्रिया-कलापों को यह पता लगाने के लिये समीक्षा करें कि उनमें से कोई क्रिया-कलाप अनावश्यक हो गये है और उनको लोकीहित अथवा अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि और विकास को

हानि पहुंचाये बिना समाप्त किया जा सकता है;

(3) विद्यमान प्रणालियों और कार्य-विधियों की जांच की जाये ताकि कार्य-कुशलता को नुकसान पहुंचाये बिना दोहरा काम को समाप्त किया जा सके।

(4) जो भा.आयोग और समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं और इस समय विद्यमान हैं उन सभी के बारे में यह पता लगाने के लिये विस्तृत जांच की जाए कि उनसे कोई महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगी प्रयोजन सिद्ध हो रहा है जो उनका आगे बना रहना न्यायोचित ठहराता हो; और

(5) मौजूदा कानूनों की जांच की जाए क्योंकि हो सकता है, समय गुजरने और बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के साथ-साथ उनमें से कुछ कानून निष्प्रयोजन हो गये हों; ताकि ऐसे कानूनों को निरधित किया जा सके और उनके प्रशासन के लिये मूलतः भत्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों को वापस भेजा जा सके।

2. 1979 में मंत्रालयों/विभागों को यह भी सलाह दी गई कि:--

(क) आयोजना-भिन्न पत्र में, कोई अतिरिक्त पद तब तक मंजूर नहीं किये जाने चाहिए जब तक कि अन्य पदों को वापिस करके बराबर राशि की बचत न की गई हो, सिवाय पूर्णतया नये संगठनों के मामले में, जिनके लिये आवश्यकता का विशेष रूप से स्वीकार किया गया हो;

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिये जो पद स्वीकृत किये गये थे उनकी संख्या में भारी कांट-छांट करने के लिये एनरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ग) विदेशों में प्रतिनियुक्तियों पर और प्रतिनिधिमंडलों की संख्या में भारी कटौती की जानी चाहिये।

3. 1979 में मंत्रालयों/विभागों को और आगे यह कहा गया है कि कागज के इस्तेमाल गैर हकदार श्रेणी के अधिकारियों द्वारा हवाई यात्रा के मामले में किरफायत करने और अधिकारियों के कार्यालय तथा

आवासीय टेलिफोनों की एस. टी. डी. सुविधाओं पर तथा विभागीय गाड़ियों/स्टाफ-कारों द्वारा पेट्रोल के प्रयोग पर कड़े प्रतिबन्ध लागू करने पर विचार करें।

4. इसके अतिरिक्त यात्रा भत्ते, समयोपरि भत्ते, स्टाफ कारों पर व्यय, टेलिफोनों के इस्तेमाल, आकस्मिक व्यय तथा व्यय की अन्य विविध मदों जैसे फनीचर, सम्मेलनों का आयोजन, सरकारी आतिथ्य सेवा, बिजली के इस्तेमाल आदि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए गये हैं।

### विवरण-- II

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान (मार्च तक / प्रारम्भिक) "आयोजना-भिन्न" व्यय का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में विवरण-पत्र

(ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

क्रम सं०	मंत्रालय विभाग का नाम	आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय
1	2	3
		(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1.	कृषि	466.64
2.	मिचाली	19.02
3.	खाद्य	607.41
4.	ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण	55.66
5.	पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्जरक	584.38
6.	वाणिज्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति और सहकारिता	426.31
7.	संचार	10.60
8.	शिक्षा और संस्कृति	136.67
9.	समाज कल्याण	35.22
10.	विद्युत्	35.06
11.	कोयला	99.28
12.	विदेश मंत्रालय	146.78
13.	वित्त मंत्रालय, व्यय विभाग	123.74
14.	वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य-विभाग	25020.55
15.	विदेशी सहायता	619.22
16.	राजस्व	2.61
17.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	93.73
18.	गृह	364.77
19.	उद्योग	218.37

1	2	3
20.	सूचना और प्रसारण	73.79
21.	श्रम	80.61
22.	विधि, न्याय, कम्पनी कार्य और उच्चतम न्यायालय	44.16
23.	योजना और सांख्यिकी	12.53
24.	नौबहन और परिवहन	136.78
25.	इस्पात	12.18
26.	खान	55.01
27.	आपूर्ति	8.33
28.	पुनर्वास	14.34
29.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन	36.49
30.	निर्माण और आवास	90.73
31.	परमाणु ऊर्जा	124.04
32.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी	1.43
33.	राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	0.94
34.	कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग	17.48
35.	उत्पाद और सीमा-शुल्क केन्द्रीय बोर्ड	105.06
36.	अप्रत्यक्ष कर केन्द्रीय बोर्ड	57.47
37.	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	59.43
38.	अंतरिक्ष	23.32
39.	भारतीय लष्कर परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग	61.55
40.	लोक सभा	4.24
41.	राज्य सभा	1.94
42.	दिल्ली प्रशासन	137.07
43.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप-समूह	17.45
44.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	2.70
45.	चण्डीगढ़	25.50
46.	लक्षद्वीप	4.40
47.	महलेशाकार	30.43
48.	रक्षा मंत्रालय और कौटीय स्टोर विभाग	168.29
	जोड़ सिविल	30473.80
	रेलवे	2202.10
	डाक-तार	940.93
	रक्षा सेवाएं	3297.35
	जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार	36914.18

टिप्पणी :

- (1) सिविल आंकड़ों में 47 छातों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं जो कि मार्च, 1980 के छातों को बन्द करने से पहले प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे।
- (2) 1979-80 के दौरान 'भारत की आक्समिकता निधि' के अन्तर्गत "आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय" निम्न प्रकार था।

	करोड़ रुपये
कृषि . . . . .	0.02
वित्त (व्यय) . . . . .	16.00
उद्योग . . . . .	1.09
आपूर्ति . . . . .	0.01

इसे उपर्युक्त दर्शाए गए 36914.18 करोड़ रुपये के कुल आंकड़ों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

3. 'वित्त, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग' के सामने दिखाये गये 25020.55 करोड़ रुपये के आंकड़ों में ऋण शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं क्योंकि केवल 'आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय' के व्ययों को मंगाया गया है।

4. सभी अन्तरण प्रविष्टियों के प्राप्त होने और समायोजन किये जाने के बाद उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में कुछ परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना है।

**राजस्थान में पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर व्यय किया गया धन**

3053. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में उन के विभाग द्वारा नये पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास अथवा निर्माण पर राज्यवार तथा पर्यटक केन्द्र वार

जो धन व्यय किया गया है, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में नये पर्यटक केन्द्रों के लिये किये जाने वाले उपायों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्दाकर) : (क) 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग और भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर प्रदान की गई पर्यटक सुविधाओं का दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यटक सुविधाएँ राज्य-वार आधार पर नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए उक्त केन्द्र की संभाव्यता के आधार पर ही प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(ख) आगामी पांच वर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों की संख्या में द्रुगती वृद्धि को देखते हुए तदनुकूल सुविधाओं का बन्दोबस्त करने की दृष्टि से पर्यटन योजना पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए जिन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है उनमें ये उपाय शामिल हैं : (1) यात्रा परिपथों का पता लगाना और उनका विकास करना और (2) इन यात्रा परिपथों के अन्तर्गत जाने वाले केन्द्रों पर पर्याप्त रूप से आधुनिक संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना। इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्षेत्रीय आधार पर राज्य के पर्यटन अधिकारियों से बातचीत की गयी थी, और पर्यटन विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए जा रहे व्यौरों की प्रतीक्षा है।

## विवरण

(रुपये लाखों में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/पर्यटक केन्द्र/स्कीम	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (धनान्तिम)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. झारखण्ड प्रदेश :</b>				
	(क) मंत्रालय में पर्यटक बंगला	—	—	5.60
	(ख) नागरखूनासागर में लाव	—	—	1.39
	<b>जोड़</b>	—	—	6.99
<b>2. असम :</b>				
	(क) काजीरंगा में वाटर फिल्ट्रेशन प्लांट की स्थापना	1.03	—	—
	(ख) काजीरंगा और मानस में मिनी बसें	—	6.66	0.98
	<b>जोड़</b>	1.03	6.66	0.98
<b>3. गुजरात :</b>				
	(क) सतनगीर में वन गृह	6.59	—	—
	(ख) सतनगीर में मिनी बसें	—	2.20	—
	(ग) साबरमती में ध्वनि तथा प्रकाश कार्यक्रम का पुनः प्रस्तुतीकरण	—	4.50	—
	<b>जोड़</b>	6.59	6.70	—
<b>4. हिमाचल प्रदेश :</b>				
	(क) मनाली में क्लब हाउस बिल्डिंग	—	3.00	—
	<b>जोड़</b>	—	3.00	—
<b>5. जम्मू व कश्मीर :</b>				
	(क) गुलमर्ग में हिमश्रीड़ा सुविधाओं का विकास	20.40	0.77	5.19
	(ख) भवन्तीपुर, मारतण्ड और पण्डरेसन की महा-योजनाएं (भूमि उपयोग योजनाएं) तैयार करना	2.80	0.50	—
	<b>जोड़</b>	23.20	1.27	5.19

1	2	3	4	5
<b>6. कर्नाटक :</b>				
मैसूर में युवा होस्टल		—	—	2.79
		<b>जोड़ :</b>		2.79

**7. कर्नाटक :**

(क) पैरियार झील में मोटर लाच	2.00	—	—
(ख) गंगा के तट पर तट-विकास विभाग-द्वारा (समन्वय सेवा केन्द्र) योग-व-मालिश केन्द्र का विकास	2.25	5.75	3.00
(ग) त्रिवेन्द्रम में युवा होस्टल	—	—	3.28
		<b>जोड़</b>	
	4.25	5.75	6.28

**8. मध्य प्रदेश**

(क) कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में वन्य जीव देखने के लिए प्रशिक्षित हाथी	1.00	—	—
(ख) खजुराहों में जल आपूर्ति स्कीम	1.43	—	—
(ग) कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में टेण्ट-आवास	—	2.00	—
(घ) कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में वन गृह	—	—	9.80
		<b>जोड़</b>	
	2.43	2.00	9.80

**9. महाराष्ट्र**

(क) बोरोविली में लायन सफारी पार्क	1.91	—	—
(ख) अजन्ता गुफाओं की तलहटी के क्षेत्र का विकास	7.50	—	—
(ग) संत्राग्राम में यात्री निवास	1.50	10.00	1.27
		<b>जोड़</b>	
	10.91	10.00	1.27

**10. राजस्थान :**

(क) जैमलमेर में पर्यटक बंगले का विस्तार	1.14	—	—
(ख) दीग में डाक बंगले का विस्तार	1.21	—	—
(ग) मेवाड़ काम्प्लेक्स की महायोजना (भूमि उप- योग योजना) का तैयार करना	—	0.75	2.00
(घ) राजस्थान में विभिन्न झीलों में नौकाओं की व्यवस्था	—	—	3.12
		<b>जोड़</b>	
	2.35	0.75	5.12

1	2	3	4	5
<b>11 सिक्किम :</b>				
	ट्रैकिंग डीरों का आयोजन करने हेतु ट्रैकिंग उपस्कर	—	3.48	2.19
	जोड़	—	3.48	2.19
<b>12 तमिल नाडु :</b>				
	(क) रामेश्वरम् में पर्यटक बंगला	0.33	0.48	—
	(ख) विवेकानन्द राँक मेमोरियल कन्या कुमारी में लांच	5.50	—	—
	जोड़	5.83	0.48	—

<b>13 उत्तर प्रदेश</b>				
	(क) कुशीनगर और श्रावस्ती की माइक्रो-प्लानिंग	4.00	—	—
	(ख) फतहपुर सिकरी की महायोजना (भूमि उपयोग योजना) तैयार करना	4.61	—	—
	(ग) पिपरहवा की महायोजना (भूमि उपयोग योजना) तैयार करना	—	0.75	—
	(घ) ब्रज-भूमि काम्पलेक्स की महायोजना (भूमि उपयोग योजना) तैयार करना	—	—	1.08
	जोड़	8.61	0.75	1.08

**विवरण**

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	पूर्जा	योजना	व्यय
			वास्तविक	1979-80
			1977-78	1978-79
				(अनन्तितम और जिसकी लेखा-परीक्षा होनी है)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश :</b>				
	हैदराबाद में ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिट		1.13	2.15
<b>2 असम :</b>				
	गोहाटी में होटल	0.06	—	—
<b>3 बिहार :</b>				
	पटना में होटल	4.30	1.13	—
	होटल पाटलीपुत्र का नवीकरण	—	3.72	1.00
	बोधगया में यात्री गृह का विस्तार	—	—	0.05
	पटना में ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिट	0.01	—	3.15
	जोड़	4.31	4.85	4.20



1	2	3	4	5
<b>4 हिमाचल प्रदेश</b>				
	कुल्लू और मनाली में यात्री गृहों का नवीकरण	--	1 0.30	--
<b>5 जम्मू व कश्मीर:</b>				
	जम्मू में होटल	--	--	--
	जम्मू होटल (@)	1.83	1.43	0.22
		1.83	1.43	0.22
...				
<b>6 कर्नाटक</b>				
	होटल अशोक बंगलौर (विस्तार)	--	--	--
	एच० ए० बी० भूमि अधिग्रहण	--	3 00	--
	एच० ए० बी० का नवीकरण	9.35	2.13	7.60
	एल० एम० पी० मैसूर का होटल में परिवर्तन	--	--	--
	मैसूर में एल० एम० पी० होटल का विस्तार	--	13.61	23.07
	बंगलौर में ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिट	--	1 13	3.65
	बीजापुर में यात्री गृह (@)	0 05	--	--
	एल एम पी होटल मैसूर (@)	0.30	--	--
	होटल हमन अशोक का विस्तार	--	--	0.65
		9.70	19.87	34.97
<b>7 केरल :</b>				
	कोवलम होटल का नवीकरण	--	0 13	3.50
	कोवलम घोव	--	--	--
	कोवलम होटल	3.82	--	--
	कोवलम भूमि समुद्रतट विहार	--	--	--
	कोवलम में ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिट स्थल	--	--	3.65
		3.82	0.13	7.15
<b>8 मध्य प्रदेश:</b>				
	सांची में यात्री गृह का नवीकरण	--	0.12	--
	खजुराहो में यात्री गृह का विस्तार	--	--	3.70
	खजुराहो होटल (@)	6.69	0.10	2.05
	खजुराहो में ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिट	--	--	3.45
	इन्दौर में ट्रान्सपोर्ट यूनिट	--	--	1.50
		6.69	0.22	10.70

1	2	3	4	5
<b>9. महाराष्ट्र</b>				
	औरंगाबाद होटल का नवीकरण	—	0.75	0.28
	औरंगाबाद में होटल का विस्तार	5.51	—	—
	औरंगाबाद होटल भूमि	—	—	9.94
	औरंगाबाद में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट ]]	0.57	1.13	3.65
	बम्बई में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट	2.20	2.25	2.80
	एलिकैटा में यात्री गृह (@)	—	—	—
	अजंता में यात्री गृह (@)	—	0.13	—
	बम्बई में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (@)	—	—	—
	ह्यूटी फ्री शॉप बम्बई	—	—	—
		8.28	4.26	16.67

**10. उड़ीसा:**

	कोणार्क में यात्री गृह का नवीकरण	—	0.01	—
	भुवनेश्वर में यात्री गृह का विस्तार	6.63	9.63	23.33
	भुवनेश्वर में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट	0.01	1.13	4.65
		6.64	10.77	27.98

**11. राजस्थान :**

	जयपुर में होटल	8.40	30.13	23.81
	जयपुर में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट	0.89	1.12	3.05
	एल वी पी उदयपुर में होटल (@)	—	0.21	—
	एल पी वी उदयपुर का विस्तार	—	—	4.18
	भरतपुर में यात्री गृह (@)	0.35	—	—
		9.64	31.46	31.04

**12. तामिलनाडु**

	महाबलिपुरम में यात्री गृह का विस्तार {	—	—	—
	मद्रास में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट	2.82	2.25	7.30
	महाबलिपुरम के लिए भूमि	—	—	0.48
	महाबलिपुरम में टैम्पल बे (@)	0.74	0.04	—
	मद्रास में डी०एफ०एम०	—	—	—
	मदुरै में यात्री गृह (@)	0.14	—	—
	मदुरै में यात्री गृह का विस्तार	—	—	28.62
	बंजावुर में यात्री गृह (@)	0.05	—	—
	कांचीपुरम में यात्री गृह (@)	0.12	—	—
	त्रिची में यात्री गृह (@)	0.03	—	—
	डी एफ एस त्रिची	0.19	—	—
		4.09	2.29	36.40

1	2	3	4	5
<b>13 उत्तर प्रदेश:</b>				
वाराणसी में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट		---	1.13	3.15
वाराणसी में होटल		---	---	---
आगरा में होटल (भूमि)		---	---	---
आगरा में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट		---	---	3.90
वाराणसी में होटल (@)		3.38	2.37	---
वाराणसी होटल का विस्तार		---	---	2.52
		3.38	3.50	9.57
<b>14 पश्चिमी बंगाल</b>				
एयरपोर्ट होटल, कलकत्ता		---	0.02	15.39
होटल सिन्धीगुडो लैण्ड		---	---	---
दम दम हवाई अड्डे पर फ्लाइट किचन		---	---	---
कलकत्ता में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट		---	1.13	4.65
दम दम हवाई अड्डे में फ्लाइट किचन (@)		1.62	---	---
		1.62	1.15	20.04
<b>15 गुजरात:</b>				
अहमदाबाद में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट जिसे अभी शुरू किया जाना है।		---	---	3.00
<b>16 दिल्ली संघ शासित प्रदेश :</b>				
अशोक यात्री निवास, नई दिल्ली		---	66.68	104.54
कुतब होटल का नवीकरण		---	---	---
अकबर होटल का विस्तार		0.30	59.73	178.75
कुतब होटल का विस्तार		58.67	6.26	2.98
नई दिल्ली में होटल 3-स्टार		---	118.58	156.82
अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली का विस्तार		---	16.74	95.07
अशोक होटल का नवीकरण		60.64	18.19	20.31
जनमय, लोदी और रणजीत का नवीकरण		53.84	18.96	33.58
लाल किले में एम ई एल शो		---	2.15	---
अकबर होटल का नवीकरण		4.84	---	8.82
मैनपावर प्लानिंग और ट्रेनिंग		---	---	0.21
ऑफिस बिल्डिंग		---	35.36	21.40
दिल्ली में ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट		56.61	14.41	12.60
अशोक नई दिल्ली (@)		---	---	---
पालम में डी एफ एस		---	---	---
कुतब रेस्तरा (@)		---	---	---
विज्ञान भवन रेस्तरा		---	---	---
	जोड़	234.90	357.06	636.33
	कुल जोड़	294.96	438.42	840.42

(द्वि.) विविध स्कीम पर जितने कार्यरत यूनिटों में वृद्धि/परिवर्तन और सुधार शामिल हैं, किये गये पूंजीगत योजना व्यय को दर्शाता है।

टिप्पणी : निर्माणाधीन सैलिस और कोचों की प्राप्ति पर व्यय को विभिन्न यूनिटों के लिए निर्धारित कोचों (जब तैयार हो जायेंगे) के आधार पर दर्शाया गया है।

**Registered Units of Steel Consuming  
Small Scale Industries**

*Statement*  
*Number of Registered Small Scale Industrial  
Units under SIDO as on 31-12-1979.*

3054. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise number  
of registered units of steel consuming  
small scale industries;

(b) what was the State-wise quota  
of steel distributed by the Steel Au-  
thority during the last three years;

(c) what is the basis of distribution  
of steel to various States; and

(d) is there any State getting lesser  
quantity of steel in comparison to  
few other States, inspite of their  
target number of consuming units?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The  
total number of registered Small Scale  
Units state-wise as at the end of 1979  
is given in Annexure. The number  
of only the steel consuming units in  
each State is not available.

(b) As there is no statutory control  
on the distribution of steel, the ques-  
tion of any State-wise "quota" does  
not arise.

(c) and (d). Presumably, the refe-  
rence is to the programme of supplies  
to State Small Industries Corporations.  
In the absence of full details of steel  
consuming units and their capacities  
assessed on a uniform basis, the off-  
take during years of easy availability  
of steel was considered to be a better  
basis and the programme of supplies  
to the different S.S.I.C.'s was based  
mainly on this basis. However, in  
the case of a few States who had poor  
off-take in the past, some *ad-hoc*  
upward adjustments were done.

S. No.	State	No. of Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20287
2.	Assam.	3461
3.	Bihar	16290
4.	Gujarat	24189
5.	Haryana	14470
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4832
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3485
8.	Karnataka	15626
9.	Kerala	13984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24599
11.	Maharashtra	28252
12.	Manipur	1687
13.	Maghalaya	304
14.	Nagaland	203
15.	Orissa	6207
16.	Punjab	29214
17.	Rajasthan	21164
18.	Sikkim	23
19.	Tamil Nadu	39432
20.	Tripura	931
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29080
22.	West Bengal	68855
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	145
24.	Chandigarh	811
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89
26.	Delhi	9732
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1303
28.	Mizoram	289
29.	Pondicherry.	886
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	134
	Total	379968

### Tourist Centres in Gujarat

3055, SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI AMARSINH V.  
RATHAWA:

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

(a) the details of tourist centres in Gujarat State;

(b) the tourist centres which are fully developed;

(c) the details of tourist centres which are under-developed; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to develop them to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). No detailed survey of tourist centres in

Gujarat State has been undertaken by the Central Department of Tourism. Tourist centres which are already being visited by foreign tourists are Ahmedabad, Pallana (for its cluster of temples) and the Gir Wild Life Sanctuary. A statement indicating the tourist centres developed in the Central Sector during the various Plan periods is attached.

In addition to the facilities already provided, the India Tourism Development Corporation has recently taken over the management of a hotel in Ahmedabad constructed in the private sector. The hotel is named Hotel Ashok Karnavati.

For future development of tourism to attract more foreign tourists to the State, the State tourist officials have been requested to identify travel circuits and prepare a blue-print of development of facilities at centres falling on these travel circuits. These proposals are awaited.

### GUJARAT

*Tourism schemes undertaken in the Gujarat in the Central Sector during Second, Third Plans, Three annual Plans, Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan and during 1978-79 and 1979-80*

#### Second Five Year Plan

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Tourist Bureau at Ahmedabad . . . . .	5,046
<b>Part I</b>		
<i>Third Five Year Plan</i>		
1.	Water Supply at Lothal . . . . .	68,860
2.	Improvement of the Rest House at Sesan . . . . .	1,07,310
3.	Transport facilities between Kesho Airport and Sassan and Sassan to Gir . . . . .	62,031
<b>Part II</b>		
1.	L.I.G. Rest House at Porbandar . . . . .	33,188
2.	Holi day Home at Chorwad . . . . .	50,000
3.	Cafeteria at Nalsarovar . . . . .	25,000
4.	Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal . . . . .	98,820
		4,45,209

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure
<i>Annual Plan 1966-67</i>		
1.	Water supply at Lothal (Spillover)	1,000
2.	Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal	31,000
3.	Improvement of forest bungalow at Sassangir	13,000
		45,000
<i>Annual Plan 1967-68</i>		
1.	Water supply scheme at Lothal (Spillover)	5,000
2.	Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal (Spillover)	10,000
3.	Approach road to cafeteria at Lothal	30,000
4.	Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati	6,000
		51,000
1968-69		
1.	Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati	73,000
<i>Fourth Five Year Plan</i>		
1.	Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati Ashram	3,63,000
2.	Son-et-lumiere show at Sabarmati Ashram.	12,00,000
3.	Rest House at Gir Forest	9,14,000
4.	Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar	3,24,000
5.	Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar	5,00,000
6.	Provision of two mini-buses at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary.	82,000
		33,83,000

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure
<i>Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-75</i>		
1974-75		
1.	Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar . . . . .	8,085
2.	Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar . . . . .	3,57,850
3.	Forest Lodge at Sassangir . . . . .	1,11,000
		<u>4,76,935</u>
1975-76		
1.	Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar . . . . .	68,295
2.	Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar . . . . .	1,77,037
		<u>2,45,332</u>
1976-77		
1.	Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar . . . . .	312
2.	Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar . . . . .	40,380
3.	Forest Lodge at Sassangir . . . . .	1,93,345
		<u>2,31,046</u>
1977-78		
	Forest Lodge at Sassangir (for equipment and furnishing, through ITDC)	6,59,000
1978-79		
1.	Mini buses (2) at Sassangir . . . . .	2,20,000
2.	Redoing of the Sound and Light Show . . . . .	4,50,000
		<u>6,70,000</u>
1979-80		
	Sound and Light Show . . . . .	58,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>31,64,730</u>

### Blue Print of Infra-structure facilities at Centres

3056. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a blue print of infra-structural facilities at centres falling without the travel circuits has been prepared to attract international tourists;

(b) the names of the States which come under the said circuit; and

(c) the details of the facilities to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). With a view to gearing up facilities to attract a larger volume of international tourists, meetings were held on regional basis with the State Tourist officials. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification of travel circuits, and (ii) development of adequate infra-structural facilities at tourist centres falling within these travel circuits. In pursuance of this the State Tourist officials have been requested to prepare and forward the requisite blue-prints of development. These are awaited.

### Import of Aluminium from France

3057. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into long term contract for import of aluminium from France; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Indo-Polish Textile Contract

3058. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Indo-Polish textile contract signed recently, the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council has quoted below the cost of production for quite a few items to be exported to Poland; and

(b) if so, the name of those items and the total loss that would accrue from this contract?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The price secured by a group of exporters under a contract for supply of cotton textile items to Poland compares well with the ruling international prices.

(b) Does not arise.

### Expansion of Sericulture in India

3059. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise distribution of aids of World Bank financed project for expansion of Sericulture in India; and

(b) State-wise distribution of funds for expansion of Sericulture in India under Indo-Swiss agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The World Bank has presently approved a programme of assistance to the Government of Karnataka to develop sericulture in the State. The amount of outlay approved by the World Bank for this project is Rs. 79.85 crores; of which World Bank assistance is Rs. 45.36 crores.

(b) There is no programme of financial assistance from the Government



of Switzerland to individual States for development of Sericulture Industry. However, under the scientific and technical cooperation Government of Switzerland has agreed to provide a sum of 1.95 Million Swiss Francs or approximately Rs. 97.5 lakh, for establishment of International Centre for Training and Research in Tropical Sericulture at Mysore under Central Silk Board. Under the same agreement part of the assistance will be available for Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal.

**Implementation of Time-Scale for all Staff working under Central Silk Board, Bombay**

3060. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for implementation of time-scale for all category of staff working under the Central Silk Board, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Failure of SAIL's Steel Distribution Policy**

3061. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that even when steel production is down and imports of steel are restored to, unsold stocks continue to pile up at the plants of SAIL;

(b) whether it clearly indicates failure of SAIL'S steel distribution policy; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that unsold stocks continue to pile up at the plants of SAIL.

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

**Looting of Punjab and Sind Bank**

3062. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 18th April, 1980 that Six armed young men looted Rs. 3 lakhs from the Punjab and Sind Bank and escaped in the car of a bank customer parked outside; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Though there has been no case of looting of the branch of Punjab & Sind Bank on 16th April, 1980, there was a case of looting of Argora Colony, (Ranchi) Branch of Punjab National Bank on 16th April, 1980. According to information furnished by Punjab National Bank, a gang of 6 or 7 armed dacoits entered the branch premises at about 1.50 p.m. and after snapping the telephone connection, forced the Branch Manager & Head Cashier at pistol point to open the cash safe and took away Rs. 3,26,466 lying at the counter and in the safe. They also took away four wrist watches from the staff and a customer. The dacoits escaped in a car of a customer parked outside. While speeding away, the car met with an accident and was abandoned. A sum of Rs. 37,860 found lying in the abandoned car was taken possession of by the bank. The bank reported the matter to the police who have arrested 4 persons, so far.

**सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य के लिये प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करना**

3063. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य की गति बढ़ाने और उन्हें ठोस अधिकारी प्रदान करने के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की एक प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निर्माण कार्य के कब पूरा होने की संभावना है और वहां कितने वैज्ञानिकों के कार्य करने की संभावना है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख). सरकार इस्पात प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य करने के लिए एक प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। इसके निर्माण कार्य की समय-सारिणी तथा कार्मिकों की आवश्यकता आदि का ठीक ठीक पता इस बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय ले लिये जाने के पश्चात् ही लग सकेगा।

**Countries to which Iron Ore is Exported**

3064 SHRI AMARSINH V. RA-THA V A: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore is still exported;

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 and of what quality;

(c) the names of the countries to whom exported, quantity-wise during the said period; and

(d) what is the Government Policy for the current year, 1980-81?

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

(b)

Year	Quantity (Million tonnes)
1978-79	21.46
1979-80	24.87

The quality of iron ore exported during this period varied between 60 to 66 per cent in iron content.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Under the current policy, export of iron ore will continue to be canalised through MMTC with the exception of private registered exporters in Goa who are permitted to export iron ore of Goan origin to certain specific destinations for historical reasons.

**Statement**

(Quantity Lakh Tonnes)

Countries	Quantity Exported	
	1978-79	1979-80
Japan	151.99	169.76
Rumania	32.61	35.62
Czechoslovakia	1.70	2.82
Hungary	0.72	0.65
Germany (G.D.R.)	4.30	5.04
Yugoslavia	2.69	4.20
South Korea	13.29	20.53
China	0.51	0.65
Abu Dhabi	1.35	1.53
Iraq	0.71	—
United Arab Emirates	0.20	—
North Korea	—	0.31
Dubai	—	0.68
Taiwan	1.42	2.44
West Europe	2.12	2.72
Gulf Countries	0.47	—
U.S.A.	—	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.61</b> Or 21.46 Million Tonnes	<b>248.71</b> Or 24.87 Million Tonnes

**Requests from States to augment  
Quota of Controlled Cloth**

3065. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the States have requested the Central Government to increase the quota of controlled cloth;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that there is a great demand of controlled cloth, particularly from the weaker sections of the society;

(c) whether it is also a fact that weaker sections of the society are not satisfied with the present distribution system of controlled cloth; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard so that the poor people in rural areas are benefited?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). There has been some increased demand from States for controlled cloth due apparently to the fact that the consumer price of this cloth which has remained unchanged since 1974 compares very favourably in the context of increasing prices in non-controlled cloth. Quotas of controlled cloth for the various States/Union Territories have been fixed on the basis of population with reference to production level of 400 million square metres in a year. Allocation to each district/area in each State is done by the State Governments as per its distribution policy. The general policy of the Government is that controlled cloth should be reserved for sale to the weaker sections of the society, most of which live in the rural areas. Of the total 57,140 retail-outlets in operation for distribution of controlled

cloth in the country, 44,777 are in rural areas. In order to make the distribution more effective and purposeful, specific guidelines were issued to the State Governments/Union Territories to regulate the sale of controlled cloth. The distribution of controlled cloth within a State is, however, the responsibility of that particular State Government.

**Potential market for Pellets produced  
by Mangalore Plant**

3066. SHRI M. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plant at Mangalore will convert Kudremukh iron ore concentrate into pellets;

(b) whether Government have started exercises to locate potential markets for pellets which the proposed Mangalore plant will produce from 1984; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Proposal for setting up of a pelletisation plant at Mangalore using Kudremukh concentrates is under consideration of Government.

**Allocations made for Development of  
Tourism in Orissa during 1979-80 and  
1980-81**

3067. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI GIRIDHAR  
GOMANGO:

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

(a) what was the allocation made for development of tourism in Orissa in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the respective scheme and the allocations made respectively; and

(c) what is the progress made so far in implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

Allocations made in the Central Sector for Development of Tourism in Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Allocation		Present Position
		1979-80	1980-81	
1.	Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar (I.T.D.C.)	7.00	2.00	The 12-room (24 beds) Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar has since been expanded and commissioned as a hotel with 38 rooms/76 beds w.e.f. 17th Dec., 1979.
2.	Construction of a hotel at Puri (I.T.D.C.)	30.00	25.00	The proposal is to have a hotel at Puri as a joint venture Project with the State Tourism Development Corporation. A Committee consisting of representatives of ITDC and Orissa Tourism Development Corporation has been constituted for implementing the project.
3.	Construction of beach Cottages at Konark. (I.T.D.C.)	20.00	25.00	The proposal is to construct 30 Beach Cottages at Konark in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation.
4.	Forest Lodge at Simlipal National Park (Department of Tourism)	—	10.00	The site is to be selected in consultation with the State Government.

#### Hotels run by I.T.D.C. in Bhubaneswar, Konark and other places in Orissa

3088. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hotels run by ITDC in Orissa in Bhubaneswar, Konark and other places are making profits since their start; and

(b) what are the room capacities of the respective Hotels, their occu-

pancy ratio, turnover, foreign exchange earnings, pre-tax profits in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The Travellers' Lodge run by I.T.D.C. at Bhubaneswar has made profits from 1971-72 to 1978-79. This Travellers' Lodge has been expanded and converted into a hotel and was commissioned on 17-2-80. During 1979-80

this unit is likely to incur a loss owing to incidence of full year depreciation and interest as the additional rooms were available for allotment for only about 3 months. The Travellers' Lodge run by ITDC at Konark has been incurring losses since its

start because of low occupancy and uneconomic size.

(b) The room capacity, occupancy ratio, turnover and profit/loss of these units during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given below:—

Particulars	Ashok Travellers Lodge, Bhubaneswar			Ashok Travellers Lodge, Konark		
	(Expanded and converted as Hotel Kalinga Ashok during 1979-80).					
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Room Capacity (Nos)	12	12	38*	4	4	4
Occupancy Ratio	65%	64%	53%	25%	25%	34%
Turnover (Rs. in lakhs)	3.19	3.11	6.72	0.39	0.45	0.81
Foreign exchange (Rs. in lakhs)	—	—	0.45**	Nil	Nil	Nil
Operating Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	1.16	0.93	1.80	(—)0.35	(—)0.60	(—)0.26
Net Profit/Loss (before tax) (Rs. in lakhs)	0.80	0.60	(—)3.00	(—)0.47	(—)0.70	(—)0.40

\* The additional 26 rooms commissioned w.e.f. 1-1-1980.

\*\*The hotel started collecting foreign exchange w.e.f. 17-1-1980.

#### Financial Assistance sanctioned by IDBI and IFCI to Industrial Concerns

3069. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance was sanctioned by IDBI and Industrial Finance Corporation in 1978-79 and 1979-80 as "Soft Loan Scheme" to healthy and well going industrial concerns;

(b) how many and which of them belonged to MRTP companies and FERA companies;

(c) whether these term lending public sector institutions want now to restrict soft loans to large houses and give more to small units; and

(d) if so, what are the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and to the extent available, will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Non-refund of Loans by Hotels

3070. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of hotels which have been financed by Government through development funds for hotel industry have not refunded the loans;

(b) what has been the total amount advanced/loaned to hotel industry during 1968—79; and

(c) the details of the refund of these loans during the past five years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) No, Sir. Under the erstwhile Hotel Development Loan Fund Scheme, which was being operated departmentally during the period April 1969 to January 1974, financial assistance was extended to 13 hotel companies for 14 hotel projects. The position in respect of these 13 companies is as follows:—

(i) Repayment of entire dues made by 3 companies.

(ii) Repayment of loan instalments being received from 6 companies.

(iii) Repayment of loan from 4 companies is in default. Insurance guarantee given by one of these four companies is being encashed to recover all dues owing to Government. Action is being taken to recover the loans from the remaining 3 defaulting companies.

(b) The total amount advanced/loaned to hotel industry during 1968—79 is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Institution	Amount Sanctioned			Amount Disbursed		
	Loans	Under-writing	Total	Loans	Under-writing	Total
Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	614.00	107.30	721.30	473.40	60.20	533.60
Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)	1099.25	59.85	1159.10	934.75	33.67	968.42
Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)	552.00	84.00	636.00	478.00	50.00	528.00
Hotel Development Loan Board (HDLB)	615.59	..	615.59	601.54	..	601.54
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>2880.84</b>	<b>251.15</b>	<b>3131.99</b>	<b>2487.69</b>	<b>143.87</b>	<b>2631.56</b>

(c) The details of the refund of the loans shown above during the past five years is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Institution	Recoveries made during past 5 years
IDBI	22.00
IFCI	118.08
ICICI	95.
Erstwhile HDLB	241.28
<b>Total :</b>	<b>476.46</b>

#### Deposit Mobilisation Schemes of Commercial Banks

3071. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all commercial banks have introduced deposit mobilisation schemes and give to their staff incentives in kind not exceeding 0.50 per cent of the fresh deposit mobilisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has objected to this incentive scheme and has asked

the commercial banks to issue certificates instead of the incentives; and

(c) whether the commercial banks have pointed out that withdrawal of the incentives will seriously affect the deposit mobilisation programme and if so, whether Government have reconsidered the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank have reported that many banks had prepared Deposit Mobilisation Schemes involving payment of incentives in kind to their staff members. Since such incentives to individuals for the deposits mobilised by them violate the directive of the Reserve Bank prohibiting the banks from payment of brokerage for deposits, the Reserve Bank have advised the banks that staff involvement in deposit mobilisation which has to be viewed as part of their normal duties, may be encouraged by placing on record the banks' appreciation through issue of merit certificate, letter of appreciation etc. The Reserve Bank have, however, allowed the banks to continue schemes which involve payment of incentives to a branch for being shared equally by all members of the staff, as such schemes do not violate their directive regarding payment of brokerage for deposits.

(c) The Reserve Bank have indicated that no bank has represented to them about any likely serious adverse impact on its deposit mobilisation drive because of the denial of incentives in kind to individual staff members.

#### Number of Hot Springs in Orissa

3072. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hot springs in Orissa and their names and locations;

(b) the facilities for tourists who are visiting these hot springs; and

(c) steps being taken by Government for creating facilities for tourists on these hot springs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) the Government has not conducted any survey to ascertain the number of hot springs in Orissa, and as such it is not possible to give information on their exact number/location.

(b) and (c). Since these hot springs would primarily be of interest to domestic tourists their development would be the responsibility of the State Government.

#### Steel Factories

3073. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the utilisation of the capacity of steel plants during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The table below shows the capacity utilisation in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel in the six integrated steel plants during 1979-80:—

Name of Plant	Ingot Steel % age utilisation of rated capacity	Saleable Steel % age utilisation of capacity
Bhilai	84.3	86.8
Durgapur	55.1	48.7
Rourkela	70.4	35.3
Bokaro	57.0	42.5
IISCO	56.5	53.8
SAIL	66.5	63.5
TISCO	89.0	96.5
<b>Integrated Steel Plants</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>69.2</b>

### Income-tax Raids

3074. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were organised by the Income Tax Department and other agencies under the Ministry in search for tax-evaded income in the country between February 1, to May 25, 1980;

(b) particulars of persons whose residences or business premises were raided; and

(c) the outcome of the raids in financial terms in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Income-tax department conducted 933 raids for suspected tax evasion during the period 1-2-1980 to 31-5-1980.

(b) and (c). The total value of assets seized in these searches amount to Rs. 403.46 lakhs. Considerable time and effort will be involved in giving details of name and seizure made in the case of each search. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about a particular search the same will be furnished.

### Credit Deposit ratio of Nationalised Banks

3075. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) current credit deposit ratio of the nationalised banks, region-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reason why the performance of the nationalised banks in this sphere is worst in the Eastern Region

in general and West Bengal in particular; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Latest available data regarding Region-wise/ State-wise Credit: Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of June, 1979 are set out in the statement.

(b) The data in the statement would show that the performance of the nationalised banks cannot be termed as worst in the Eastern Region in general or in West Bengal in particular. It is nonetheless recognised that the performance of the banks in the deployment of credit in the Eastern Region, as also in the North-Eastern and Central Regions needs considerable improvement. Several factors such as poor coverage of the branch network due to heavy backlog of neglect of rural areas in the pre-nationalisation days, lack of infra-structure development, limited growth centres with good business potential, low level of investment in rural economy in general and agriculture in particular etc. have contributed to this regional imbalance in the banking development.

(c) The Government have been concerned about the inadequate flow of credit to the under-developed regions. Banks have been asked to devote special attention and efforts towards ensuring larger credit assistance to the priority sector in general and to the beneficiaries of 20 Point Programme in particular. It is expected that this approach will secure larger deployment of bank credit in the underdeveloped Regions. For West Bengal specially, a Standing Working Group has been set up to oversee the measures being taken by the banks for increasing their credit deployment in the State.



## Statement

Statewise CD Ratio of Public Sector Banks as the end of June 1979.

State/Union Territory	CD Ratio (%)
<b>Northern Region</b> <b>93.6</b>	
1. Haryana	66.2
2. Himachal Pradesh	28.0
3. Jammu & Kashmir	34.0
4. Punjab	38.4
5. Rajasthan	69.1
6. Chandigarh	366.1
7. Delhi	114.3
<b>North-Eastern Region</b> <b>34.8</b>	
1. Assam	39.4
2. Manipur	21.6
3. Meghalaya	19.1
4. Nagaland	29.5
5. Sikkim	3.4
6. Tripura	41.1
7. Arunachal Pradesh	10.0
8. Mizoram	6.7
<b>Eastern Region</b> <b>53.9</b>	
1. Bihar	40.4
2. Orissa	58.2
3. West Bengal	59.2
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.5
<b>Central Region</b> <b>49.1</b>	
1. Madhya Pradesh	53.7
2. Uttar Pradesh	47.5
<b>Western Region</b> <b>66.9</b>	
1. Gujarat	51.8
2. Maharashtra	74.6
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.0
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	37.7

State/Union Territory	C:D Ratio (%)
<b>Southern Region</b> <b>82.1</b>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	76.7
2. Karnataka	81.7
3. Kerala	67.0
4. Tamil Nadu	94.0
5. Lakshadweep	10.0
6. Pondicherry	61.3
GRAND TOTAL	70.0

Data are provisional.

### Recovery of Income-tax from Members of Singhania Industrial House

3076. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 936 on 13th July, 1979, regarding alleged charges of tax evasion and violation of FERA against members of Singhania Industrial House and state:

(a) the reasons why no steps have been taken to realise the entire amount of evaded income-tax by members of this industrial house;

(b) whether the notices for levy of penalty have been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) While implementing the assurance given in Lak Sabha Unstarred Question No. 936 for 13th July, 1979, the House was informed that the total amount of Income-tax alleged to be evaded by Members of Singhania Industrial House was approximately Rs. 179.27 lakhs. Steps, in accordance with law, are taken from time to time to recover the income-tax due from the

Members of this Industrial House. Amounts aggregating to Rs. 8.58 lakhs have already been collected. Appeal reductions aggregate to Rs. 61,960. The assesseees are not being treated as in default in respect of Rs. 79.79 lakhs under section 220(6) of the Income-tax Act, until the disposal of the first appeal. The assesseees have applied to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal for the stay of the balance amount also, and these applications are pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. Show-cause notices under section 221(1) of the Income-tax Act, have, however, been issued in respect of taxes which have fallen due for collection.

(b), (c) and (d). Out of forty-eight notices for concealment of income issued in the cases involving evasion of tax amounting to about Rs. 179.27 lakhs, penalty of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been imposed in one case for concealment. Five penalty proceedings have been dropped. The remaining proceedings are pending as the additions made in the assessments are disputed in appeal and the appellate decisions are awaited.

#### Manufacture of cheap quality of Cotton Cloth

3077. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued certain instructions to big industrial houses to manufacture cheap quality of cotton cloth in their industries for the welfare of poor;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof;

(c) the names of the industries which have responded; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulters?

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

Under the cheap cloth scheme introduced in September 1979, the mill industry has voluntarily agreed to make available annually 1000 million metres of low priced cotton/viscose cloth, the maximum consumer price of which would not exceed Rs. 6.36 per metre (which is inclusive of trade margin, excise, octroi, etc.).

(c) and (d). Total production of cheap cloth during September 1979 to April 1980 was of the order of 484.47 million metres (204.29 by NTC mills, 245.41 by private mills and 34.77 by Processors). The National Textile Corporation and the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have been impressed upon to step up the production of cheap cloth so that a target of 1000 million metres is achieved during the year September 1979 to August 1980. Since the scheme is voluntary in nature, no action can be taken against the defaulters.

#### Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay

3078. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the Central Government Employees Organisations to merge certain percentage of dearness allowance in the pay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Representations have been received from the Central Government Employees Organisations from time to time for the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay for various purposes.

(b) As a result of an agreement with the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery), Dearness Allowance paid to the Central Government employees at the consumer Price Index average

level of 272 has been treated as dearness pay with effect from 30-9-77 for the purpose of retirement benefits to the employees.

#### Price of Steel Products of Durgapur Steel Plant

3079. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) prices of steel products of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) by whom are the prices of Durgapur Steel Plant products fixed—DSP management or the Government or the Railways; and

(c) what is the price of a wheel set

produced by Durgapur Steel Plant and the imported price of a wheel set?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b). The prices of steel products of the main steel plants, including Durgapur Steel Plant, are determined and announced by the Joint Plant Committee. The current prices of the products of Durgapur Steel Plant are indicated in the Statement.

(c) The latest imported F.O.B. price of a wheel set for a 20 tonne wagon is Rs. 7069. The price of a similar set produced by Durgapur Steel Plant is Rs. 5370.49.

#### Statement

#### THE PRESENT PRICES OF STEEL PRODUCTS OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

CATEGORY	Base prices in Rs. per tonne F.O.R. Railhead Station		
	Standard IS : 226	Commercial IS : 1977 St. 42/St. 32	Off-grade
Joists	2534	2523	2511
Crossing Sleeper Bars, Bearing Plate Bars, and Structural s excluding Joists	2454	2442	2431
		<i>Tested</i>	
Shell Blooms		2155	
Shell Bars		2488	
		<hr/>	
		IS-2830	IS-2831
Billets/R. C. Squares	2207	2195	2178
Blooms and Slabs	2149	2138	2120
Bars and Rods in Coils/Straight length		Standard IS-226	Commercial IS-1977 ; St 42/St. 32
		<hr/>	
Upto 25 mm	2667	2655	2638
Flats of all sizes	2819	2808	2791
		Tested	Untested
		<hr/>	
Seamless Bar	3228		
Skelp	3131	3102	

	<u>Base prices in Rs./ tonne F. O. R. works</u>
Wheels (all categories) . . . . .	3602
Tyres (IRS : R-15)	
(i) B. G. Carriage and Wagon Tyre (W-492, W-501, Box Wagon Tyres) . . . . .	3292
(ii) Carriage Wagon and Loco Tyres 864 mm dia & below	3482
(iii) Loco Tyre above 864 mm dia . . . . .	3352
(iv) Diesel Electric Loco & EMU Tyres (B. G. M. G. N. G. Water quenched . . . . .	3974
Axles (All categories) . . . . .	4480
Sleepers Pressed . . . . .	1682

**Note :**

1. All existing JPC Section/Size and Quality Extras and rebates in force will continue to apply
2. Extras and rebates presently applicable for Billets will apply to R. C. Squares also.

• ordeliveries of all items of steel from Producers' Stockyard Handling charges will be recovered at the rate of Rs. 35/-per tonne in addition to the prices above.

**Contractor Workers engaged in HSCO, Burnpur and Kulti**

3080. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of contractor workers regularised against permanent vacancies during the last three years in both the units of HSCO?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company is discussing the details and modalities of the departmentalisation of contract workers with the five operating trade unions as per existing practice. They could not, unfortunately, departmentalise any such job during the last three years.

**Money deposited in Uttar Pradesh**

3081. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been deposited with the nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh for the last five years and how much money was advanced in that State;

(b) the details year-wise; and

(c) what was the percentage of advanced money received by marginal farmers, landless farmers and artisans with details separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Available information is set out in Statement I

(c) Available data relating to the outstanding advances of public sector banks to small and marginal farmers and for allied activities in which majority of the landless labourers are engaged, in the State of Uttar Pradesh as at the end of September 1975 to September 1978 are set out in Statement II.

Available data regarding the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to artisans and craftsmen in Uttar Pradesh shows that these have increased to Rs. 4.5 crores involving about 36,000 borrowal accounts as at the end of December 1977 from Rs. 1.4 crores involving about 12,000 accounts in December, 1975.

*Statement*

Deposits and Advances by public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. crores)

As on the last Friday of December	DEPOSITS	ADVANCES
1975	1126.2	495.2
1976	1439.4	615.8
1977	1700.8	741.9
1978	2123.0	953.8
1979 (June)	2321.6	1102.9

*Statement II*

Advances to Small & Marginal Farmers & Allied Activities by public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. crores)

As on the last Friday of September	Of the total Advances to Agriculture	
	Small & Marginal Farmers	Allied Activities
1975	6.6	2.0
1976	13.4	4.4
1977	24.1	7.3
1978	32.8	9.5
1979	N.A.	N.A.

Data are Provisional

**Direct Flight from Varanasi to Bombay**

3082. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of Varanasi from the tourism point of view;

(b) what steps are being taken to develop Varanasi to attract more tourists; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a direct Indian Airlines flight from Varanasi to Bombay?

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

(b) The following measures are being taken to attract more tourists to Varanasi:—

(i) The India Tourism Development Corporation will be taking up the expansion of its existing hotel at Varanasi by adding 36 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1980-81 of I.T.D.C. for this purpose.

(ii) A large number of travel agents, travel writers, photographers, television/film producers etc. who are invited as guests of the Department of Tourism, under its tourism promotion scheme, are taken to Varanasi on a familiarisation tour so that they in turn can promote and publicise Varanasi.

(iii) The following tourist publicity literature which will include Varanasi is scheduled for production during 1980-81:—

(i) Uttar Pradesh Brochure in English;

(ii) Delhi and the North Brochure—in German, Italian and Spanish;

(iii) Varanasi—Bodh Gaya folder in English;

(iv) Buddhist Shrines folder in English and Sinhalese;

(v) India the right place—The tourist map of India—in English.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Smuggling of Silver to Pakistan

3083. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of silver and silver coins to Pakistan is going on since long; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government have no information whether smuggling of silver to Pakistan has been going on since long. However, the quantity and value of silver seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled to Pakistan across the land border is as follows:—

Year	Quantity of silver (inkgs.)	Value Rs. in lakhs)
1977.	..	..
1978.	..	..
1979.	1009	20
1980.	745	22
(Upto May, 1980)		

(b) The Customs field formations, the Border Security Force and the State Police authorities along the Indo-Pakistan border have been alerted to maintain strict vigil against any attempts to smuggle silver to Pakistan across the land border.

The provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act, 1962, containing regulatory provisions on the storage, transport and sale of silver were extended to 50 Kms. belt along the Indo-Pakistan border with effect from 27th Marh, 1980.

#### Production of Poppy Husk in Mandsaur (M.P.)

3084. SHRI B R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much poppy husk has been produced in Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh during the last four years i.e. from 1976 to 1980 and what use of this poppy husk has been made during this period;

(b) whether there was a proposal for starting an alkaloid factory using poppy husk as raw material in the area and whether it has been cancelled; and

(c) if so, whether Government are taking steps to start another factory in the area based on poppy husk either with local enterprises or foreign collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The poppy husk produced in Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh during the last four years is estimated as under:

Crop Year	Estimated production of poppy husk (in tonnes)
1976-77	9,450
1977-78	10,607
1978-79	9,076
1979-80	5,01

The poppy husk is mainly utilised:

(i) for export to foreign countries mainly for medicinal and scientific purposes;

(ii) as manure by the cultivators;

(iii) in the indigenous system of medicines, both for internal use and external application; and

(iv) as a popular house-hold remedy for various ailments.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government had approved a proposal for the setting up of a Plant for extraction of alkaloids from Lanced Poppy Capsules with foreign technical collaboration. However, the foreign collaborators subsequently declined to lend the technology on the agreed terms. Consequently the question of obtaining suitable technology from some other foreign manufacturers is under consideration.

#### Loans to Small Scale Industries at Concessional Rates

3085. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that inspite of the declared policy of Government to give loans to small scale industries at concessional rates, in reality this policy is not effectively implemented by many banks; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure the implementation of this policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have advised that on term loans for not less than 3 years granted to artisans, village and cottage industries and other small scale industries, the rate of interest charged does not exceed 11 per cent p.a. (9½ per cent in case of specified backward districts). These rates are

also applicable to composite term loans upto Rs. 25,000 to artisans, village and cottage industries. For working capital limits upto Rs. 1 lakh to tiny sector, the maximum rate of interest is 12½ per cent p.a. (13½ per cent for banks with time and demand liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores).

The banks are generally following these directives of the RBI. Cases of violation, if any, whenever brought to the notice of the Govt. or RBI are pursued with the concerned bank for remedial action.

#### Arrests of Silver Smugglers

3086. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the arrests of silver smugglers during last six months; and

(b) whether some foreigners had also been arrested and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, 185 persons were arrested in connection with the cases involving smuggling of silver during the period December, 1979 and May, 1980. Of these, 27 persons were foreign nationals.

#### Deposits of Commercial Banks

3087. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount deposit in various commercial banks in the country and their investments towards priority sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Bank Group-wise Deposits of Scheduled Commer-

cial Banks as on the last Friday of December 1979 are given below:

Bank Group	Deposits (Rs. crores)
State Bank of India Group	8925
14 Nationalised Banks	17052
Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	3717
Foreign Banks	1142
All Scheduled Commercial Banks	30836

Provisional bankwise data regarding the deposits and advances to priority sectors as on the last Friday of December 1979 in respect of the State Bank of India group and the 14 nationalised banks are set out in the statement.

#### Statement

Bankwise Deposits and Priority Sector Advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of last Friday of December, 1979.

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Bank.	Deposit	Advances to Priority Sector
1	2	3
A. State Bank of India	7215	1890
B. Associates of S. B. I.	1710	492
C. Nationalised Banks		
Central Bank of India	2046	404
Bank of India	1786	370
Punjab National Bank	1887	385
Bank of Baroda	1666	419
United Commercial Bank	1176	234
Canara Bank	1491	326

	1	2	3
United Bank of India		1065	186
Dena Bank		631	149
Syndicate Bank		1162	294
Union Bank of India		1096	239
Allahabad Bank		641	120
Indian Bank		832	155
Bank of Maharashtra		618	159
Indian Overseas Bank		905	185
TOTAL C		17052	5625
TOTAL A+B+C		25977	6007

Data Provisional.

#### Tax Revenue ratio of National Income in relation to Capital Formation

3088. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tax-revenue ratio of National income in 1978-79 was 20 per cent whereas capital formation in 1976-77 was 14 per cent;

(b) is it a fact that in this process wealth taken away from the public is being squandered without creating any tangible assets; and

(c) if the answers to above parts be in the affirmative, do Government propose to streamline the tax-revenue ratio in order to create tangible assets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR. MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a) Tax revenue to national income ratio in 1978-79 was 18.7 per cent and the gross domestic capital formation in 1976-77 was 21.3 per cent.



(b) No, Sir. Taxation is an important method of resource mobilisation in the country and reflects the extent of domestic effort for capital formation. Tax revenue being the main source of public revenue, is also used by the Government, to pay for other current expenditure such as defence, interest payments, police, general administration etc. There is therefore no question of public wealth being squandered without creating any tangible assets.

(c) Does not arise.

**Proposal to set up Jute Mill, Godown and Cold Storage for Tripura**

3089. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up another Jute Mill, Godown and cold storage for Tripura; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Central Government to sanction these?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under Government's consideration to set up another jute mill in Tripura. The Central Warehousing Corporation has approved the proposal for the construction of 1,000 tonnes capacity cold storage at Agartala. Five rural godowns are being constructed by the N.C.D.C.

**Non Lifting of Iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh Project by Iran**

3090. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the iron ore concentrates produced by the Kudremukh project are earmarked for sale to Iran;

(b) whether Iran is not lifting the ore so far because her steel plants are not ready; and

(c) if so, the amount of loss which will be suffered by India on this account?

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

(b) In terms of the Sale and Purchase Contract with the Iranian Steel Company, the off-take of iron ore concentrate produced by the Kudremukh Project is scheduled to commence only from the end of August, 1980. However, according to the indications given by the Iranians, the commencement of offtake may be delayed by 1½ years and the maximum quantity may not also exceed 5 million tonnes per annum, as a result of the setback in their steel development programme.

(c) At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the amount of loss because this would depend on the outcome of a number of issues presently under negotiation with the Iranians.

**Increase in Air Fares for Passengers**

3093. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to increase air fares for passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many times the fares of passengers have been increased during the last three years and what are the details of each such increase?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

## Statement

(c). The details of increase that have been applied by Indian Airlines and Air India during last 3 years, on passenger fares, are as follows :

## A. Indian Airlines

Effective Date	Sector	Percentage	Remarks if any
19-11-1979 . . . .	All domestic sectors	30 %	
27-6-1980 . . . .	Do	20—25 %	The increase is related to fuel levy
1-4-1978 . . . .	All international sectors	7 %	
1-5-1979 . . . .	Do	7 %	
1-9-1979 . . . .	Do	9 %	
15-2-1980 . . . .	Do	3 %	
21-4-1980 . . . .	Do	9 %	

## B. Air India

Effective Date	Iata Area	Percentage	Remarks if any
1-4-1977 . . . .	Area 3	5—6 %	
1-4-1977 . . . .	Between Area 2&3;	5 %	
1-1-1978 . . . .	Do	5 %	
1-4-1978 . . . .	Do	8 %	Commercial increase on Group Inclusive Tour fares from Europe only.
13-6-1979 . . . .	All Areas with some exceptions	7 %	First fuel increase. This increase was originally effective May 1 1979, but due to delay in Govt. approvals, increase was staggered over a period of time from 1-8-79 to 29-10-79.
1-10-1979 . . . .	All Areas with some exceptions	9—12 %	Second fuel increase. This increase was originally effective May 1 1979, but due to delay in Government approvals this increase was also staggered over a period of time from *1-10-79 to 16-12-79.
1-5-1980 . . . .	Do	6—10 %	Fourth fuel increase. This increase was originally intended effective 1-4-80. However, due to delayed Government approvals this increase was implemented from India effective 1-5-80. This increase has not been implemented for transportation from India to Area 3, and also to USA/Canada Via North Atlantic. This increase is not yet uniformly implemented, but most countries have taken this increase.

\*The Third fuel increase was not applied in respect of fares to/from India.

Note: Definitions of IATA Areas mentioned in the Table above is as follows:

**Area 1**

All of the North and South American Continents and the adjacent islands.

**Area 2**

All of Europe (including that part of the USSR in Europe) and the adjacent islands, Iceland, all of Africa and the adjacent islands, that part of Asia lying west of and including Iran.

**Area 3**

All of Asia and the adjacent islands except that portion included in Area 2, all of the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand and adjacent islands of the Pacific Ocean except those included in Area 1.

B.1. The above increases have been generally applied to all Government directed fares to/from India. However, some of the low Government directed fares have been treated somewhat differently. Therefore increases taken in respect of these fares are given below separately:

Type of Fare.	Effective Date	Percentage increase
1. Excursion Fare USA-India	1-5-1977	7%
	23-7-1979	12.7%
	1-10-1979	10%
2. Group Inclusive Tour Fare USA-India	1-5-1977	7%
	23-7-1979	7%
	1-10-1979	10%
3. Excursion Fare Canada/India	1-5-1977	7%
	11-8-1979	24.1%
	20-10-1979	10%
4. U. K.-India Excursion Fare	1-4-1977	10.1%
	1-5-1978	12.9%
	1-5-1979	7%
	1-8-1979	10.7%
	1-9-1979	12%
Group one way	1-4-1977	10.1%
	1-5-1978	9.2%
	1-5-1979	7%
	1-8-1979	12.7%
	1-9-1979	12%

Type of Fare	Effective Date	Percentage increase
Group One way with Individual Return	1-4-1977	10.8%
	1-5-1978	8.9%
	1-5-1979	7%
	1-8-1979	5%
	1-9-1979	12%
5. India-USA Excursion fare	23-7-1979	7%
	1-10-1979	10%
6. India-USA Excursion fare	15-6-1980	3%
7. India-Canada Excursion fare	11-8-1979	7%
	1-10-1979	10%
8. India-UK Group Oneway fare	1-4-1977	10%
	1-5-1978	17%
	15-6-1979	7%
	12-9-1979	12%
9. Special Oneway fares between USA and Canada	23-7-1979	7%
	1-10-1979	10%
10. Europe-India Excursion fares	1-5-1979	7%
	1-9-1979	12%
11. India-Eu ope Excursion fares	15-6-1979	7%
	12-9-1979	12%
12. Mauritius/Seychelles/South Africa to India Excursion fares	1-5-1979	7%
	1-9-1979	10%
13. India-Mauritius-Seychelles Excursion fares	15-6-1979	7%
	12-9-1979	10%

### Export Promotion Councils

3094. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted Export Promotion Councils for various products manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the names of the Councils their Constitution, or terms of reference for functioning, Members of the different

councils and since when these have been constituted;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the functioning of Councils on the basis of their terms of reference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d): A statement is attached.

## Statement

(b) The names of the Councils, the year of their establishment, number of members and the main items covered by them are indicated below:—

Name of the E. P. Council	Year of establishment	No. of members (approx).	Principal Products covered
1. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.	1954	3354	Cotton cloth or yarn, Cotton hosiery, readymade garments, mixed hosiery and non-fabric products.
2. Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council.	1954	1479	Art silk fabrics, readymade garments and mixed fabrics.
3. Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council.	1955	1409	Leather cloth, linoleum PVC-cables, moulded and fabricated articles, moulding powder and polythene lined jute goods.
4. Cashew Export Promotion Council.	1955	142	Cashew kernel and cashew Shell liquid.
5. Engineering Export Promotion Council	1955	7084	Manufactures of Iron and Steel Machinery, Transport Equipment, Manufactures of Non-ferrous metals and Stainless Steel articles.
6. Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council.	1966	2418	Gems and Jewellery, including pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, diamonds, synthetic stones, etc.
7. Leather Export Promotion Council	1956	272	Vegetable tanned hides and skins etc.
8. Shellac Export Promotion Council.	1957	63	Shellac Seedlac.
9. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council.	1958	535	Sports goods of all kinds including cups, medals and sports hosiery.
10. Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council.	1958	2100	Rubber manufactures, points and allied items, Glass, Ceramics and Asbestos, Paper and paper products, fertilizers and crushed bones.
11. Spices Export Promotion Council.	1960	911	Peppar, Cardamom, Ginger, Chillies, currey powder etc,
12. Processed Foods Export Promotion Council.	1962	775	All products covered by fruit products order Biscuits confectionery, Milk food, poultry products, Glucose etc.
13. Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures.	1963	1492	Finished leather of all kind, Hides and Skins, chrome tanned, retanned and in blue, Leather manufactures, including foot-wear.

Name of the E.P. Council.	Year of establishment	No. of members	Principal Products covered.
14. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council.	1963	2625	Basic inorganic and organic chemicals, Drugs, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, dyes, intermediates, soaps, toileteries, Agrochemicals, etc.
15. Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council.	1965	474	Raw Wool, woollen textiles yarn, shawls, blankets, garments etc.
16. Apparels Exports Promotion Council.	1978	2357	Ready-made garments excluding woollen knitwear and garments and leather, jute and hemp.
17. Handloom Export Promotion Council.	1965	2755	Natural Silk fabrics.

Most of the Councils have been established under the companies Act and their affairs are looked after by a Committee of Administration or a Managing Committee. Such Committees consist of elected as well as nominated members.

The main activities of the Councils are to support, to protect, to maintain, to increase and to promote the exports of Indian goods by—

- (i) undertaking market studies in individual foreign countries ;
  - (ii) sending out trade mission to foreign countries ;
  - (iii) appointing representatives, agents or correspondent in foreign markets for the purpose of reporting the prices, market preferences etc.
  - (iv) conducting propoganda abroad in regard to the advantages of trade and commerce with India in Indian goods ;
  - (v) collecting statistics and other information regarding manufacture, trade or ultimate use of Indian goods in various countries ;
  - (vi) laying down or maintaining liaison with any agency which has been set up for laying down standards of quality and packing in respect of Indian goods intended for export ;
  - (vii) deputing officials to witness the inspection of Indian goods exported in foreign countries where such inspection is being conducted by the authorities in the importing countries
  - (viii) deputing officials to witness the survey of Indian goods exported or intended for export in foreign countries or in India as a result of any dispute of differences between the parties to a contract
  - (ix) enquiring and investigating into complaints received from foreign importers or Indian exporters in respect of the quality, description or other particulars of Indian goods exported from India or the non-performance or non-observance of the terms and conditions of contract relating to such exports ;
  - (x) making recommendations to Government and public bodies like Chambers of Commerce in regard to complaints referred to at (ix) above.
  - (xi) acting as arbitrators or nominating arbitrators or valuers in the settlement of disputes and differences arising out of transactions relating to exports of Indian goods between parties who agree to refer the disputes to the Councils;
  - (xii) communicating with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies on matters connected with promotion and advancement of export of Indian goods.
- (c)&(d) The Export Promotion Councils are receiving grants-in-aid from Government. Each year exports targets are assigned in respect of the commodities allocated to them. The performance of the Councils is assessed every year at the time of consideration of their budget and their programme of work. Apart from this constant monitoring of their activities is being done by the Government.

### Tax Arrears against Cinema Stars and Film Producers

3095. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of cinema stars and Film Producers against whom Income-tax, super tax and other tax dues of more than five lakhs are outstanding; and

(b) names of the persons in film industries including film stars against whom tax evasion investigation is going on and against whom prosecution has been initiated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The information is not readily available; it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

### Static Production of Steel

3096. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the production of Steel remained static during the period 1977-1979; if so, what were the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The production of saleable steel in the integrated steel plants (including TISCO) in the year 1977-78 was 6.89 million tonnes, which went down to 6.59 million tonnes (i.e., by 4.4 per cent) in 1978-79 and 6.94 million tonnes (i.e., by 12.3 per cent) in 1979-80.

The production of steel during this period was adversely affected mainly on account of severe constraints in the availability of coal and power, both in terms of quality and quantity. In 1978-79, the production was also adversely affected by the unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978 resulting in flooding of coal fields as well as Dur-

gapur Steel Plant, affecting rail movement, and delay in the commissioning of Converter No. 5 of Bokaro Steel Plant. Further deterioration in the availability of coal and power was responsible for continued downtrend in 1979-80.

### Air Service between Muzaffarpur and Patna

3097. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is a proposal before the Government to connect principal cities of the Country by Indian Airlines service flights; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to introduce a regular service of Indian Airlines between Muzaffarpur and Patna this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Indian Airlines is already operating air services to the principal cities of the country.

(b) No, Sir.

### Lead Banks in Districts of Gujarat

3098. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of lead banks of districts of Gujarat—district-wise;

(b) details of their district credit plan for 1980-82, sector-wise;

(c) whether action plans have been undertaken for 1980; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d) The required information, except in respect of District Credit Plans 1980-

82 for the districts of Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad, for which action plans 1980 have

been launched pending finalisation of the District Credit Plans, is set out in the Statement.

### Statement

Credit outlays under the district Credit Plans and Annual action Plans 1980 for Districts of Gujarat

Sl. No.	Names of the lead Banks & Districts allotted to them	Sectoral Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Sector	D.C.P. 1980-82	Action Plan 1980
<b>A. BANK OF BARODA</b>				
1. Baroda	. . . . .	Agriculture	2209.25	1475.83
		Industries	2713.82	821.77
		Services	892.55	268.55
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5815.62</b>	<b>2566.15</b>
2. Broach	. . . . .	Agriculture	1902.12	1220.10
		Industries	17063.59	6110.03
		Services	1126.64	3358.32
		<b>Total</b>	<b>20092.35</b>	<b>7688.45</b>
3. Bulsar	. . . . .	Agriculture	1584.12	765.13
		Industries	1824.38	539.70
		Services	287.65	87.41
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3636.15</b>	<b>1372.24</b>
4. Dangs	. . . . .	Agriculture	40.08	16.75
		Industries	42.88	24.00
		Services	..	..
		<b>Total</b>	<b>82.96</b>	<b>40.75</b>
5. Kaira	. . . . .	Agriculture	4197.52	2821.18
		Industries	1762.80	613.00
		Services	627.00	185.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6587.32</b>	<b>3619.18</b>



Sl. No. Names of the lead Banks & Districts allotted to them

Sectoral Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	Sectoral Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Sector	D.C.P. 1980-82	Action Plan 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Panchmahals	Agriculture		1537.75	844.75
			Industries	862.96	151.72
			Services	1165.75	350.26
			Total	3566.46	1346.73
7.	Surat	Agriculture		2137.41	1319.86
			Industries	3390.06	956.20
			Services	1005.03	330.72
			Total	6532.50	2606.78
B. DENA BANK					
1.	Sabarkantha	Agriculture		—	1633.70
			Industries	—	73.87
			Services	—	93.40
			Total	—	1800.97
2.	Mehsana	Agriculture		—	1122.21
			Industries	—	259.83
			Services	—	235.34
			Total	—	1617.38
3.	Kutch	Agriculture		570.00	324.00
			Industries	581.31	187.69
			Services	391.72	107.56
			Total	1471.03	619.25

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gandhinagar	Agriculture	—	157·51
		Industries	—	18·09
		Services	—	20·25
Total			—	195·85
5.	Banaskantha	Agriculture	1721·54	990·76
		Industries	136·74	49·56
		Services	400·93	129·52
Total			2259·12	1169·84
6.	Ahmedabad	Agriculture	—	1414·70
		Industries	—	163·50
		Services	—	85·16
Total			—	1663·36

C. STATE BANK OF SAURASHTRA

1.	Rajkot	Agriculture	2725·03	1998·73
		Industries	492·05	148·33
		Services	188·07	64·45
Total			3405·15	2211·51
2.	Jamnagar	Agriculture	953·72	512·95
		Industries	327·10	146·08
		Services	300·10	97·71
Total			1580·92	756·74

Sl. No.	Names of the lead Banks & Districts allotted to them	Sectoral Outlays (Rs. In lakhs)		
		Sector	D.C.P. 1980-82	Action Plan 1980
3.	Junagadh	Agriculture	2700.70	1553.99
		Industries	1182.64	573.14
		Services	360.43	146.95
		Total	4243.77	2274.08
4.	Amreli	Agriculture	2301.61	348.76
		Industries	2904.40	74.60
		Services	133.25	44.26
		Total	5339.26	467.62
5.	Bhavnagar	Agriculture	2712.10	1659.81
		Industries	1473.68	320.29
		Services	190.44	58.98
		Total	4382.22	2039.08
6.	Surendranagar	Agriculture	1915.00	1265.27
		Industries	294.05	105.10
		Services	133.26	45.82
		Total	2342.31	1416.19

### कालीनों का निर्यात

3099. श्री अनिल बशर: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणसी और मिर्जापुर जिलों से प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य के कालीनों का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) देश से कुल निर्यात की तुलना में इसका प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार समूचे वाराणसी डिवीजन में कालीन बनाने के काम का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्तार करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी): (क) से (घ). निर्यात आंकड़े जिलावार नहीं रखे जाते हैं अतः वाराणसी एवं मिर्जापुर के जिलों से कालीनों के निर्यात के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

हाथ से गांठ लगाकर कालीन बनाने का उद्योग अधिकतम: उत्तर प्रदेश, कश्मीर घाटी, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश तथा आंध्र प्रदेश

में केंद्रित है। इस क्षेत्र में हमारी एक कठिनाई यह रही है कि कालीन उद्योग में प्रशिक्षित कारीगरों का अभाव है इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1976 में कालीन की बुनाई के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम मंजूर किया, जिसे अहिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1978-79 तक बोर्ड ने 734 कालीन बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित कर दिये थे और लगभग 45,000 युवकों तथा युवतियों को प्रशिक्षित किया।

छठी पंचदशिय योजनाविधि में भी इस योजना को चालू रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

### वाराणसी में पर्यटकों के लिये सस्ते होटल

3100. श्री जेनल बजर: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पर्यटन की दृष्टि से वाराणसी के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार वहां सस्ते होटल खोलने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर): (क) और (ख). यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अंतर्गत वाराणसी में सस्ते होटलों के निर्माण का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तथापि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम जो 50 कमरों वाले होटल वाराणसी अशोक का परिचालन कर रहा है; 30 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 36 कमरों की वृद्धि करके इस होटल का विस्तार कर रहा है। विस्तार-कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) दिल्ली में दात्री-निवास परियोजना को चालू हो जाने के पश्चात् उसके परिचालन संबंधी परिणामों का दो-तीन वर्षों तक अध्ययन करने के बाद ही केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत वाराणसी में और अन्य केन्द्रों पर

दात्री निवास जैसे सस्ते होटलों के निर्माण पर विचार किया जाएगा।

### Computerised Reservation System in I.A. and A.I.

3101. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when will the Indian Airlines and Air India introduce a computerised reservation system;

(b) how much will it cost; and

(c) what has been the annual loss due to lack of such equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) It is expected that the computerised reservation system will be introduced in Indian Airlines by middle of 1981. Air-India has already installed a UNIVAC 1100/12 Computer system in Bombay for providing computerised reservations facilities to stations of Air-India. Air-India expects to put the system in operation by early 1981.

(b) The Computer system cost Air-India Rs. 4.24 crores. Government approval for an expenditure of Rs. 2.80 crores on installation of similar system in Indian Airlines has been conveyed.

(c) It is not possible to quantify the annual estimated loss due to lack of such equipment.

### Star Hotel in Coimbatore

3102. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide Star hotels in Coimbatore

to cope up with the increasing business and tourist traffic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) There is no proposal presently under consideration of Government to construct a Star category hotel at Coimbatore in the Central Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

**Agitation by Bhavnagar Jehangir Vakil Textile Mills Workers**

**3103. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of prolonged agitation of Bhavnagar Jehangir Vakil Textile Mills for payment of their wages and take over of the mills by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that two different expert committee reports received earlier proposed Government to take over the mills; and

(c) what is Government's response to this demand?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). The workers of New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar have been urging for prompt and regular payment of their wages and past dues. Wages have been paid by the management of the mills upto April, 1980, though not on due dates. A Committee was formed under section 15 of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 to go into the affairs of this mill which has *inter alia* recommended that the unit may be taken over by the Central Government under the IDR Act and the management handed over to either National

Textile Corporation or the Gujarat State Textile Corporation. The report is presently under consideration in consultation with Government of Gujarat. Meanwhile, the Management of the Mills has filed a Special Civil Suit application in the High Court of Gujarat against any consequential action to be taken by Government. The suit is being contested.

**Silk Industry in Karnataka**

**3104. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the silk industry in Karnataka State has been seriously disturbed after the silk exchange was brought into force in the State; and

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate action to correct the situation after getting a report from the Government of Karnataka and associations representing silk weavers, twistors, traders etc.?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) & (b). Some private traders and other interests in the Silk Industry have filed a writ petition in the Karnataka High Court challenging the validity of the Karnataka Silkworm Seed and Cocoons (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Act, 1979 under which the Silk Exchange has been set up. The matter is sub-judice.

**Opening of branches of Nationalised and Rural Banks of Bihar**

**3105. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proposed list of new branches of nationalised and rural banks to be opened in each district of Bihar and, particularly in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga including the list of the existing branches:

(b) whether any policy decision has been made to ensure disposal of petitions for bank credits within a maximum limit of two months, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to end corruption and delay in granting credits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1979-81 is directed towards ensuring that the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks during this period are primarily devoted to opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in districts having a poorer banking coverage than 1 branch for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people. Set out in the statement-I is the district-wise information for the State of Bihar showing (i) the total number of rural/semi-urban branches required as per the norm indicated above, (ii) the number of rural/semi-urban branches functioning as at the end of December 1979, and (iii) the number of licences/allotments issued/made by the Reserve Bank to the commercial banks and

pending with them as at the end of December 1979. The Reserve Bank is continuing the process of making further allotments in consultation with the State Government and the Banks.

Names of the centres to which the pending licences/allotments relate have been laid on the Table of the House on June 12, 1980 in fulfilment of an Assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 226 of February 1, 1980. However, in respect of the districts of Dharbhanga and Madhubani the information is set out in Statement-II.

(b) & (c). Banks have been advised to watch the disposal of loan applications and to ensure that small loan applications are disposed of within a period of 4 weeks.

All Public Sector Banks have set up vigilance cells and all cases of corruption are looked into by these cells. Important cases and cases where outsiders are involved are handed over to the local police or the Central Bureau of Investigation, whenever considered necessary, for investigation. The vigilance machinery in the banks has also been strengthened and procedure streamlined to prevent corruption.

#### Statement I

STATE : BIHAR

Sl. No.	District	No. of Rural/Semi-Urban branches required as per norm	No. of Rural/Semi-Urban branches functioning as at the end of Dec. 1979	No. of licences/allotments for Rural/Semi-Urban centres pending as at the end of Dec., 1979
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aurangabad	51	28	12
2	Begusarai	57	32	15

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bhagalpur . . . . .	96	34	27
4	Bhojpur . . . . .	100	69	23
5	Darbhanga . . . . .	69	17	28
6	Dhanbid . . . . .	73	95	2
7	Gaya . . . . .	118	52	28
8	Giridih . . . . .	69	45	2
9	Gopalganj . . . . .	55	18	17
10	Hazaribagh . . . . .	82	64	13
11	Katihar . . . . .	57	22	14
12	Madhubani . . . . .	95	46	43
13	Monghyr . . . . .	132	73	45
14	Muzaffarpur . . . . .	89	42	18
15	Nalanda . . . . .	60	21	23
16	Nawadah . . . . .	45	26	13
17	Pulama . . . . .	75	42	3
18	Paschim Champaran . . . . .	79	47	29
19	Patna . . . . .	89	49	14
20	Purnea . . . . .	140	68	53
21	Purwa Champaran . . . . .	98	67	33
22	Ranchi . . . . .	122	75	20
23	Rohtas . . . . .	97	70	18
24	Saharsa . . . . .	118	44	68
25	Samastipur . . . . .	91	35	21
26	Santhal Parganas . . . . .	159	106	37
27	Saran . . . . .	86	36	24
28	Siwan . . . . .	73	23	26
29	Singbhum . . . . .	105	66	37
30	Sitamarhi . . . . .	79	43	22
31	Viuhali . . . . .	67	43	15
	Total . . . . .	2726	1498	740

## Statements II

District	Sr.No.	Name of the Centre	Classification	Name of the Bank holding Allotment/Licences
1	2	3	4	5
Darbhanga	1.	Khirmajathia	Rural Centre	State Bank of India
	2.	Karjapatti	"	"
	3.	Kaligaon	"	"
	4.	Muritha	"	"
	5.	Nimaiti	"	"
	6.	Tarouni	"	"
	7.	Newada	"	"
	8.	Jagannathpur	"	"
	9.	Pokaram	"	"
	10.	Kahua	"	"
	11.	Biroul	"	"
	12.	Korthu	"	"
	13.	Ganaun	"	"
	14.	Machita	"	"
	15.	Putai Malighour	"	"
	16.	Ujan	"	"
	17.	Darbhanga-Shivdhara Agi Market Yard	Urban Centre	"
	18.	Singhware	Rural Centre	Central Bank of India
	19.	Sonki	"	"
	20.	Muria	"	"
	21.	Siso	"	"
	22.	Suraha Chatti	"	"
	23.	Thalwara	"	"
	24.	Mohammadpur	"	"
	25.	Rayam	"	"
	26.	Simri	"	"
	27.	Ughara	"	"
	28.	Taralahi	"	"
	29.	Bithouli	"	"



District	Sr. No.	Name of the Centre	Classification	Name of the Bank holding Allotment/Licences
1	2	3	4	5
Madhubani	1.	Anrer	Rural Centre	State Bank of India
	2.	Ounsi	"	Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank
	3.	Phulparas	"	"
	4.	Kamlabari	"	"
	5.	Rudrapur	"	"
	6.	Rampatti	"	"
	7.	Shivnagar	"	"
	8.	Ranghauri	"	"
	9.	Marmohan	"	"
	10.	Bhaja	"	"
	11.	Koilakh	"	"
	12.	Bhattsinar	"	"
	13.	Katli	"	"
	14.	Uchaith	"	"
	15.	Simri	"	"
	16.	Parasauni	"	"
	17.	Saharghat	"	"
	18.	Biraul	"	"
	19.	Thahar	"	"
	20.	Padma	"	"
	21.	Piprali	"	"
	22.	Madna	"	"
	23.	Chikna	"	"
	24.	Durgipatti	"	"
	25.	Tamoria	"	"
	26.	Bellwar	"	"
	27.	Kapasias	"	"
	28.	Parjaur	"	"

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Madhubani—Contd.</b>				
	29. Singho		Rural Centre	Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank
	30. Borhar		"	"
	31. Bisanpur		"	"
	32. Chatia		"	"
	33. Bhatchura		"	"
	34. Mashwra		"	"
	35. Paitghat		"	"
	36. Siswar		"	"
	37. Suggapatti		"	"
	38. Narahia		"	"
	39. Andramath		"	"
	40. Kaukaptur		"	"
	41. Lakshaurpur		"	"
	42. Tardiha		"	"
	43. Rahua		"	"

### Smuggling in areas bordering Nepal

3106 SHRI BHOGENDR JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling on a big scale takes place at Raxaul, Madhapur, Jay Nagar, Basopatti, Loukaha, Nirmali and other areas bordering Nepal and Bihar; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to stop the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a): Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling in these areas. The total value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities on the entire Indo-Nepal

border was about Rs. 1.4 crores during 1979 and Rs. 55 lakhs during 1980 (upto May, 1980).

(b): Anti-smuggling measures along the Indo-Nepal border have been intensified and the field formations have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the border.

### Loan given by Nationalized Banks to Priority Sector in Surat District of Gujarat

3107: SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount and percentage of loans given by the commercial banks to the priority sector between the years 1975-77 and 1977-80 in Surat District, Gujarat;

(b) what was the percentage or amount out of this total to priority sector disbursed to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people; and

(c) if separate figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not available, whether Government propose to take steps to break-up priority sector into most neglected and little better-off sections within priority sector and fix percentage of loans for each of them accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) & (b). Data reporting system in regard to

public sector banks' lending to the priority sectors and to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes borrowers yields only statewise information. However, on the basis of data yielded by Basic Statistical Returns, available information for Scheduled Commercial Banks for Surat District is set out in the Statement.

(c) Revision of the data reporting system at the district level to provide for district-wise information in respect of advances to priority sectors and within these sectors to the borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes communities, is under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

#### Statement

Classification of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Surat District.

(Rs. in thousand)

Items	December 1975		December 1977	
	No of A/(ss)	Amount	No of A/(ss)	Amount
Total Bank Credit of which:—	25097	522409	46412	800430
(i) Small Scale Industries	3026	146733	4352	232 696
(ii) Agriculture	11745	66706	19961	113020
(iii) Transport Operators	638	10062	1580	18749
(iv) Services	826	8271	3103	10750
(v) Retail Trade	1195	11317	2401	18409

#### SAIL to sell imported steel on High Seas

3108. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published by the 'Economic Times', New Delhi, dated 16th June, 1980 under the caption "SAIL TO SELL IMPORTED STEEL ON HIGH SEAS"; and

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

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

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited has been importing steel as canalising agency as well under the buffer import programme. For 1980-81 SAIL is to import upto 6,92,000 tones as buffer import. In addition, SAIL has to import also on 'back to back' basis as the canalising agency and the quantum of such import depends very much upon the demands registered by the consumers with SAIL. Imports under

'back to back' as well as buffer schemes are sometimes sold on high seas basis when it is convenient and feasible to do so. This practice will continue in 1980-81 also.

### Export of Tuna Fish

3109. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the present state of Tuna Fisheries of India, specifying the annual landings of Tuna varieties, annual exports of processed Tuna, the annual export earnings from Tuna; and

(b) the countries to which Tuna is exported together with the quantities exported to each country for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Tuna fishing is largely confined to Lakshadweep islands, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Maharashtra coasts. Landings are neg-

(b) Country-wise exports of (i) Frozen Tuna and (ii) Canned Tuna for the three years ended 1979-80 are furnished as under:

Q: Qty. in Kgs.  
V: Value in Rs.

Item/Countries		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*
<b>1. Frozen Tuna</b>				
United Kingdom	Q:	635	—	—
	V:	4329	—	—
<b>2. Tanned Tuna</b>				
Belgium	Q:	—	12,480	—
	V:	—	2,01,643	—
S. Arabia	Q:	—	108	—
	V:	—	2,012	—
Spain	Q:	—	1,056	—
	V:	—	18,015	—
U.A.E.	Q:	922	—	368
	V:	24,956]	—	13,123
U.K.	Q:	21,720	—	—
	V:	3,22,099	—	—
<b>Total</b>				
Canned Tuna	Q:	22,642	13,644	368
	V:	3,47,055	2,21,670	13,123

\*Figures for 1979-80 are provisional.

ligible in other States. Only in Lakshadweep islands, exclusive Tuna fishing is carried out. In other areas Tuna is caught along with other species.

Mostly, brown meat varieties namely Skipjack Tuna are landed in India.

(i) Annual landings of Tuna are as given below:—

1977 — 13005 tonnes

1978 — 13893 tonnes

1979 — 23807 tonnes (provisional)

(ii) Annual export earnings from processed Tuna both frozen and canned for the last three years were as below:

Year	Export earnings (in Rupees)		
	Frozen	Canned	Total
1977-78.	4329	347055	351384
1978-79.	—	221670	221670
1979-80*	—	13123	13123

आज सग जाले से रुई की बाँठों का बख हू  
जाना

3112. श्री मिहल सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच कि बड़ासा से 30 कि. मी. की दूरी पर स्थित दबाही की बुनाई मिल में आग लग जाने के कारण 40 लाख रुपये मूल्य की रुई की गांठें जल कर नष्ट हो गईं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मिल का पहले ही बीमा हो चुका था और आग लगने के समय दस लाख रुपये मूल्य की रुई की गांठें भी वहां मौजूद नहीं थीं; और मिल में आग इस उद्देश्य से लगाई गई थी ताकि बीमे की राशि का दावा किया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसकी जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Foreign countries' request for extension of Air Services to India

3113. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign countries have requested the Indian Government seeking extension of their air services to India; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the response of the Indian Government thereon?

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

(b) GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Malta, Algeria, Jordan, Uganda, Libya, Vietnam and Korea are the countries who have approached Government of India for

conclusion of bilateral air services agreement in order to establish air services between each other's countries. Government's view is that unless Air India is in a position to operate air services to these countries it would not be worthwhile to permit unilateral operations by foreign airlines as such operations will adversely affect the commercial interests of Air India.

प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष निर्यात संवर्धन प्रोत्साहनों पर व्यय

3114. श्री राम ठिल्लास पांडवान: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष निर्यात प्रोत्साहन पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में कोई उचित हिसाब-किताब नहीं रखा जाता;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न निर्यात संस्थाओं/संस्थागत एजेंसियों की विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष मदों जैसे नकदी राजसहायता, इयूटी डू बैंक, परिवहन राजसहायता, निर्यात ऋण राजसहायता के सम्बन्ध में वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1,500 करोड़ रुपये की सार्वजनिक राशि को कुछ निर्यातकर्ताओं की जेबों में भरने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों से प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम प्रत्यक्ष सहायता पाने वाली 100 कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) तथा (ख). नकद उपदान, शल्क वापसी, परिवहन उपदान जैसे प्रत्यक्ष निर्यात प्रोत्साहनों पर हुये व्यय के लिये उचित हिसाब-किताब रखा जा रहा है। उसका वर्षवार ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) ऐसे विशिष्ट आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

लोक सभा में 4-7-1980 को पूछे जाने वाले बतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 3114 के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुबंध।

(क) निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रमों के लिये विपणन विकास सहायता के व्यय ।

(करोड़ रु० में)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (अन्तिम)
1. परिवहन उपदान सहित नकद सहायता	31.33	358.92	344.15
2. निर्यात ऋण सहायता	9.90	13.00	12.50
3. निर्यात सुस्थानों को सहायता अनुदान	3.12	3.28	4.30

(ख) वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 के दौरान स्वीकृत शुल्क वापसी क्रमशः 133.00 करोड़ रु. तथा 150.00 करोड़ रु. थी। 1979-80 के दौरान स्वीकृत राशि उपलब्ध नहीं है।

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, yesterday I raised a privilege motion against Shri Shankaranand and you made the observation that it will be dealt with today.

MR. SPEAKER. It will be dealt with on Monday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, if you go on deferring, as a friend of the Chair I may point out to you that it will only undermine the credibility of the Chair.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnain): Sir about the Israel Consulate I have given a notice of breach of privilege against the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it today and I have asked for facts.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, no further information for facts is necessary because there are two questions and the replies do not

tally. There is suppression of information.

श्री राम बिसासि पार्सवान (हाजीपुर): कल से पूरी दिल्ली में डाक्टरों की हड़ताल होने जा रही है। मंत्री को कहिये----(इंटरफ़ॉर्म)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार): उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली के स्पीकर का चुनाव जो अभी तक नहीं हुआ है उसके बारे में मैंने नोटिस दिया था-----

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 में मैंने एलाउ कर दिया है।

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND SPONGE IRON INDIA LTD., HYDERABAD FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of

India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-998/80].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-999/80].

REVIEW ON WORKING OF ALL INDIA HANDLOOM FABRIC MARKETING SOCIETY LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Review\* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Handloom Fabric Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1000/80].

INCOME-TAX (FOURTH) AMDT. RULES, 1980 FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX (AMDT.) RULES, 1980, CENTRAL EXCISE (6TH AMDT.) RULES, 1980, NOTIFICATION REDUCTING PAID ON ALUMINIUM CONTAINERS AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot.

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 434(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1980, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1001/80]

(2) A copy of the Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment Rules) 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June 1980, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1002/80]

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 665 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June 1980, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1003/80]

(4) A copy of Notification No. GSR 382(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding setting off of the duty paid on plain containers of aluminium against the duty payable on lacquered or printed containers, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1004/80]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and Eng-

\*Annual Report and accounts of the Society were laid on the Table on 19th March, 1980.

lish versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) GSR 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the customs duty of aircraft engines, accessories and components when imported into India for the purpose of repair or overhaul.
- (ii) GSR 383(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1980 together with an explanatory note making certain amendments to Notification No. 117 Customs dated the 19th June, 1980.
- (iii) GSR 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 35-Customs dated the 15th February, 1979.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1005/80]
- (6) A copy of Notification No. F.4(5)-W&M/80 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 3rd July, 1980 regarding floatation of Market Loans by the Central Government. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1006/80]

12.04 hours

REPORTED ATTACK ON A BUS IN TRIPURA OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK ON A BUS IN TRIPURA RESULTING IN SOME DEATHS AND INJURIES TO PASSENGERS

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay—North-East): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home

Affairs to the reported attack on a bus in Tripura in which eight persons were killed and thirty-five others were injured.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, according to the information received from the State Government of Tripura at about 0900 hrs. on July 2, 1980 when a bus plying on the Amarapur Udaipur road reached near Gandhari, a group of miscreants armed with shot-guns fired at the bus, fatally injuring the driver. When the bus came to a halt, the miscreants assaulted the passengers with sharp-cutting weapons, as a result of which 7 persons were killed and 16 others seriously injured. Two of them succumbed to their injuries later in the Agartala hospital raising the number of dead to 10 in the incident. 20—25 others received minor injuries and were released after giving treatment.

On receipt of information, army and police contingents rushed to the spot and undertook combing operations. 5 miscreants have since been arrested and 3 guns recovered from them by Security Forces.

Government are seriously concerned about the continued violence in the State. The State Government are making all efforts to bring the situation under control and to restore normalcy in the State. The Centre is giving all required assistance to the State Government in this regard.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Reading the Statement, it looks as if it is an isolated incident; but it is not so. I would like to know whether in Parliament we have got to be informed of these general dictums. The question is this. He says that five miscreants have been arrested. Who are these miscreants? What is their background? Are they associated with any political party? Do they have any organisational affiliation? Nothing is given. Then he



[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

says: 'Three guns were recovered from them by the security forces'. What kind of guns? Are they ancient guns or modern guns? Do they have any markings? Parliament must know this. Then he says: 'The State Government are making all out efforts to bring the situation under control'. What are they doing, I would like to know. May be they are doing something, but I don't know. Parliament must be informed. Then he says: 'The Centre is giving all required assistance to the State Government in this regard.' What is the required assistance? What have they asked for? What have you given? These are what the Parliament must be told, not this kind of a general statement. As the first speaker I would like to know this. I would request you to ask them to take the Parliament more seriously. I am worried about the way the Central Government is handling the situation in Tripura. We discussed the Tripura question on the 12th of June and since then there have been a continuous stream of violent incidents taking place. *The Statesman* of the 16th or 17th says: 'More violence in Tripura; 5 killed; houses burnt down'. Then, the *Patriot* of 20th June says: '2 killed and Violence in Tripura' Then the *Indian Express* of the 27th says 'Tribals continue arson in Tripura village.' *Hindustan Times* of the 29th says: '12 houses burnt down; schools set on fire' Then the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 1st of July says: '2 died; 200 houses set ablaze'. Then on the 2nd of July the *Deccan Herald* says: 'Violence spreads to new areas in Tripura'. The *Indian Express's* latest news item is of course about the bus incident. The *National Herald* of the 3rd July says: 'Extremists kill eight in Tripura'. So, it is a long history of incidents since the 12th of June. And I want to know what the Government has done either here or in the State That is what we should have been told. Instead of that what we see is that the Government is completely confused.

We were promised that they will bring in a Government that works; but I don't find any work taking place at all. The Home Minister Mr. Zail Singh, in reply to a demand made by one of his own party members about the dismissal of the Government there, said: 'No, no; you must help them. It is an elected Government. We must help them. It is a delicate time. We must strengthen their hands' and so on. A few days later, I think, 3 days later, Mr. Makwana says this in Srinagar. In the cool climate of Srinagar he has issued a hot statement saying: 'We know. We are considering. We are watching; if any development takes place we will certainly remove that Government'. So, there is utter confusion in the mind of the Government and they do not know how to deal with the situation. The Home Minister, the Cabinet Minister says something. Outside Parliament, in Srinagar, Mr. Makwana says something else. Therefore the question is this. I want to know, what is the Central Government proposing to do. So many things are kept pending. The Governor's resignation has come. We have been told that the Governor has resigned; they have not appointed a new Governor. This Governor is continuing on a caretaker basis. So, my question is this: What is the Government proposing to do to control the situation in Tripura? So many serious charges have been made. For example the C.M. of Tripura says: Let us prove foreign hand in Tripura. He says he has received some letters; the letters were intercepted by the authorities. The news item says: 'He pleaded his inability to name the foreign agency, lest the strong source of information that we have about its involvement becomes known. 'Sir, Parliament must be taken into confidence. If a foreign hand is involved, it must be exposed. Action must be taken. I would like to inform the Home Minister that there are five Central Intelligence Agencies in Tripura. Besides the I.B., the R.A.W., you have got BSF, the Army zone and the CRP zone.

You have got five Central Intelligence Agencies there. And yet they don't know whether there is foreign hand or not. The C.M. says, there is, but I cannot reveal it, because 'we will expose the source of information'. I am afraid, Sir, this is a very dangerous situation. I personally feel, the State Government there is thoroughly inept in handling the situation. Be honest about it and say, we are not able to control the situation, instead of trying to find excuses of this kind. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the State Government informed the Centre that only about 40 to 50 tribals belonging to TUJS (Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti) are responsible. This is what the C.M. says. Why cannot they catch these 40 or 50 people? The Central Government is there in full strength; they have the military there; the BSF is there; the CRP is there. Why cannot they catch these 40 or 50 people? It is only 40 to 50. So, I would say that the State Government there has made a very big mistake in not differentiating between moderate leaders of the TUJS like Mr. Budha Dev Verma and the General Secretary, Mr. Bhowmik—excuse me for mentioning the names—and 4 MLAs in Tripura. They have arrested them under the Preventive Detention Act by amending the Criminal Procedure Code. I remember when the Janata Government was here, we just talked about having some kind of Preventive Detention. The CPM was up in arms here. They made a lot of noise. They said that this was terrible, this was dictatorship, this was horrible (Interruptions). But here what we find is that they have amended the Criminal Procedure Code to allow under-trials to be kept without trial for 3 years. In my opinion, it is a black Act. It is very wrong. The Central Government should advise the State Government not to do this kind of thing.

Sir, I think, the most important thing is that the issue is one of settling the tribals' demands. I would like to ask whether the Govern-

ment knows these tribals' demands, whether they have taken any action on land alienation, on language, on unemployment, whether they have done anything about it. You will be surprised that the total revenue of Tripura is Rs. 6.0 crores of which they have to get Rs. 3.0 crores as interest and amortisation as past loan given by the Central Government. How can you develop a State in Rs. 3 crores? What is the Centre doing about it? Are you going to have a round table conference for this purpose? Are you going to involve the Planning Commission in the development of this State? Are you going to take interest in developing the Tripura economy? But the problem of Tripura is such that you have to consider it most seriously. There is an atmosphere of violence. What is the Central Government doing about it? I would not say that the violence is only because of tribal and other people. Even the CPM there has stated that there is an atmosphere of violence.

(Interruptions)

I remember that in the Narsing Polytechnic students' elections the CPM candidates got defeated. The winning candidates were murdered in the hostel and everybody knows that the CPM had to do something about the murder. But nothing has so far been done. (Interruptions). Our Janata Government leader Mr. P. C. Sen went to Tripura and he found that there was complicity between these parties. So, they also engaged in violence. It is a question of commitment to non-violence. They must also come forward and say that our political opponents are safe in Tripura and the Centre must also be very firm (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Why are you mentioning about CPM only?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, I would ask of the Government whether they are willing to

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

intervene and ensure the release of moderate leaders of the TUJS and the 4 M.L.As (Interruptions). The Centre should take the responsibility. The killing is wrong. You should also come out, when other people got killed, and say that this is wrong. I know CPM philosophy. It is a very dangerous philosophy. (Interruptions) I would like to know whether the Centre would intervene and ensure ... (Interruptions) Sir, the question is whether Centre would intervene and release the moderate leaders and sit down at the round table conference (Interruptions). Sir, I do not think that this is the way they should behave. The Government in West Bengal behaves as if it is their own Government in Tripura. It is not their private property.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:  
Who says this? (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I intend to go to Tripura and see the things myself. Sir, there is a press cutting which says that the State Ministers of West Bengal are going to Tripura to express their solidarity with the Government of Tripura. The whole nation is expressing solidarity with the Government of Tripura. (Interruptions). What is the meaning of this statement? Tripura is not the private property of West Bengal. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Centre would intervene to get the release of the moderate leaders of the TUJS, sit at the table and discuss with them, solve the problems which have been long pending. There is an accumulated anger among the tribals which they should solve. Secondly, there must be investigation of the charge of involvement of foreigners. Shri Makwana said on the 17th June here that TUJS is linked with the Baptists, or the extremists are linked with the Baptists. I would like him to come out with more information on the role of missionaries if he has any, or

these charges should not be made. Finally, I would like to know whether the Government has any concrete plan for the development of Tripura economically and whether the Government would come forward before Parliament and give concrete evidence in this respect.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:  
Sir, many things have been said by the hon. Member. First of all, I would like to submit that in any statement, whether made in a cold climate or a hot climate by me or by my Cabinet Minister, we are speaking with one voice; there is no difference. All the statements are similar. As I have understood, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is always misinterpreting and misunderstanding statements given by us.

As regards this particular incident, he wants all sorts of information about the type of guns seized and the individuals who have been arrested. The incident took place only on 2nd July two days before and the State Government is investigating the matter. It is the function of the State Government but whatever information is available with me, I am prepared to share with this House.

The hon. Member has also mentioned about the demands of the tribals. If he is interested, I can indicate here what their demands are. There are six or seven demands:

- (i) Restoration of tribal land alienated to the non-tribals;
- (ii) Defection and deportation of foreigners;
- (iii) Deletion of foreigners' name from the electoral rolls;
- (iv) Recognition of the Kak-borak language;
- (v) Creation of an autonomous district;

Another demand which is from their students' wing is the formation of Tripura regiment.

These are the demands of the tribals in a nutshell.

The hon. Member wanted to know what this Government is going to do for the economic development of the area. As I have stated earlier in this House, the Central Government has appointed a Committee of the Ministers, of which I am the convener and that Committee is looking into the question of economic development of all North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir. Two or three meetings have already taken place and we are sorting out what project we can undertake there. There is also another Committee consisting of officers; they go on the spot, study problems of the State and suggest some economic programme for the State.

So far as the State Government is concerned, they are also trying to meet the legitimate demands of the tribals and give them all benefits available under Schedule VI without formally amending the Constitution. The State Assembly passed the Tripura Autonomous District Council Act in 1979. The validity of this Act was challenged at Gauhati High Court which has recently referred it to a larger Bench. The State Government announced the elections, but these have not taken place because of the agitation.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy asked about the release of the TUJS, Tripura Upjati Juba Samiti members. It is for the State Government to take action because they have arrested them. The Central Government cannot intervene in such matters because it is a matter of the law and order of the State Government.

So far as the economic development is concerned, I have already said.

Now, about the charge of involvement of foreigners. I have stated in

this House previously that there are some foreigners who are playing in this, but there is no direct evidence. There is, however, circumstantial evidence to show that foreign elements ~~are~~ working and there are allegations about the missionaries also. Government is very keen to see that no foreign element can infiltrate or play a part in this agitation. We are doing our best what we can.

श्री मूल चन्व डागा (पाली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस की गोली या सेना शरीर को दबा सकती है लेकिन मन की व्यथा और पीड़ा को नहीं। आज त्रिपुरा में जो आतंक का वातावरण बना हुआ है उसका मने कारण क्या है?

The basic cause of the mass murders lies in the steep poverty, gross injustice, humiliation and relentless exploitation of the tribals, the original inhabitants of Tripura, by people from the plains.

वहां की 90 परसेंट पापुलेशन गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है क्योंकि वहां पर 60 परसेंट लैण्ड है और 40 परसेंट हिली एरिया है। सारी जमीन मनीलेन्डर्स और एक्सप्लायटर्स ने ले ली है। इसलिए आज की स्थिति का कारण वहां की गरीबी ही है। आप पुलिस और फौज भेजकर ऊपर से इलाज करना चाहते हैं। आज वहां उनकी जो मांगें हैं उनमें उन्होंने क्या कहा है, आप देखिए। त्रिपुरा उपजातीय युवा समिति, ट्राइबल स्टूडेंट्स, आमरा बंगाली संगठन-इन पार्टियों को मांगों पर न जाते हुए भी इस बात को आप सोचिए कि वहां की जनता का किस प्रकार से शोषण होता है और उनकी हालत क्या है। वे गरीबी और भूख को किस प्रकार से बर्दाश्त करेंगे? वहां के रहने वालों को एक्सप्लायट किया गया है। किसी ने भी राज्य किया हो लेकिन आज तीस साल के बाद भी वहां की जनता भूख से तड़प रही है। कारण कुछ है, इलाज कुछ और हो रहा है। बन्दूक कौसी थी, ढाल कौसी थी, सवाल यह नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि उनको पीड़ा क्यों हो रही है। आज त्रिपुरा में आज क्यों लग रही है, त्रिपुरा क्यों जल रहा है और उसका इलाज क्या है? इसका इलाज फौज और पुलिस की बन्दूक और गोली नहीं है।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

मैं आपको सुभाव देना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप एक इंडिपेंडेंट लोगों की समिति, जिसमें राजनीतिज्ञ न हों, क्लाइमट वहाँ फूट भेजे जो अपनी सिफारिश दे कि वहाँ की जनता को शोषण करने वालों से कैसे मुक्त किया जा सकता है? जिन मनीलैंडर्स ने धोखे से या थोड़े पैसे में उन लोगों की जमीनें छीन ली हैं, वह जमीनें उनको कैसे वापस दिलाई जा सकती हैं और किस प्रकार से उनकी भूख को शांत किया जा सकता है - सवाल तो यही है। ऊपर से आप सेना और पुलिस भेजते रहिए, लाठी चलवा दीजिए उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि 30 साल के बाद भी त्रिपुरा में 90 परसेंट लोगों के पास आधा हेक्टेयर जमीन भी नहीं है क्योंकि सारी जमीन कुछ लोगों ने दबा ली है, यह शोषण की व्यवस्था क्यों चली आ रही है? यदि आप इस शोषण को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तो खूनी क्रांति अवश्य होगी। इस शोषण को मिटाने के लिए क्या एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी वहाँ पर अध्ययन करने के लिए आप भेजेंगे ताकि वह बता सके कि इस प्रकार से लोगों को शोषण से मुक्त किया जा सकता है? अन्यथा पुलिस और फौज भेजने से कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिए क्या आप मेरे सुभाव को मानेंगे और जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसी कमेटी बनाकर भेजेंगे, इंडिपेंडेंट लोगों की, ताकि वह वहाँ पर जाकर जांच कर सके और अपने सुभाव दे सके?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छा सुभाव दिया है, मैं इस सुभाव को मानता हूँ और मैं आश्वासन दिलाता हूँ कि हम एक ऐसी कमेटी बनायेंगे, जो इंडिपेंडेंट लोगों की होगी, जो वहाँ जाकर सिचुएशन को देखेगी और क्या-क्या मैजर्स लेने चाहिए, वह सब हमें सजेस्ट करके एक रिपोर्ट बनाकर देगी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास (भीलवाड़ा): आपने डागा जी का सुभाव बहुत जल्दी मान लिया।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना: डागा जी के सुभाव को जल्दी मानना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वे हमेशा अच्छा सुभाव देते हैं।

जो ट्राइबल्स की लैंड है, उसके लिए तो त्रिपुरा लैंड रिवेन्यू और लैंड रिफार्म सैकंड अमेंडमेंट एक्ट, 1974 इनैक्ट किया गया है, जो कि पास हो गया है। इसके अनुसार एक जनवरी, 1969 तक वहाँ की जितनी जमीन, जो नान-ट्राइबल्स को ट्रांसफर हुई है, वह जमीन ट्राइबल्स को दिलायेंगे, जैसा कि इस एक्ट में प्रावधान किया गया है। डागा जी ने जो सुभाव दिया है, उस के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि एक कमेटी जल्दी-से-जल्दी बनायेंगे जो वहाँ जाने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और फिर उस पर गवर्नमेंट एक्शन लेंगी।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this ugly incident demonstrates the desperateness of one section and isolation of the Government and the entire machinery. All the hon. members from the hilly areas or the area resembling Tripura tell that everywhere the situation is like Tripura. Somewhere it is dormant; somewhere it has come to the open. Yesterday, it was Mizoram. Today, it is Tripura. Tomorrow, it will be Chota Nagpur. Day after tomorrow, it will be Bastar and after that, they have a Thana District of Maharashtra. What Tripura is facing today—I should say the poor Government there is that they are paying the debt of the past. I know some of the persons who are running the Tripura Government. They are incorruptible; their love for the tribal people is beyond doubt, but still today we face this situation.

The hon. Minister referred to the Land Amendment Act. That was the reason to provoke the entire tribal people to unrest. That is not reform; that has put the tribal people to a disadvantage; that has legalised all the transfers effected before 1969. In the Bihar Assembly also, we passed some legislation at that time. I remember there the Restoration order was passed with retrospective effect. For 12 years, it was for Hazari Bagh, Dhanbad; for 30 years, it was for Ranchi, if I remember correctly, I was there in the Assembly at that time. I remember for 30 years, it was for

Singhbhum, Ranchi or Santhal Parganas. Who did it? It is the Congress Government which did it. It is not the CPI(M). Who incited the tribal people against the Autonomy Bill? It was not CPI(M). Demarcation of parties is meaningless. The main point is which class is acting? The Ruling Party sometimes camouflages overnight and takes the shape of Congress, Janata Party, Anand Marg and so on. I am not appreciating the role of the CPI (M) Government there, because it is a matter of shame that the Chief Minister with the overwhelming majority, not like the Janata Party, Congress type of people, is not able to do anything. You know the Communist Party is cadre-based; they have got roots in the masses; their bonafides are beyond doubt. The Chief Minister sitting only 12 miles away from Mandai could not anticipate what might happen there. Firstly vultures reached the place and then the police went there. That is the position.

I may tell you, what is Tripura? Tripura is nothing more than a District. It has got hardly 20 lakhs of people, 12,000 sq. kilometre is the area. It is having 23 blocks, 175 tehsils and 4,000 police force.

I do not know how much force the hon. Minister has sent there. Sad things are happening every day and we are reading those sad things. Sir, you are also definitely feeling sad because this House has just become a morgue where post-mortem is done. We are doing postmortem whether it be Bhagpat, Barpeta or Tripura. People have died and we are wailing and we are doing this post-mortem. We act like helpless people. We can shout. We abuse each other and derive some sort of political advantage and nothing more.

The hon. Minister has said, the difficulty is of the tribal people. We, those of us who have contact with the tribal people, know that they never act. They only react. We have been seeing this from ages, decades,

and to-day too they are reacting. I say, by sending Army you cannot solve any problem. You have been sending armed personnel to Nagaland, Mizoram and everywhere. But you could not solve the problem. Ultimately you had to talk to them either secretly or openly. I say there should be national reconciliation with the tribal people—be they people in the North West, minorities and others.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said, constitute a Committee of the neutral people. Why neutral people? Let it be a Committee of the Members of Parliament. I propose a National Reconciliation Committee constituted of the Members of Parliament itself. Let them go to each tehsil, each block. Let them move on foot. Let us have reconciliation talks with them. It is not a difficult job. It would not be just like an official visit flying to that place and coming back. It is a visit on foot. I would like to have the views of the hon. Minister whether he feels like constituting a Committee of the Members of Parliament. They may go and meet the people there in each tehsil. We all will go.

People are dying there. If one or two Members of Parliament also die, let them die. We should do this thing. People die there but we simply shout there. It is a wonderful thing.

The election of the autonomous Council should not be postponed. We should not side-track the democratic process. We should intensify that thing. That Act is there. Let there be an election. The importance should not be minimised. Government should think of talking to them. Therefore, I support the views of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that there should be a talk with them. When we can talk to MNF, we can also talk to them. National Reconciliation Committee should be formed. The hon. Members of Parliament should go. I request you to invite. Let us see how many Members are willing. I feel many of them will volunteer

[Shri A. K. Roy]

and they will go from village to village. Then, it will be the Parliament that works and not the Parliament that simply talks.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** One question has been raised by the hon. Member—i.e. regarding the Study Team. I said that the Study Team will be of eminent individuals of this country. This team is just to study the situation in Tripura and suggest measures for speedy restoration of normalcy and harmonious relations among the different sections of the people in the State. For this team, it is not necessary that only Members of Parliament can go and enquire and give a report. There may be Members of Parliament also; I cannot deny that. But it will consist of eminent individuals of this country who can contribute something. From among them, we are going to form a study team. There is no other question put by the hon. member. He simply reiterated what other members have said.

**SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): From whatever reports coming from Tripura, it is already clear that there is lack of harmony between the Government and the tribal people and between the different communities in Tripura. Of the 8 persons who were killed and another 2 who died in the hospital, they were all Government officials. So, it seems the Government is completely alienated to the masses of Tripura. There is a definite directive from the Central Government that wherever lands have been taken away from tribals and Harijans, those lands should be restored. This applies uniformly throughout the country. We would like to know from the Minister how many acres of land which were taken away from the tribals in Tripura have been restored to them till today. The second demand of the tribals is regarding the special Second Amendment which took away the rights of

the tribals from the reserve forests. You know everywhere the tribals have a deep attachment for the forests, because they think that the forests are their own and if you do not give them rights in the forests they revolt. The tribals of Tripura have been demanding that they should have special rights in the reserve forests. What has been done till today to restore those rights to the tribals? Thirdly, there is a specific directive that in the primary classes, the dialects which they sue should be the medium of instruction. Everywhere it is being done. If a Bengali resides in Orissa, he gets primary education in Bengali. Why not give this right to the tribals in Tripura which they are demanding? I should like to know from the Minister specifically whether any direct contact has been established between the TUJS and the students wing of the tribals of Tripura and the Government of India. As I said, this lack of harmony is the root cause of the trouble. I want to know whether any effort has been made to restore that harmony in Tripura and whether any positive steps have been taken in this direction.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** The hon. member wanted to know firstly the exact figure of lands returned to the tribals. This is a State subject. Land Reforms Acts have to be enacted by the State Assemblies and also to be implemented by them. Whatever excess land they have taken and returned to the tribals, the figure is with the State Government. It is not available with me at present because that was not the subject matter of the calling attention. If the hon. member is interested, I would collect the figures from the State Government and lay it on the Table.

The other question was about the restoration of the tribals' right in the forests. That is also a State subject and the State Government has to do it. We can suggest to the State Government to do something in this matter. I have taken note of the suggestion of the hon. member.

So far as the language is concerned, Kak-Borak in Bengali script has been declared as the Second State Language and has been introduced as a medium of instruction in selected primary schools.

The final question of the hon. member was regarding the direct contact of TUJS and the students' wing. So far we have no direct contact either with the TUJS or with the students' wing.

12.40 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) REPORTED NON-DISBURSEMENT OF TAKAVI LOANS BY STATE GOVERNMENT TO FARMERS IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS.

श्री कृष्णा राम आर्य (सीकर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूखाग्रसित प्रदेशों को भारत सरकार की ओर से किसानों को बीज, बाल, खाद और चारा खरीदने के लिए धनराशि दे दिये जाने पर भी प्रदेश सरकार किसानों को तकावी ऋण नहीं दे रही है। खरीफ की बुवाई के लिए बीज (बाजरा, मक्का, ज्वार, ग्वार, मोठ आदि) मंगवा कर नहीं दे रही है। बाल और ऊट जो हल चलायेंगे उनके चारे की भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर रही है। ऐसे हालात के अन्दर सूखाग्रसित क्षेत्र का किसान अपना हते बाँ सकने में असमर्थ रहेगा, किसान और राष्ट्र को इससे हानि होगी। अन्न का अभाव बढ़ेगा, भूख बढ़ेगी, भाव बढ़ेंगे, शान्ति भंग होगी। शासन और प्रशासन को भारी संकट का सामना करना होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कृषि मन्त्री महोदय प्रान्तीय सरकारों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके इस समस्या का हल अविचलम्ब निकलवाएँ। वर्षा आरम्भ हो गई है, इसलिए इस कार्य में अब देरी करना किसान और राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है।

##### (ii) RELEASE OF INDIAN WORKERS EMPLOYED BY ALISA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY IN DUBAI

श्री मूलचंद ठाणा (पाली): बड़ी हृदय-विदारक घटना है। ऐसी बात सुन कर

कलेशा मंहु को जाता है और जाँचों में पानी भर जाता है। राजस्थान के सीकर जिले से 34 बादमी 26-4-80 को हवाई जहाज से मजदूरी के लिए ले जाए गये। वहाँ से वे एलीसा कंस्ट्रक्शन कं., दुबई में काम पर लगाए गए। उनसे सुबह 6 बजे से रात 11 बजे तक काम लिया जाता है और जब वे काम से विश्राम मांगते हैं तो उनकी बुरी तरह से धुनाई व पिटाई होती है। कुछ मजदूरों को ताँ हाथ-पांव तोड़ दिये गये हैं। उनके बाहर नहीं जाने दिया जाता और वे रात को एक छोटे कमरे में बंद कर दिये जाते हैं तथा पीने के लिए पानी तक उपलब्ध नहीं किया जाता है और आज तक उन लोगों को मजदूरी के रूप में एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। अब वे चाहते हैं कि किसी प्रकार वहाँ से छुटकारा पा जायें और वापिस हिन्दुस्तान आ जायें। यदि वह कम्पनी उनको छोड़ दे तो जान बच सकती है। इसके लिए भी विदेश मंत्री अपने स्तर पर दुबई सरकार से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र बात करके इन पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को मुक्त करायें।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon Shri Harikesh Bahadur to raise a matter under Rule 377, I have to point out that under the well-established practice, no Member is allowed to raise more than one matter under Rule 377 during a week.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur has already raised a matter under this Rule on 2nd July, 1980 during this week. As the present matter is of considerable importance, I have allowed him to raise another matter during this week. I would, however, mention that this would not be a precedent for the future.

##### (iii) REPORTED DELAY IN THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER IN U.P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा अपने अध्यक्ष का चुनाव न कर सकी है। कार्यवाहक अध्यक्ष जिन्हें नव-निर्वाचित सदस्यों को क्षपण ग्रहण कराने हेतु नियुक्त किया गया था, वे ही सदन की कार्यवाही का संचालन कर रहे हैं। यह एक अत्यन्त गंभीर संवैधानिक त्रुटि है। इस से



[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

भास्तीय संविधान का बुला उल्लंघन हुआ है। भारत सरकार का वह कर्तव्य है कि वह तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करे और दोषे कि प्रदेशों में सरकारों के द्वारा संविधान का उल्लंघन न होने पाये। उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार को तत्काल आवश्यक निर्देश दिये जाने चाहिए।

12.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस (मुजफ्फरपुर): इस पर सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। दूसरे सदन में इस पर बहस हो गयी है।

Sir, this is a matter which needs to be debated in this House. After all, there is a Constitutional break-down in Uttar Pradesh. Is this House going to debate or not? The Upper House has already debated this question. My submission is that there should be a debate on this question. Mention under Rule 377 is no way of dealing with a constitutional break-down in the largest State of the country. There is no election of Speaker there. The Speaker's election has not been possible there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Shamanna.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): इस पर आपकी कृपित क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not called you. I have called Mr. Shamanna.

(iv) SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO KARNATAKA STATE.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I bring to the notice of the Government the position regarding supply of wheat to Karnataka State.

I have received loud complaint from Karnataka Roller Flour Mills Association and others regarding irregular supply of wheat to Karnataka

State. Several appeals made to the Food Corporation of India and the Government of India not improved the matters.

I am told that wheat stock with F.C.I. godown at Bangalore may suffice only a few days. The Millers say that they are not getting wheat for preparing wheat products. It is said that Railway Wagons are not available and that is the main reason for shortage. Wheat supply to Karnataka is to be taken urgently. Further, the Roller Mills are asked to get their wheat supplies through the road. Since the freight charges allowed will be to the extent of the Railway freight rates, the cost to the Millers is not workable. The Floor Mills are urging that wheat may be supplied by Rail or they are prepared to get wheat by lorry if they are paid Road mileage charges as is allowed in Bihar State.

I request the Food and Agriculture Minister to arrange for despatch of wheat to Karnataka State immediately.

(v) NEED FOR DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES IN CERTAIN BLOCKS OF KALAHANDI DISTRICT IN ORISSA.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Golamunda, Komana, Sinapali, Dharamgarh and Kosara blocks of Kalahandi District in Orissa are in the grip of a serious and unprecedented drought. The people of these blocks are undergoing untold miseries. The downtrodden people, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are avoiding starvation deaths by eating Mahua flowers, Tola and such other jungle fruits which are most unpalatable to the human tongue. On account of acute scarcity of primary essential commodities like wheat or rice, they are boiling the leaves and barks of some trees and plants and are eating them.

There is no drinking water at all in entire Sinapali and Dharamgarh blocks. The wells in rural areas have

dried. The women folk have to walk a few miles to get a pot of drinking water. The river and rivulets are mere sand-beds now. There is no potable drinking water supply system in Dharamgarh town. There are three wells in this town before which hundreds of people start queuing from 4 A.M. in the morning to get water.

If the Central Government does not supplement the efforts of the State Government of Orissa which is trying to tackle the drought situation, it will surely become very grave and uncontrollable. The human misery must somehow be alleviated, particularly drinking water and supply of food items, by vigorously implementing drought relief measures. This is a question of life and death of 38,000 people living in these areas.

(vi) REPORTED DECISION BY INDIAN AIRLINES TO ALLOW OPERATORS BY A PRIVATE COMPANY ON TRUNK ROUTES.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377 I would like to make a special mention on the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Indian Airlines has taken the decision to allow a private company 'Pushpak Airways' to operate a daily caravelle service between Bombay and Madras violating the usual practice not to operate air services through private companies, particularly on Indian Airlines trunk routes. It is surprising that the Indian Airlines has sold the first aircraft to the private company for Rs. 12 lakhs while it has offered for the other two aircrafts a price of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively. This wide disparity in the prices of the aircrafts appears very strange.

On the basis of priorities fixed by the Planning Commission, the third airline services by private companies would be highly detrimental to the balanced development of our national transport system which consists of

Railways, motor transport and airways, all requiring adequate quota of fuel. The government should come out with a categorical statement on the issue.

(vii) NEED TO RUSH FOODGRAINS TO WEST BENGAL.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): The West Bengal Government is facing a serious disruption in the public distribution system due to the dwindling supply of foodgrains to this State from the Central Government.

West Bengal's demand for this year was 3 million tonnes, 1 million tonnes more than the normal annual quota, because of the serious flood and drought in 1978 and 1979.

The arrivals in West Bengal from the Central pool in Punjab and Harviana was dwindling every month, and it has come down to 1.68 lakh tonnes in May from 1.82 lakh tonnes in January. Though the Centre has promised to despatch 150 rakes to West Bengal, the actual average is only 110 rakes.

Now the West Bengal Government is left with less than a month's stock.

This is a very serious situation which will jeopardise the distribution of foodgrains through rationing as well as through Fair Price Shops. I, therefore, would like to request the Minister concerned to take urgent steps in this matter to rush adequate foodgrains to West Bengal immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When making his statement under rule 377, Shri Harikesh Bahadur said something which is not in the statement given to the Speaker and which has been approved. That will not be recorded. Only that he has given in writing will go on record. Hon. Members are requested to read out only what they have given in writing to the Speaker. This is for your future guidance.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani):** But we do not know what was given in writing to the Speaker.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The proceedings will be available to you tomorrow.

12.52 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-APPROVAL OF THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) ORDINANCE, 1980**

**ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTEN-ANCE (ASSAM) BILL AND**

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: AP-PROVAL OF NOTIFICATION ISSU-ED BY ASSAM GOVERNMENT DEC-LARING CERTAIN SERVICES AS ESSENTIAL—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now take up:

Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes on the 3rd July, 1980, namely:—

“This House disapproves of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 6th April, 1980.”

Further Consideration of the follow-ing motion moved by Shri Yogendra Makwana on the 3rd July, 1980, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Assam, be taken into consideration.”

Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Yogendra

Makwana on the 3rd July, 1980, name-ly:—

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980), this House approves the issue of Govern-ment of Assam, Political (A) De-partment, Notification No. PLA-334/80/7, dated the 7th April, 1980, declaring the services in connection with the production, supply and dis-tribution of water and electricity including the services under the Assam State Electricity Board con-stituted under the Electricity (Sup-ply) Act, 1948, to be essential ser-vices for the purposes of the said Ordinance.”

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** Please complete your speech in two minutes.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi):** While I was supporting the Bill yesterday, some of the hon. Mem-bers were trying to teach me what trade unionism is. We support this Bill because special circumstances are prevailing in Assam, and so Govern-ment thinks that it is necessary to make some law to prevent certain activities in that State. At the same time, I want to place before the House certain facts about the trade-union activities of other friends.

In Tamil Nadu some two years ago the State Government promulgated an ordinance banning strikes in 64 in-dustries, declaring them to be essen-tial services. If any employee went on strike, he would be put in jail for six months; if any trade union leader spoke in favour of a strike, he would be put in jail for one month, or with a fine of Rs. 1,000. That Bill was supported by many trade union lea-ders. As far as the DMK is concern-ed, we opposed the Bill and CPI also joined with us and we organised rallies and public meetings opposing the Bill because there was no extra-ordinary situation in Tamil Nadu which warranted this Bill. The partie which had supported that action taken

by the then Government in Tamil Nadu are now opposing this Bill even though they know fully well that in Assam, there are elements which are disturbing the entire area. Our Prime Minister is taking very keen interest in this matter to bring about a peaceful settlement. All political leaders were called for a meeting and we gave our opinions according to the information available with us. The solution to this problem should be found through peaceful negotiations. I also thank the Government for its initiative for arriving at an amicable settlement. With these words, I welcome and support this Bill on behalf of my party.

Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support this Bill presented by Mr. Makwana to this House. Though it is not a pleasant measure, yet it has become very necessary in the context of events. The Assam agitation has defied all solutions so far and I have tried to analyse the situation from a non-political angle as well. In an interview published in one of the magazines by one of the Jnanpith award winners, Mr Birendra Bhattacharya, it has been stated that it is an upsurge of Assamese society and that the movement should be viewed from swadeshi angle rather than from the 'sons of the soil' angle. I find little in evidence for this statement. On the other hand, a book by a learned Professor, Mr. Myron Weiner, entitled 'Sons of the Soil, migration and ethnic conflict in India' has one of the chapters entitled 'When migrants succeed, and natives failed—Assam and its migrants'. This is a sharp pointer to what is happening in Assam today. We are witnessing that this region is cut off from the rest of the motherland by all possible communication links. For three days, life in Assam and other neighbouring regions would be cut off from the national mainstream and it is a painful fact of life and it is not clear as to what this movement now claims to achieve and

how it claims to achieve that. When the Prime Minister has been offering all types of negotiations, she has gone to the extent of saying that she will welcome all solutions, which guarantee the safety of minorities and security of life and property, I fail to understand what stands in the way of the leaders of the movement viz. AASU and Assam Gana Sangram Parishad to come to the negotiating table. Even their demand that 1951 should be the base year for the identification of foreign nationals has to be viewed in the proper context. When the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has stated that she would like to start the work with 1971 as the beginning for this process and if need be, they can go back, it is clear to everybody that she is not rigid, she is not following a rigid approach and she is willing to accommodate all points of view, the leaders of the movement in one breath say that all the political parties are irrelevant to them, in another they say that they get inspiration from Gandhiji's idea of Swadeshi. But as Mr. Bhattacharya himself says, even those people whom they term as foreigners and whom they want to deprive of their Constitutional rights, have the human rights, and it is the human angle that has been hit hard, that has been hit the most, by the Assam agitation.

13 hrs.

According to one estimate, it is a loss of Rs. 10 crores per day; it is an economic loss; it is a severe blow to the economic life of the north-eastern region, as also to the national economy. But, apart from that, what has happened is that the trains have been blocked. The students have lost one precious year of their life, and they will lose another year. The Assamese will go behind the rest of the country; when the other States will march forward, Assam will lag behind. And this movement, which appears to be nourished, sustained and maintained by the urban elite, has hit hard the life of the poor man and hit hard those who are living in the interior. Our

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

friends from the north-eastern States have reported in this House that even telegrams are not delivered even mail is not allowed to be delivered, and in every section there is a well-planned move to deprive the weaker sections of the society of the fruits of civilized society. Therefore, it is high time that these leaders realised the harm that they are doing to the national life and to the region which they themselves claim to support; that region is also under constant strain; that is not insignificant.

On 12th June, according to the *Statesman*, a representative group of the All India Committee for the Protection of Bengalis and other Minorities of the North-Eastern Region, called upon the Prime Minister here and submitted a Memorandum stating some of the difficulties which they are suffering; they have also highlighted the unvoiced feelings and protest from all parts of the north-eastern region which may not reach the Capital. Being a man from hill areas myself, I can very well realise the consequences of disruption in communications. But the Assam movement has done precisely that which it claims, it does not want to be done.

Yesterday Mr. George Fernandes came down with a very heavy hand on this Bill. He saw an element of fascism in the Bill. But may I remind him that he is the Deputy Leader of the Party or a remnant of that Party or a fragment of that Party which imposed the President's Rule on Assam. It was not Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi or her Government, but it was the Government of Choudhuri Charan Singh, supported by Mr. George Fernandes, that clamped President's rule on Assam on the 16th December, 1979. Had he been that democratic, he should have seen to it that the Assembly there was not suspended. Mr. J. N. Hazarika, even now maintains, is ludicrous enough to say, that he is

still the Chief Minister of Assam and that, as soon as the Assembly's suspension is revoked, he would be made the Chief Minister of Assam again. A very good idea for him to harbour and nourish, but he should also look to the sufferings which have been imposed on the people of Assam.

I would like to understand as to what is the attitude of our friends on the other side to this problem because Mr. George Fernandes visited Shillong on 17th June this year and flourished, brandished, the idea of non-Congress-I solution to the problem. He talked with Mr. Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal, and tried to form a non-Congress-I Negotiating Committee to solve this problem, whereas the persons who are launching the agitation declare all political parties to be irrelevant; he tries to divide the political parties into Congress-I and non-Congress-I parties. But Mr. Jyoti Basu declined the invitation, he declined to join the negotiations, he declined to be even a member of that party. So, what I plead with him is this. The interests of the weaker sections in Assam, the interests of the common man in Assam, the interests of the students in Assam and the interests of every peace-loving citizen living in that part of the country demand that there should be an immediate solution to the problem and that the approach should be flexible. It should not be rigid.

Now, so far as the demand for the cut-off year as 1951 is concerned, this is a most unreasonable demand, in the sense that you cannot say that from this point onwards you start. If the Prime Minister is willing to have the process negotiated from 1971 onwards and she is willing to go to any length, what objection can these friends have? What objection can the people of Assam who are feeding this agitation have towards this approach? If I find that there is only an unreasonable attitude on

their part, I suspect that there is more to it than meets the eye.

My friends on the other side including Mr. George Fernandes should remember one thing—that by trying to exploit this situation in Assam for political purposes and trying to isolate the Congress(I), they are doing a great harm to the nation and one cannot believe them as that great Urdu poet, Nazrul Islam has said:

नजर उन की जुबां उन की में किस को  
मातबर समझूँ ।

नजर कुछ और कहती है जुबां कुछ और  
कहती है । ।

When they speak in Delhi, the voice is different and when they speak in Shillong, their voice is something else. Which should we take it as the real one?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): There is no difference in my voice. It is the same.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I mean his political voice, not the human voice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know a little of English.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: That part should be made clear. When you decry this measure, you should also realise that there are people who are suffering there because the government is not acting with enough firmness and we have the suspicion—the members of this side—that even this measure will not be sufficient because there are elements in the administration which will make it difficult for the life of the common citizen to run its normal course. Therefore, I suggest that this measure should be adopted by the House and I oppose the resolution brought forward by Mr. George Fernandes. I also request the Home Minister that they should act in a way that not only this measure is adopted and enforced but also some other committees are set up, committees of

non-official members, committees of people who command respect are set up so that the normal life in Assam is restored and that the leaders of this movement join at the negotiating table and assure the nation that the movement is not against the integrity of the nation, that it is not anti-national, that it is not secessionist and the government should act and all sane elements in this country, in political life or otherwise, should rise to the occasion and act in firmness so that these elements are isolated once for all, and, if there is any foreign hand behind this, let the Minister expose it so that the nation may know who is pulling the wires from behind.

With these words, I support the measure with a heavy heart. I suppose that the Home Minister will act in such a manner that the weakest man in Assam, that the man with a tear in his eye will know that Delhi has not failed him, that when the people of other Parties are revelling in dirty politics and are trying to exploit it for their political ends, the national leaders here and Shrimati Indira Gandhi have not let down the weakest man in Assam, the poorest man in Assam.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री मन्वर शर्मा (जबलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम की स्थिति अब ऐसे हाथों में पहुँच चुकी है जहाँ संभवतः समझौता होना संभव नहीं है। पहले विद्यार्थियों का हाथ था। विद्यार्थी तो समझौते के लिए राजी होते हैं लेकिन नेता उस में बाधा उपस्थित कर रहे हैं और राजनीतिक कारणों से अब समझौता होना संभव नहीं प्रतीत होता। यदि 1951 की उनकी मांग मान ली जाय तो आसाम की दो तिहाई जनता को आसाम से बाहर जाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा क्यों कि उस फारमूले के अनुसार एक तिहाई आबादी के लोग, वहाँ की जनता वहाँ रह सकेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ की जनता की क्या हालत होगी, किन दुर्बलाओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा, इस का अन्दाजा बही लगाया जा सकता है।

## [श्री मन्वर जना]

पूर्वांचल में मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, आसाम, मेघालय और अरुणाचल मिला कर सात छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं। लेकिन आज अरुणाचल को छोड़ कर शेष छः राज्यों में लगभग एक ही प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। जो मांग आसाम की हो रही है अन्य राज्यों में भी वैसी ही मांग होने लगी है। इस प्रकार से यदि एक राज्य की मांग मानी जाती है तो न केवल अन्य छः राज्यों की मांग भी माननी पड़ेगी बल्कि देश के शेष राज्यों में भी यही मांग उत्पन्न हो सकती है और विदेशियों की परिभाषा वहां भी हमें निर्धारित करनी पड़ सकती है। न केवल असम बल्कि बिहार से और उत्तर प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों के व्यक्तियों को जाना पड़ेगा। मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों से भी बाहरी लोगों को जाना पड़ सकता है। इस प्रकार से सारे देश का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो सकता है। मिजोरम और नागालैंड में सातों राज्यों को मिलाकर एक स्वतन्त्र राज्य बनाने की मांग की जा रही है। नागालैंड को आई-जक सुने और बाम हविया पूर्वांचल के सात राज्यों को मिलाकर एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के निर्माण की पुरजोर मांग कर रहे हैं। मिजोरम के लालडिंगा से, मिजोस से केन्द्रीय सरकार बात कर रही है लेकिन हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के लोगों ने लालडिंगा की भर्त्सना की है और बातचीत करने से भी अपने को दूर रखना चाहते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि लाहसा में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है कि गोरिल्ला वार किस प्रकार से की जा सकती है अतः आने वाले दिनों में क्या स्थिति होने वाली है उसका आभास हमें मिल जाता है।

हम देख रहे हैं कि असम का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त है, वहां पर अराजकता फैली हुई है और सार्वजनिक जीवन का सारा कार्य ठप्प हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो बिल इस सदन के सामने लाया गया है जिसके द्वारा संरक्षण के उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं, में समझता हूँ यह एक बहुत ही उपयोगी और ठीक कदम है। आज से 8 महीने पहले ही यह आग सूलग चुकी थी लेकिन उस समय जनता शासन ने इस समस्या के समक्ष घुटने टेके दिए, उस समय कोई उपयुक्त कदम नहीं उठाए गए। यदि शुरू में ही समुचित कदम उठा लिए गए होते

तो आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं होती। 8 महीने पहले ही जहां-तहां पोस्टर चिपकाये गये थे और उससे स्थिति का भान हो चुका था लेकिन उस समय कोई भी समुचित कदम नहीं उठाए गए। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस के मित्र निवारण बोरा उसमें सम्मिलित हैं इसलिए कहा जा रहा है कि इसमें विदेशियों का हाथ नहीं है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एम.आर.ए. के संयोजक श्री राज मोहन गांधी ने अपने अखबार 'हिम्मत' में, जो वे बम्बई से निकालते हैं, लिखा है कि वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् भारतवासियों से नहीं मिलते हैं बल्कि जापानियों से मिलते हैं? हम जानते हैं एम.आर.ए. संस्था क्या है और अमरीका से उसके क्या सम्बन्ध हैं। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि श्रीमती गांधी जब विजयी हुईं तो अमरीकी शासकों ने सिर पटकने शुरू कर दिए और यह समझ लिया कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के आने के बाद अब उनके मन की बातें इन देशों में नहीं चल सकेंगी। यह सारी बातें क्या बताती हैं? एम.आर.ए. और सी.आई.ए. के लोग समझते हैं कि इस प्रकार के उपद्रव खड़े कर के श्रीमती गांधी के शासन को संकट में डाला जा सकता है। लेकिन आश्चर्य तब होता है जब अरुण्ड भारत की मांग करने वाले श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी समझते हैं कि भारत के खण्ड-खण्ड करके अरुण्ड भारत का उनका दिवास्वप्न पूरा हो सकेगा।

जनता शासन के समय में मध्य प्रदेश में एक मिनी मीसा लागू किया गया था, उस समय केन्द्र में भी जनता पार्टी का शासन था और मध्य प्रदेश में भी जनता पार्टी का शासन था परन्तु उस समय इन नेताओं ने कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई थी। क्या उस समय मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वांचल के समान स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी? क्या उस समय देश खण्डित होने जा रहा था? क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रकार का उपद्रव हो रहा था? नहीं, फिर भी वहां पर उसकी आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही थी। कल यहां पर इमर्जेंसी की बात कही गई कि इमर्जेंसी के रास्ते पर यह पहला कदम है। मैं तो समझता हूँ विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बुझा होना चाहिए, शायद उन्हें मिठाई बांटनी चाहिए क्योंकि इमर्जेंसी के बाद ही वे सत्ता में आये थे और अगर यह सरकार इमर्जेंसी के रास्ते पर चलने जा रही है तो उनके अच्छे

दिन बाने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी के समय जिस प्रकार से विरोधी दल के कुछ नेता विदेश चले गए थे, कुछ लोग कलकत्ता में नाकरी करके छिपकर बैठे हुए थे और कुछ नेताओं ने जेलों से कलक्टर और एस पी को माफी नामे भर कर दे दिए थे, उस प्रकार की बहादुरी वे इस बार नहीं दिखायेंगे।

जो बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है उस को, जो विघटनवादी काम यहां पर चल रहे हैं उनको देखते हुए, स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए। अगर इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है तो सारे देश में अस्त-व्यस्तता आ जायेगी। विरोधी भाइयों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से रोम में आग लगी थी और नीरो वहां चीन की बंसी बजाते थे, ठीक उसी प्रकार से असम और त्रिपुरा में व पूरे पूर्वांचल में जब आग लगी है और देश की एकता खण्डित होने वाली है। उस समय क्या राष्ट्रपति महादेय अथवा गृह मंत्री या केन्द्रीय शासन को चीन की बंसी बजानी चाहिए? क्या यह उचित सलाह है?

इस सिलसिले में परामर्श देना चाहता हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन को दृढ़ता के साथ दबाया जाए, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं विनमता-पूर्वक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि संवेदनशीलता और उदारता का भी परिचय देना चाहिये। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि चाय असम में होता है, लेकिन उसका हेड-आफिस कलकत्ता में है, असम में तेल होता है, लेकिन शोध कारखाना बरौनी में है, जूट का काम असम में होता है, लेकिन उनका हेड आफिस कलकत्ता में है। इसी प्रकार असमियों के साथ, वहां के निवासियों के साथ, वहां के आदिवासियों के साथ जमीन को लेकर, सूद के बदले जमीन छीनकर जो कुछ अन्याय हुआ है, जो उनका शोषण हुआ है, उसके लिए हमें सतर्क होना चाहिए। भविष्य में कुछ ऐसी योजनाएँ बनानी चाहिए, जिससे वास्तव में उनका शोषण न हो सके। प्रगति के क्षेत्र में भी नए-नए छोटे-बड़े उद्योग वहां पर कायम करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोग आश्वस्त हों कि उन लोगों की प्रगति हो रही है।

मैं बंगाली भाइयों से विनमता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जहां कहीं भी जाते हैं, मुझे इस बात को कहने के लिए वे क्षमा करें, इस प्रकार से अपने भाषिमियों की भरना शुरू कर देते हैं, कि उस से किसी भी प्रान्त में संदेह पैदा हो जाता है। उन्हें उनके साथ संवेदनशीलता के साथ, भाईचारे के साथ, स्थानीय लोगों को उन पदों पर उचित स्थान देकर उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि संदेह का धुआं उठाना और नफरत की रोटी सेंकना भी बन्द करना चाहिए, नहीं तो वास्तव में यह भारत खंडित होगा और यह कोई छोटी घटना नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my whole hearted support to the motion which disapproves the Ordinance being discussed in the House. I also want to strongly oppose the Government's Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Bill. The Bill has two aspects. Firstly, it is political and secondly, it has very much to do with the problems of the employees. It is from these angles that I would like to examine the Bill. For the last ten months the people of Assam have launched an agitation which cannot be crushed by repressive measures adopted by the police. The mass political agitation can be dealt with only through political negotiations. Instead of finding a suitable means to initiate negotiations, we merely go on discussing it in the Parliament. We are discussing a Bill which proposes to give more powers to the police. It is nothing but an instance of bankruptcy of political wisdom. It seeks to introduce measures which are not at all needed. We have also to consider as to what impact this Bill will have on the people and students of Assam. I feel sure that the recent decision regarding blockading of passenger-



[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

trains and air services clearly reflects that it was taken knowing full well that such a Bill going to be passed by the Parliament. In this context, let me point out, Sir, that if Assam agitation has to be resolved by negotiations, the Bill has to be withdrawn.

I would like to see this Bill from the employees' point of view also. If it is passed, it will only remain as a 'Black Bill' on the Statute Book. As it was pointed out yesterday, it is a Black Bill. Sir, I fully endorse this view. If we want to know why it is called as a Black Bill, we have to consider its provisions. The Bill discusses the meaning of Essential Services. It does not include an exhaustive list of essential services but enumerates which services should be considered as essential services. The powers of designating a service as an essential service have been delegated to the bureaucracy. It is improper to give all the powers to the bureaucracy and ignore the Parliament. The officers in Assam would decide as to which service is an essential service. When these officers enjoy such powers, they can even declare the strike by workers of sanitation department in Assam as illegal. It will be unjust to deprive the employees of their right to strike. The Britishers also did not object to the workers' strike because there was such a provision in Section 22, 23 and 24 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1946. But today our own Government is taking objection to the right to strike of workers by totally ignoring provisions of Sections 22, 23 and 24 of the said Act.

Sir, the scope of definition of the term 'strike' has been further enhanced. If a worker decides not to accept over-time work owing to his ill-health, which may not permit him to work after the normal working hours, he will be presumed to be on strike. The strike will be declared illegal and he will even be arrested. The

police have not only been given powers to arrest an employee on strike but the employers can terminate the services of striking employees. Punishing an employee on strike is something different from terminating his services. But this cruel punishment can be given to the workers on strike. Such are the provisions of this Bill. Sir, this is an anti-labour Bill, totally against the interests of the workers. If anybody finances the employees on strike or the members of their families on humanitarian ground, he will be considered to be instigating and encouraging the strike and he will also be arrested. He will have to undergo a more severe punishment than the employee on strike. The worker on strike will be imprisoned for six months and fined rupees one thousand, whereas, a person giving financial assistance to the workers' family will be jailed for one year and fined Rs. 2000/-. We have to see under what circumstances we are passing this Bill and where it will ultimately take us. The Bill encourages the same line of thinking which was there at the time of the declaration of the Emergency in 1975. Sir, I feel that this Bill has taken the first step to impose legalised emergency in this country. The Government should, therefore, withdraw this Bill. If it is not withdrawn there will be a strong opposition, not only by the workers in Assam, but by all their counterparts in the country as a whole.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the statutory resolution so ably moved by the right hon'ble gentleman from Muzaffarpur and to oppose the Bill the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs wants the House to take into consideration.

Sir, yesterday, many hon. Members opposite paid compliments to my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes, but none of them charged him with mincing words. He does not mince words. Therefore, he called a spade

a spade. No one can deny the need to maintain the essential services on which the life of the community depends. But we are not convinced that the most efficacious way of ensuring these essential services in a community is to brandish the big stick, suppress the legitimate rights of workers and citizens and to attempt to terrorise those whose services you want to ensure.

Sir, the Government has come before this House with a Bill to seek more powers. Undoubtedly it is a Bill that seeks more powers. Whenever a Government comes before the Parliament asking for enhancement of the powers of the executive, any Parliament in any democracy has to view the demands from any Government with a considerable degree of coolness and commensurate circumspection. I would therefore suggest to this Hon'ble House that we look at the merits of the Bill.

Sir, the Parliament has a right to ask, when it is asked to grant more powers to the executive. Are these powers really necessary? Secondly, are the powers conferred by the existing laws inadequate? Thirdly, will the acquisition of these additional powers by Government solve the problem? Fourthly, can the new law be enforced? Or will it be a dead letter on the Statute Book incapable of enforcement—a mockery, a panicky futile, repugnant exercise in mock deterrence?

Sir, the next question is: Can the Government be trusted with these additional powers? Is the power likely to be abused or misused? Are there adequate built-in safeguards against the abuse of these additional powers that they seek? Sir, I don't have time. I don't want to enter into each of these questions which some other Hon'ble Members, particularly Mr. George Fernandes, have dealt with in detail.

What then is the object of the Bill? My hon. friend, Mr. Sangma yesterday spoke with great emotion. I can understand his emotion, but I am afraid, in his emotion he overlooked the very object of the Bill. With great rhetoric he asked: "What is the working class and what is the connection of the Bill with the working class?" Perhaps he did not look at the Statement of Objects and the main clauses of the Bill. The object of the Bill is to pre-empt strikes, to prevent employees from going on strikes. And if employees are not workers, what are they?

If the intention of the Government was to deal with industrial relations, employer-employee relations, then there must be provisions in the Bill for the settlement of disputes; the Bill should have delineated the procedure and machinery for settlement of disputes, the judicial authority that would pronounce on legality and the penalties that would flow from illegalities. The Bill does not have any such reference; on the other hand, the Bill clearly states in Clause 10 that the purpose of the Bill is to over-ride the Industrial Disputes Act; not only the Industrial Disputes Act, but also the Criminal Procedure Code. The relevant sections of the Industrial Disputes Act as well as the Criminal Procedure Code provide safeguards to the citizens, impose some limitations on the powers of the Government; and the scheme of this Act, the objective of this Bill is to remove these limitations and, therefore, to suppress the safeguards in the procedures laid down in these Acts. The object of the Bill is to remove all restrictions and limitations and to seek limitless powers.

Now, clause 2(xiv) of this Bill under discussion extends coverage to any kind of employment, any kind of service, any kind of undertaking; everything comes under the net of that clause. It is meant to remove

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

the limitation on coverage. Limitations imposed by the need to follow legal procedures for terming a strike illegal have been dispensed with by saying that any service can be declared essential and any stoppage of production or strike in any essential undertaking will be illegal. The limitation imposed by the need to obtain a warrant of arrest has been removed by clause 8 to which my hon. friend referred yesterday. The limitation imposed by the need to follow the process of law in a court of law is sought to be removed by making it obligatory to have summary trials; it is not even optional; the clause is not an enabling provision, but it renders the summary trial procedure obligatory. The limitation imposed by the need to back arrest with evidence has been removed by installing suspicion in the place of evidence. The attempt, therefore, is to remove all safeguards, to remove all limitations and to invest the Government with limitless, absolute powers.

The Bill is a political weapon to deter, to prevent, to terrorise. The scheme of penalties provided in the Bill provides further testimony to it. Clause 4, to which my hon. friend, Shri Mhalgi, referred, refers to dismissal as one of the means of disciplinary action. Clause 5 provides the penalty for participation in strikes, imprisonment for six months. Clause 6 and 7 refer to instigation and financial assistance, and provide for one year's imprisonment. Can anything be more pervasive. Can anything be more suffocative? Can anything be more patently based on a philosophy that believes that mass movements are to be dealt with absolute powers to create terror?

I raised the question whether this law can be enforced. We have had some experience. What happened to Section 144 and the curfew in Assam or many other parts of India where the Government have had to deal

with mass movements of the dimensions to which the Minister has referred in the Statement of Objects, and attempted to do so by the sheer use of terror.

The last question to which I referred is whether we could trust this Government with these powers—I repeat, this Government with these powers, and whether the powers are likely to be abused. This is not the first time that this ruling party comes before Parliament and asks for more powers. They have an unquenchable thirst for power, absolute power. They have come before this House earlier; we have had experience, bitter experience. And you, Sir, also have had experience of the consequences of this unquenchable thirst of the ruling party for absolute power. They made use of Parliament to abridge the fundamental rights, to abridge the independence of the Judiciary and to amend the statutes. In the light of that experience, is it unnatural for us, for any thinking man to entertain apprehensions about their intentions?

But the Bill is not a lone swallow; it is not a stray swallow. It is not an aberration as my hon. friend pointed out; it comes along with similar Bills in other States—similar Bills or Ordinances in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. Therefore, it is clear that it is part of a pattern. And what is this pattern? This is a pattern that leads Governments into the mire of confrontation, that leads Governments to rely on terror to have themselves out of the quagmire of confrontation, a pattern that can be described in one word as authoritarian, despotic and as one fraught with danger to democracy, to the rights of the citizen and as something which will not help the Government to deal with the situation. Therefore, I oppose this black Bill, and I would appeal to the House to take into consideration the enormity of the powers

that are being claimed, the enormous possibility of abuse, the certainty of abuse in the light of the records of the party sitting opposite. Therefore, I would appeal to the House to pass the statutory resolution of my distinguished friend from Muzaffarpur and to reject the motion of the hon. Minister that the Bill be taken into consideration.

श्री जैनूज बख्तर (गाजीपुर): हमारे इस माननीय सदन में विरोधी पक्ष का रवैया बड़ा विचित्र है। जक्सर मैं देखता हूँ कि लोग बड़े हो जाते हैं और मांग करते हैं कि देश के कुछ भागों में डीजल, पेट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल आदि नहीं मिल रहे हैं और ये वस्तुएं मिलनी चाहिये और इस विषय पर बहस होनी चाहिये। कभी वे इस बात पर लड़ने के लिए आमादा हो जाते हैं कि असम में आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं पहुंच रही हैं और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जब सारे देश में डीजल आदि की आपूर्ति के लिए और असम में जरूरी सामानों को पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार कोई मेजर ले कर आती है तो उसका भी वे विरोध करते हैं। उनकी मंशा क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यही है कि इस देश में गड़बड़ होती रहे, लोगों को जरूरी सामान न मिले, असम में गड़बड़ी होती रहे तथा उसका फायदा उठा कर कांग्रेस सरकार को बदनाम करके फिर से चुनाव जीतने की कोशिश की जा सके। लेकिन हम कांग्रेस के लोग और हमारी सरकार, मुझे पूरी आशा है, उन्हें इस बात का माँका नहीं देंगे। उनके कारनामों को इस देश की जनता देख रही है, परख रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज असम का मामला एक गंभीर रूप धारण कर चुका है। असम का मामला कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जो इस देश को विघटित करने के लिए चलाया जा रहा है, जो इस देश का जो बनियादी कररेक्टर है, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए चलाया जा रहा है, जो साम्प्रदायिकता से भरा हुआ है और असम के अल्पसंख्यकों को असम से निकाल बाहर करना चाहता है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि असम के मामले को जितनी गम्भीरता के साथ लिया जाना चाहिये

था उतनी गम्भीरता के साथ नहीं लिया जा रहा है और इस बात की मुझे अपनी सरकार से भी शिकायत है। असम में आज जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनको जिस प्रकार से देश के लोगों को बताया जाना चाहिये था, उस प्रकार से बताया नहीं जा रहा है। कल, परसों ही 2 तारीख के बख्तर में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री का एक वक्तव्य देखा, उन्होंने इस बात को माना है कि असम का मामला मूल रूप से साम्प्रदायिक है और इस साम्प्रदायिक मामले का प्रचार नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिसका प्रधान मंत्री को दुःख है।

असम का मूल मामला क्या है? यह मामला आज का नहीं है, 10-20 साल पहले का है जब कि असम में यह बात उठाई जा रही थी कि यहां मुसलमानों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और थोड़े दिनों में असम एक मुस्लिम मजोरिटी स्टेट बन जायेगा। इसके बारे में कई बार असम में छोटे-बड़े आन्दोलन हुए, लेकिन हुआ यह कि चैकिंग की गई और कुछ लोगों को बाहर निकाला गया, मुसलमानों को तंग और परेशान किया गया। यह 10,20 साल से होता आ रहा है, लेकिन उसी बात ने गंभीर रूप कब धारण किया, जब कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार शासन में आ गई। जनता पार्टी के शासन में कौन लोग थे असम में, वही लोग जो 10,20 साल से इस बात का प्रचार कर रहे थे और वह आर.एस.एस. के लोग थे और शासन में आने के बाद उन्होंने 10,20 साल से किये जा रहे प्रचार को कार्यरूप में अख्तियार करना शुरू कर दिया। यह हवा फैलाई जाने लगी कि असम एक मुस्लिम बहुमत का सूबा बनने जा रहा है। यह आर्थिक बात जो आज सदन में उठाई जाती है, यह असम का मामला आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का मामला है, यह बात नहीं है। इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से भाग हैं जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं, कहीं कहीं तो असम से भी ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन असली बात यह है कि यह केंद्रल दिशावा है। मूल बात यह है कि वहां असम के मुसलमानों के खिलाफ एक सोची-समझी साजिश की जा रही है और बाद में उसमें हमारे बंगाली बोलने वाले जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं, उनका भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है। इस

तहसीलें असम का सारा मामला साम्प्रदायिक है और इससे अधिक इसमें कुछ नहीं है।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यही आर.एस. एस. के लोग आज से 10, 15 साल पहले, बल्कि 5, 7 साल पहले पूरे देश में धीरे-धीरे इस बात का प्रोपेगैंडा कर रहे थे कि नसबन्दी तो केवल हिन्दुओं की ही रही है और मुसलमानों की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर इसी तरह उनकी आबादी बढ़ती रही तो 50 से 100 साल में पूरा देश मुस्लिम बहुमत का देश बन जायेगा। यह कौन लोग थे? कितनी विचित्र बात थी, क्या कभी इस बात की कल्पना की जा सकती है कि 11 प्रतिशत आबादी 100, 50 साल में 51 प्रतिशत में बदल जायेगी? ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन केवल हिन्दुओं के जज्बात को भड़काने के लिये, उनकी भावनाओं को उकसाने के लिये यह बात न केवल असम के लिये, बल्कि पूरे देश में यह फैलाई जाती रही है। आज असम में क्या हो रहा है ?

यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

यह बात अभी तक पूरे देश में खुलकर सामने नहीं आई है कि यह मामला क्या है और आज असम में क्या हो रहा है? आज असम से जो खबरें आ रही हैं, यह गाँहाटी की खबरें होंगी, शहर की खबरें होंगी। हमारे माननीय सदस्य देव जी ने सही कहा कि असम के गावों में क्या हो रहा है, उसकी खबर दिल्ली को नहीं पहुँच रही है, मुझे उसकी कुछ सूचना है। जो भी गाँव में मुसलमान आबादियाँ हैं, वह चारों तरफ से घिरी हुई है, उनको बाहर नहीं निकलने दिया जा रहा है, उनको अन्दर बाहर से सहायता नहीं पहुँचायी जा रही है। और मेरी सूचना के अनुसार जो बंगाली अल्पसंख्यक हैं, उनकी बात छोड़ दीजिये, 500 में ऊपर आदमी असम में केवल मुसलमान मार डाले गये हैं। उनकी जो क्षति हुई है, आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी बात मैं नहीं कहता, 500 से ऊपर आदमी असम में केवल मुसलमान मार डाले गये हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार का क्या कर्तव्य है, उसको क्या करना चाहिये—अगर वह केवल भाषा-कल्चर या तहजीब की बात होती, तो दूसरी बात थी, लेकिन असम का मुसलमान जो वहाँ की आबादी का 75 प्रतिशत हिस्सा असमी बोलने वाला है, आज वह इस आन्दोलन में क्यों शामिल नहीं है? जो लोग आसाम में पैदा हुए, जो मूल रूप से आसामी हैं, जो जातीय रूप से आसामी हैं, जो भाषायी रूप से आसामी हैं, आज उनको क्यों मारा जा रहा है, उनको क्यों परेशान किया जा रहा है? केवल इसलिए कि वे मुसलमान हैं। आखिर वे भी तो आसामी हैं। वे बंगाली नहीं हैं। उनको क्यों मारा जा रहा है, उनको क्यों परेशान किया जा रहा है? आसाम का मामला केवल साम्प्रदायिक है। इसके अलावा आसाम का मामला कुछ नहीं है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आसाम में सामान ले जाने के लिए और आसाम से बाहर सामान लाने के लिए यह बिल बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से, सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल यह बिल काफी नहीं है, इस बिल से काम नहीं चलेगा। आखिर हम लोग यहाँ क्यों आये हैं?—इस देश में अच्छा शासन देने के लिए, लोगों को सुरक्षा देने के लिए, हर वर्ग के लोगों को सुरक्षा देने के लिए, उन पर कोई जुल्म न हो, उन पर कोई ज़्यादती न हो, उनको कत्ल न किया जाये, उनकी पूजा न लूटी जाय, इसके लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं और इसके लिए मैं माग करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को शर्माना नहीं चाहिए कि चूँकि आसाम में आज ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, आज आसाम इतने गंभीर संकट से गुजर रहा है, इसलिए वहाँ पर आन्तरिक इमर्जेंसी लागू करनी चाहिए। हमको इससे शर्माना नहीं है। हमको इससे भागना नहीं चाहिए। विरोध के लोग चिल्लाया करें। हमें आसाम की स्थिति को काबू में करना है, आसाम की स्थिति को सम्भालना है।

देश के लोग यह फैसला करेंगे कि आसाम में इमर्जेंसी लागू कर के हमने सही किया है या गलत किया है। पूरा देश यह फैसला करेगा।

यहां बैठे हुए चन्द लोग, जो \*\* हैं, जो एन्टी-मुस्लिम हैं, वे इस बात का फैसला नहीं कर सकते। (ब्यबधान) आप एन्टी-मुस्लिम हैं, आप \*\* हैं। (ब्यबधान)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** He has called the Members of Parliament as \*\*. You are presiding over this House. You are presiding over the group of \*\*?

(Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am on a point of order. The hon. Member is describing the Members of the Opposition \*\*.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I seek your protection. I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Supposing he has called any Member of Parliament \*\*.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** He has called us \*\*...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will go through the proceedings. If there is anything like that, I will take action \*\*.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** You ask him to withdraw these words.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Are you going to take.....

(Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I would appeal to you to control him. This is a serious matter. How can you ask us to sit down? How can he call the Members of Opposition \*\*?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : \*\*  
आदमी यहां कैसे आ जायेगा?

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have told you.....

(Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** There is a limit to everything. He has called the Members of the Opposition \*\*.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have noted your point. I have noted what you say. Why do you get emotional?

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. George Fernandes has said that he has used the words \*\*, with regard to the Opposition Members. I have said, I will go through the proceedings and if there is anything like that I will take action.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If any unparliamentary words or anything has been used, I will go through the proceedings and I will take action.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): It is not merely a question of expunging the remark. If they are defamatory remarks, they can be expunged. But if an hon. Member says that anyone here is \*\* he must withdraw it. You ask him to withdraw it.

(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He would not have said that any hon. member of this House is \*\*. Mr. Basher, if you have said like that, there is no harm in withdrawing it. Perhaps you said, anti-national activities. He has not called anybody \*\*.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** He has called the entire opposition as \*\*. You ask the hon. Members on the other side. He admits it. It is not a matter to be laughed at and joked at.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यदि वह इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग करेंगे तो हम लोग यह कहेंगे कि इन्होंने भारत-पाकिस्तान को बनाया है और ये फिर देश को टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं। कांग्रेस ने भारत पाकिस्तान को बनाया है और फिर ये देश को टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं। . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is not even prepared to withdraw it.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that I will go through the proceedings and if he has called any member either in the opposition or ruling party as \*\*, I will take action.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The entire opposition has been branded as consisting of \*\*. The hon. member made that remark not once but more than once. I would appeal to the House and particularly the hon. Members on the other side. Debate is one thing. You attack our positions, if you want. But you cannot call the entire opposition as\*\*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I said. I will go through the proceedings and if there is anything unparliamentary, I will take action.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You ask him now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Supposing from the opposition side, some member says that this Government is a fascist government and if the members from the Government side ask you to withdraw it, will you do it? I will go through the proceedings and if there is anything unparliamentary, I will take action.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You ask the member now. Is he denying it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will explain. Mr. Zainul Basher, did you call any hon. member of the opposition as \*\*?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I understand that some of the hon. Members are not understanding Hindi. What I said.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Could he not explain his position?

(Interruptions)

You never called any Member of the opposition as \*\*?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What I mean to say is that they are indulging in anti-national activity.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has explained his position. He has not offended any Member of the House whether he is in the Opposition or in the ruling party.

(Interruptions)

I told you that I would go through the proceedings.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You may take charge of the tapes.

This hon. Member is \*\* now. He does not....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He should withdraw that word (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we are dealing with a very serious subject. (Interruptions)

Let the discussion be on.

श्री जैनुल बखर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतना गम्भीर मामला है और इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिए था। असम के मामले को इतने दिन हो गए और यह सरकार 6 महीने से शासनाखंड है, मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी, श्री मकवाना साहब जोकि बड़े एफीशिएंट मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने इस बात का पता लगा लिया होगा तथा उन्हें ज्ञात हो गया होगा कि असम के आन्दोलन के पीछे क्या भावना है, उसके पीछे कौन-कौन सी शक्तियाँ काम कर रही हैं और उसके पीछे कौन-कौन से लोग हैं जो सक्रिय पार्ट अदा कर रहे हैं—पदों के आगे या पदों के पीछे से। यह सारी बातें होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम हो गई होंगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे न केवल इस समय को बल्कि इस देश को विश्वास में लें और सारी घस-स्थिति से अवगत करायें तथा जो भी फैक्ट्स हैं वह सारे देश के सामने रखें क्योंकि असम का यह मामला केवल एक शुरुआत है और मुझे डर है अगर यह शुरुआत कामयाब हो गई तो बाद में पूरे देश में इस प्रकार की साजिश होगी जिसके कारण हमारे देश की अखण्डता, धर्मीनरपेक्षता तथा हमारा जनतन्त्र खतरे में पड़ सकता है। विरोधी दल के लोग वही खेल खेलना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे जानते हैं वोट के जरिए एक बार लाटरी उनकी किस्मत में निकल आई थी परन्तु अब आगे कभी वोट के जरिए से सत्ता में आने वाले नहीं हैं अतः इस प्रकार की विघटनकारी कार्यवाहियों के द्वारा सत्ता में आना चाहते हैं।

मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतना समय दिया। धन्यवाद।

14 hrs.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, मैं इस शर्मनाक काले विधेयक का कड़ा विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह विधेयक श्रमजीवियों के दमन के लिये लाया गया है। अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री जैनुल बखर, ने कहा कि वे आन्तरिक इमरजेन्सी लगवाना चाहते हैं, सरकार का मुख्य ध्येय यही है कि नार्थ इस्टर्न स्टेट्स में इमरजेंसी लगा दी जाए, उसके बाद पूरे मुल्क पर इमरजेन्सी लगा दी जाए। केवल दमन करने के लिए, एकाधिकार-वाद की स्थापना के लिए, तानाशाही लागू करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है।

यह सरकार की तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति का द्योतक है। इसलिए मैं इसको काला विधेयक कहता हूँ, शर्मनाक विधेयक कहता हूँ और इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इसे वापिस ले लें और श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीज के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करें और उनकी बातों को स्वीकार करके इस विधेयक को पूरी तरह से खत्म करें।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले छः महीने से ये लोग सरकार के अन्दर हैं, अगर इन लोगों में सिन्सयोरिटी होती तो आज इस समस्या का समाधान कभी का निकल गया होता। लेकिन इनमें सिन्सयोरिटी नहीं है, ये केवल इस देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, नार्थ-इस्टर्न रीजन को अलग करना चाहते हैं। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ, तीनसुकिया, लखीम-पुर, कामरूप, नवगांव और देश में अन्य जगहों पर जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं, उसे पूरी तरह से ये हल करने में विफल हुए हैं। पूरे देश के अन्दर अल्पसंख्यकों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, आप इसे रोकने में असमर्थ रहे हैं।

कल आरिफ साहब कह रहे थे कि यहां पर मजबूत सरकार बनी हुई है, जो समस्याओं का समाधान कर रही है। क्या यही वह मजबूत सरकार है, जिसके राज में अराजकता फैली हुई है, सारा देश जल रहा है और देश में अल्पसंख्यकों, हरिजनों, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं? मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, चीजों का अभाव पैदा हो गया है—यह इनकी मजबूत सरकार है और इसी सरकार को ये बलामा चाहते हैं। आज जो असम के अन्दर स्थिति पैदा हुई है, अगर वह सरकार इस स्थिति को ठीक ढंग से, सही समय पर नियंत्रित नहीं करेगी, तो इस देश की जनता इस सरकार के नापाक इरादों को समझेगी और यह देश सभरकेगा और यह सरकार गद्दी पर बैठी नहीं रह सकती है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर-पूर्वी हिस्से पूरे तरीके से अविभाजित क्षेत्र हैं। वहाँ पर गरीबी के कारण अगर एनीटेशन होगा तो क्या आप उसका दमन करेंगे? किसी भी समस्या का



[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

राजनीतिक समाधान इनके पास नहीं है, केवल मिलिट्री सॉल्यूशन है . . . .

They are having only a military solution for every political problem, they are not having any political solution for a political problem.

इसीलिए इन्होंने वहां पर सेना भेजी, बी. एस. एफ. और सी. आर. पी. एफ. भेजी—यही इन लोगों का काम है। ये इस देश को सही ढंग से नहीं ले जाना चाहते हैं। बजट आया है, लेकिन उत्तर-पूर्वी हिस्से के विकास के लिए कोई भी उसमें सुनियोजित योजना नहीं रखी गई है। इससे इनका इन्फ्रेशन क्लियर होता है। उसमें न रेलवे के मार्गों के निर्माण की बात कही गई है, न सड़कों और उद्योगों के विकास की बात कही गई है। मैं जानता हूँ इनकी यह बात बुरी लग रही है, क्योंकि ये लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनकी उस समस्या का समाधान हो और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए इनकी कितनी दिलचस्पी है, यह स्पष्ट है।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अभी तक यहां पर कौन्सेल स्तर का कोई भी मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है . . . लेकिन मेरे इतना कहते ही मंत्री जी आ गए। यह सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं करना चाहती है, इसलिए इस काले विधेयक का मैं पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूँ।

14.04 hrs.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it must be admitted without much ado that the present Bill is a draconian measure. It must be conceded that the various provisions of the Bill are anti-labour and repressive in character. But, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill has to be viewed in the context of the situation prevalent in Assam today.

The hon. Minister says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

“The mass movement in Assam in connection with the foreign

nationals issue has been taken advantage of by disruptive forces to seriously affect the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, especially the production and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products.”

My charge against the Government is that this is an under-statement of the situation prevalent in Assam today. The Government has been very mild in using these words. Otherwise, what is the present position in Assam? The Assam situation today is a serious threat to the very concept of our nationhood. It is a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country. When such is the situation, no Government worth its name can be a mere silent spectator, remaining helpless. Therefore, I submit that this Bill must be viewed in the context of the situation that is prevalent in Assam.

The position with regard to the working class, labour etc., should not be mixed up with the Bill in view of the situation in Assam. I will have to ask a pertinent question. Those who are opposing the Bill must realise whose cause they are championing. Today it is manifestly clear that there are foreign hands that are working. So, I will have to submit to the progressive elements, the leftist elements, with all respect, that their opposition to the Bill is detrimental to the very leftist movement and its progress in the country. Even if there is no conclusive evidence, there is abundant circumstantial evidence of the fact that the anti-Left Powers of the West are behind the present movement in Assam. Therefore, by supporting what is going on in Assam, and through opposition to this Bill, those who call themselves progressives and leftists are not serving the interests of the leftist movement or even of the nation as such.

We are told that there is a trampling upon civil liberties, but while

laying this charge, they must also realise what the situation in Assam is. Today all civil liberties have become inoperative in Assam, and if this Government wants to come forward in order to see that those civil liberties become a reality and normalcy returns, then every section of this House and every section of this great nation of ours must really strengthen the hands of the Government.

There are contradictory statements being made in the House. A pertinent question has been asked with respect to the Ordinance that was promulgated, as to the extent to which Government has been able to use it. The Government has been asked to explain what strikes they could prohibit. The implication is that even after the Ordinance, even after the draconian measures contemplated under the Ordinance, the Government was helpless and could not use these powers. In one breath this is said and in another, we are being told that the situation in Assam is only an excuse to beat the working class and to suppress them. But if the Government has not been in a position to use the provisions of the Ordinance, how can you lay this charge against the Government of their having tried to suppress the leftist movement? This, therefore, I say is blowing hot and cold at the same time. On the contrary, it must be realised that the Government is cautious, even though it was armed with the powers under the Ordinance, to see that its use is minimal and not to use it in a suppressive manner.

It is in view of these facts and with a very heavy heart, though I have always been in the forefront for safeguarding the rights of the working class and all others, because of the situation in Assam, I am compelled to support the measure that is brought before the House by the Government and this I do, of course, with certain reservations, which are expressed in the amendments, a notice of which I

have given and which I will take up at the appropriate occasion. My plea to the Government is that this Bill should be limited in its operation to the period of the proclamation that is there with respect to Assam. There is also no need to so define the term 'essential services' as to include almost every service under the sky, and the term 'strike' as to go much beyond the pale of the term. I, therefore, hope that the Government will consider this particular point.

Before I conclude, I must, however, urge upon the Government that proper caution should be exercised in the exercise of the powers contemplated under the Bill. We know that the local police force in Assam is displaying a trenchant partisan attitude. Therefore, while exercising the rights contemplated under the proposed Bill, due caution must be taken to see that justice, and not injustice, becomes the order of the day.

With these words, though with a heavy heart and with certain reservations, I have to support the Bill that is brought by the Government.

**श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरी पार्टी आर. एस. पी. इस बिल का पूरे दम से विरोध करती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम की जो यह समस्या खड़ी हुई है, वह एक दिन की बात नहीं है। वह बहुत दिनों की पुरानी बात है। मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूँ कि जिस समय सेन्टर में जनता पार्टी की सरकार राज्य करती थी, उस समय आप की जो पार्टी है, उस का हाथ भी आसाम के सम्बन्ध में साफ नहीं था और यह साबित हो चुका है कि अभी जो रूलिंग पार्टी है यानी कांग्रेस (आई), उस ने भी इस समस्या को भड़काने में मदद की थी। उन को यह उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इस तरह से कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार सेन्टर में फिर आ जाएगी।

[श्री पीयूष तिरकी]

14.15 hrs.

[SHRI SHEVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair.]

और उत्तरदायित्व सम्भालना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए वह आगा पीछा करती रही है। सरकार की जो नीयत है वह साफ नहीं है। इसलिए यह समस्या लिंगर आन करती जा रही है। आपने देखा और सुना होगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल के भी कांग्रेस जाई के मेम्बर इस मूवमेंट के समर्थन में आन्दोलन करने की तैयारी कर चुके हैं। आप यह भी देखें कि जब कभी कोई समस्या पैदा होती है तो छोटे लोगों के ऊपर उस समस्या को ला कर सड़ा करने का दोष मढ़ दिया जाता है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि काली मां बहुत शक्तिशाली हैं और उसको खुश करने के लिए कभी भी बाध को बिल पर नहीं चढ़ाया जाता है, हमेशा मंजूर ही बिल पर चढ़ाया जाता है। यही बात यहां पर है। सारा दोष कमजोर लोगों पर ही मढ़ दिया गया है, निर्दोष लोगों पर ही मढ़ दिया गया है। वकिंग क्लास को हर तरीके से सरकार दबाने की कोशिश में लगी हुई है, खत्म करने की कोशिश में लगी हुई है। असम में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है और अपनी पूरी ताकत आप यहां लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो हालात हैं उन से निपटने के लिए आपकी पुलिस, आपकी मिलिटरी आपकी सी आर पी सी. असमर्थ साबित हो रही है। मुझे नहीं पता कि यह बिल किस तरह से यहां पर जो समस्या है उसका समाधान करने में सहायक हो सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के पीछे बहुत बुरी भावना छिपी हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों, बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई और सरकार को जो विफलता का महं देखना पड़ रहा है, उसको छिपाने, उस पर पर्दा डालने की यह एक साजिश है। इससे समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं होने वाला है।

यह कहा जाता है कि यहां पर विदेशी एजेंट काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कभी भी यह नहीं बताया गया है कि उन विदेशी तत्वों का नाम क्या है, जो इस आन्दोलन के पीछे हैं, उनका नाम क्या है, जो इस देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े

कर देना चाहते हैं और जो इस तरह की साजिश में शामिल हैं, उनका नाम क्या है। यह कहा जाता है कि मिशनरियों द्वारा यह साजिश रची गई है और उनका इसके पीछे हाथ है। लेकिन कभी भी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं बताया है कि कौन से ये मिशनरी लोग हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं। मिशनरी लोग पालिटिक्स में नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते जो भी सरकार सत्ता में आती है अपनी विफलता का दोष वह उन पर ही मढ़ देती है। चूंकि मिशनरीज किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी में भाग नहीं लेते हैं और न ही उनकी कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी है इसलिए उन को ही दोष दे दिया जाता है। आप यह भी देखें कि क्रिश्चियन पार्टी नाम की कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है हिन्दूस्तानी में जिस तरह से मुस्लिम लोग हैं या हिन्दुओं की पार्टी जन संघ है या कोई दूसरी पार्टी है या अकाली दल है। इसलिए बहुत ही आसानी से कह दिया जाता है कि मिशनरी लोग इसके पीछे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप सच्चे हैं और आपके पास सबूत हैं तो आप उन मिशनरियों के नाम बताएं।

दिल्ली के अगल बगल में बहुत से मिशनरी स्कूल खुले हुए हैं। बज्जिया लोगों के बच्चे ही उन में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, गरीबों के बच्चे--उन में दाखिला नहीं ले सकते हैं। दिल्ली कलकत्ता बम्बई आदि जितने भी बड़े बड़े शहर हैं वहां इनके द्वारा स्कूलों का संचालन होता है और बज्जिया लोगों के बच्चे ही उन में पढ़ते हैं। सभी मिशनरी स्कूल टाउंज में ही हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उनको बन्द कर दिया जाए और उन मिशनरीज को जंगल में भेज दिया जाए जहां सरकार नहीं जा सकती है, जहां--अंधकार है, जहां कोई दवा दारू का प्रबंध नहीं है, जहां कोई शिक्षा का प्रबंध नहीं है या बैंक एरियर में इनको भेज दिया जाए, जहां कोई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जहां सोशल वर्क करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है और जहां सरकार के लिए ये सब काम करना सम्भव नहीं है ताकि वे वहां जा कर काम कर सकें और वहां के लोगों को दूध की मेन स्ट्रीम में आ जाने के लिए तैयार कर सकें। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जेसस मेरी जैसे जितने भी स्कूल दिल्ली कलकत्ता आदि

जयहों पर हूँ और जिन को भिक्षनरी चलाते हूँ वे सब बन्द कर दिये जाएँ और उनको कहा जाए कि वे बँकमंड एरियाज में जा कर इनका संभालन करें। ऐसा मानने कि या तो मुझे ज्यादा बुरी होगी।

इस बिल की नीमत बहुत बुराब हूँ। ब.उ. देश में बकिंग क्लास मूवमेंट जोर पकड़ती जा रही हूँ, उस में एकता स्थापित होती जा रही हूँ, उसकी आवाज सारे देश की आवाज हो चुकी हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी आवाज को कुचलने के लिए, उसकी आवाज को दबाने के लिए यह पहला कदम हूँ जो उठाया जा रहा हूँ। तथाकथित विदेशी लोगों को हटाने के नाम पर गरीब लोगों को वहाँ से हटाया जा रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मूवमेंट चला रहे हैं उनके पास धन कहां से आ रहा हूँ। दिजिनेस कम्युनिटी में जो एक्सप्लायटर्स हैं उन से उनको रुपया दिया जा रहा हूँ। सरकार को इसका पता होना चाहिये कि कहां से उनके पास रुपया आ रहा हूँ। सरकार ने इसके बारे में हमें कुछ नहीं बताया हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस आई के मेम्बर भी हैं जो उनको रुपया दे रहे हैं। वहीं पर जितने भी एक्सप्लायटर्स हैं, जिन्होंने पूजा लगा रखी हूँ, वह असम के नहीं हैं, बाहर के हैं। जिनसे इसका चलाने के लिये रुपया मिल रहा हूँ, वह सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिए। पहले इन बात को निकाल लेना चाहिए कि यह रुपया कहां से पाते हैं। सरकार ने इस बात को कुछ नजरन्दाज किया हुआ हूँ। इस समय में मूल्यवृद्धि और काम के बोझ से जो बकिंग क्लास दबी जा रही हूँ, इनको बिना कसूर जैसे एक देवी के सामने मेमने की ही बिल चढ़ाई जाती हूँ, ऐसे ही इनकी हालत हो रही हूँ। इसलिये सभापति महोदय, मैं अन्त में अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी रिवालयूनररी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, बिल की जो संज्ञा हूँ, उस पर पर्दा डालने के लिये विरोधी पक्ष के लोग, जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, इसको दूसरे रूप में रख रहे हैं। विरोधी पक्ष वह जो हमारे उधर की तरफ बैठे हुए हैं।

इस लिये जो चार्ज साहब का रीप्रेजेंटेशन हूँ, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और सत्ताधारी पक्ष की ओर से जो बिल लाया हूँ, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

इन लोगों ने अभी तक बहुत कोशिश की हूँ और मेरा सीधा आरोप हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं भी पूरे देश में जब किसी चीज को लेकर कोई आन्दोलन होता है किसी बुनियादी समस्या को लेकर गरीब गवाँ लोग उठ खड़े होते हैं तो सत्ताधारी पार्टी का रही नियम रहा हूँ कि उसमें चाहे साम्प्रदायिकता घुसेझो या कुछ करो, उस को दवाओं— हमने देखा है कि इस तरह से कहीं प्रवाह रुकता नहीं हूँ। पानी की धारा जब तेज होती है तो पत्थर या तो पानी बन जाता हूँ, या वह पत्थर छिटक कर बहुत दूर चला जाता हूँ। हल्ला-गुल्ला मचाने से यह सब कुछ बनता नहीं हूँ। हमारे सब साथी बैठे हैं, यह पक्ष और विपक्ष की बात नहीं हूँ, हमने 1974 में भी आन्दोलन को देखा हूँ। सरकार तो दमन करना चाहती थी, लेकिन वह उस आन्दोलन को नहीं दबा सकी और वह आन्दोलन इतना जोर से बढ़ता गया कि बिहार से दिल्ली तक पहुंच गया। इसलिये आप असम के मामले को भी इस तरह नहीं रोक सकते हैं।

अभी हमारे साथी ने कह दिया कि एंटी-नेशनलिस्ट, मैंने उस समय भी उनको कहा था कि एंटी-नेशनलिस्ट हम चार्ज नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हिन्दूस्तान पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा क्यों हुआ? सत्ता के लोभ में हुआ। क्यों किया आपने बंटवारा? यह विवादास्पद विषय हूँ। आप कहें कि पार्थ इस्टर्न जाने को जाने दें, पूर्वांचल को जाने दें, हमारा कुछ बरकरार रहे तो इससे समस्या का निदान नहीं होता हूँ। समस्या के निदान के लिये आपको बुनियादी चीज को पकड़ना होगा। अगर उसमें वह तत्व हूँ, गलत चीज हूँ तो उसको निकालने का काम हूँ, यह नहीं कहना है कि पूरे का पूरा देश गलत हूँ।

अभी हमारे विहार के साथी कुछ कह रहे थे। मैं कहता हूँ और यह कहने में हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि बिहार का जो पिछड़ापन है, उत्तरप्रदेश और उड़ीसा

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

का जो पिछड़ापन है जो हमारे प्रान्त सभी दृष्टियों से समृद्धिशाती है, जहां खनिज-पदार्थ है, यदि आप उसका शोषण करेंगे, यहां के लोग गरीब रहेंगे, भूखमरी के शिकार होंगे तो वहां आन्दोलन होगा और उस आन्दोलन की अगुआई अगर हम लोगों को करनी होगी तो हम करेंगे। आपको भी करनी चाहिये। यह कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है। आन्दोलन को आप इस तरह कर रहे हैं, जैसे यह छुआछूत की बीमारी हो। उसमें जो बुराई है, उसे आपको देखना होगा।

जो इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि असम के आन्दोलन में क्या मुसलमान नहीं हैं। ये कहते हैं कि इसमें वहां के लोग समर्थन नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली): लोकदल की पार्टी, जो हमारा कांग्रेस का तरीका चल रहा है, उस समझौते में आपको बुलाते हैं या नहीं? आप आकर बात करते हैं या नहीं? वह तरीका लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं? यह कानून है, वह उस पर नहीं है...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं कहता हूँ कि एक ही समय में आंसू बहाना और उसके बाद थप्पड़ चलाना दोनों एक साथ नहीं होता है, हसना और गाल फलाना। वह सारी चीज कह गये, लेकिन अन्त में कहते हैं कि जो असम की समस्या है, गरीब-गुर्वा लोग हैं आदिवासी हैं, मजदूर श्रेणी के लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर दमन नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है दमन करने के लिए, लेबर को एक्सप्लायट करने के लिए।

इस विधेयक की धारा 6 में कहा गया है:-

“यदि कोई व्यक्ति, ऐसी हड़ताल के लिए जो इस अधिनियम के अधीन अवैध है, अन्य व्यक्तियों को उकसाएगा या उसमें भाग लेने के लिए उदीप्त करेगा,

या उसे अग्रसर करने में अन्यथा कार्य करेगा, तो वह कारावास से जिसकी अवधि एक वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी या जूमाने से जो दो हजार रुपये तक का हो सकेगा या दोनों से दण्डनीय होगा।”

हड़ताल करने के लिए उकसाने के सम्बन्ध में यह दण्ड का विधान है। कौन उकसा रहा है, इस बारे में पुलिस जो रिपोर्ट देगी, उसके अनुसार ही कार्यवाही होगी।

यह किसी एक सरकार की बात नहीं है। जब हम 1977 में सत्ता में आये थे, तो उस वक्त मीसा का काला कानून बना हुआ था और सरकार को इतनी पावर मिली हुई थी कि अगर कोई बदले की भावना वाली सरकार बनती, तो वह पूरी आपोजीशन को जेल में बन्द कर देती। यह किसी एक पक्ष की बात कही है। जब कोई कानून बनता है, तो वह सभी पक्षों के लिए बनता है। (व्यवधान) हम लोगों ने तो भूलमम-साहू से काम लिया था। हम लोग बन्द कर सकते थे, लेकिन नहीं किया। (व्यवधान) कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि अपने कर्मों का फल भोग रहे हैं। आप लोग कब भागेंगे, यह आपको भी पता चल जायेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सत्ता के मद में पागल न बनियें।

सरकार सामान्य कानून, आर्डिनरी ला, के तहत भी इस समस्या का निदान ढूँढ सकती है। यदि स्थिति पर सरकार की ग्रिप नहीं है और वह सामान्य कानून के तहत समस्या का निदान नहीं कर सकती है, तो फिर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक्सपेरिमेंट कर के देख ले, लेकिन चाहे वह कोई भी कानून बना ले, चाहे कितनी शक्ति अपने पास रख ले, लेकिन उससे इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकेगा।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इस आन्दोलन के पीछे विदेशी तत्व हैं, असामाजिक तत्व हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या

वहां कोई प्रार्थिक समस्या नहीं है। आसाम के आदिवासियों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों का शोषण किया जा रहा है, उनसे जमीन छीनी जा रही है और वहां के खनिज पदार्थों और तेल से वहां की जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इस स्थिति में सरकार को इस बारे में एक बिलेंस एटीच्यूड अख्तयार करना चाहिए। सरकार को दमन और सप्रेसन की नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए। उसे यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे हाथ में डंडा है, पुलिस है, सरकारी मशीनरी है, हम लोगों को वर्गला देंगे और इस तरह इस समस्या का निदान हो जायगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह यह समस्या नहीं हल हो सकती है।

इस विधेयक की धारा 8 में कहा गया है:—

“दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 में अन्तर्विष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए भी, कोई पुलिस अधिकारी किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को बिना वारंट गिरफ्तार कर सकेगा, जिसके विरुद्ध युक्तियुक्त रूप से यह संदेह हो कि उसने इस अधिनियम के अधीन कोई अपराध किया है।”

सरकार पुलिस को व्यापक अधिकार दे रही है। अगर राम विलास पासवान सिचु-एशन को देखने के लिए आसाम जायेगा तो पुलिस कहेगी कि ये लोगों को भड़काने लिए आये हैं। मुझे गिरफ्तार करके एक साल के लिए जेल में बन्द कर दिया जायेगा और दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना भी लिया जायेगा। उसके बाद न अपील है, न वकील है, न दलील है।

यह बिल किसी भी नीयत से लाया गया हो, लेकिन हमने इस सरकार की नीयत को देख लिया है। वह 1975 और 1976

में अपनी नीयत को स्पष्ट कर चुकी है और इस लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उससे बहुत संशंकित है। यह सरकार भले ही कहे कि यह बिल एसेंशल सर्विसिज को मेनटेन करने के लिए लाया गया है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अब उस पर विश्वास करने वाली नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर इमर्जेंसी का चाबुक एक बार पड़ चुका है। इस लिए अब यह सरकार जो कोई भी कदम उठायेगी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उसको बहुत बारीकी से देखेगी।

सरकार ने यह जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उसकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। उसके दिल में कुछ है और ऊपर कुछ और है। ज्ञानी जल सिंह और श्री मकवाना की बात दूसरी है, लेकिन जिस तरह की यह सरकार है और जिस तरीके से उसका काम चल रहा है, मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि उसकी मंशा साफ नहीं है। इस लिए मैं इस विधेयक का घोर घोर विरोध करता हूं। मैं आप तमाम साथियों से कहता हूं कि जिन को थोड़ा सा भी देश का, समाज का, परिस्थिति का ज्ञान है, वे सब के सब लोग अपनी पार्टियों की मर्यादा को तोड़ कर के आएँ, इस बिल का विरोध करें और इस रेजोल्यूशन का साथ दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill, namely, the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Bill moved by Shri Makwana and I oppose the Resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes.

Sir, from the speeches made by the Members of the Opposition, I am surprised that most of them—those who

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

spoke—were not looking into the problem correctly. We all know how the trouble in Assam was started. After the Janata Party Government left leaving the problem unsolved, the Congress and Lok Dal Government came to power. It is they who had aggravated the situation there in Assam thereby blaming the party which would come to power after them. The Janata Party consisted of different leaders with different attitude and different ideology. After that, Lok Dal-Congress Government tried to aggravate the situation. The agitation was started in such a way that they are now blaming the Government which has come to power. Our party can solve this problem. The reason for this is not because we have got the massive mandate from the people in the recent elections but because we have got the dynamic leadership in Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It is she who can tackle this situation. She can solve this problem because she has got a clear thinking in her mind as to what should be done for the country. She has so much of tolerance which no other leader possesses. Now what is important is the time factor. It is important for the leaders to decide in what way this problem can be solved. The party that came to power after damaging the image of the party in power cannot solve this. I have one or two suggestions to make for the consideration of Government. Look at the role played by different political parties in the Assam crisis. I am not blaming any particular party. I only blame the party which indulged in creating the troubles in Assam. Congress party was born when there was crisis in the country. And that party cannot exist now if there was no crisis. This party has again come to power because of that crisis and this party is having all the qualities which alone can solve this crisis. Prime Minister called all Opposition leaders to settle the problem amicably. But what they

have said and what they are saying and what statements they are giving! if you compare all these you will get confused. They are charging us that we are not taking action and the Bill is anti-workers and the workers who will go and join the strike will be given some punishment. They say that this Bill is anti-workers and that is why they are opposing. That is not their intention. Their intention is if they will oppose this Bill then the people in Assam and who belong to their party will support them and some time they may come in power. The North-Eastern region of our country has been divided into different States. The problem is continuing since the division of this pocket of India in different smaller States. Now the parties which are hungry for power are giving food for thought which will aggravate the situation.

Sir, I would also like to say that the Press has also to play its role. The Press should see what should be expressed in the Papers and what should be suppressed and impressed before the people. That has also to be seen. People in Assam and outside should think whether this is the problem of Assam only or of the whole nation. People should see at this problem from the broad angle and definitely we will find out the way. People who are afraid that the power given to police through this Bill may be mis-utilised, they should not be afraid.

Sir, from the Opposition it was said that it is an extra-ordinary measure and is not necessary as the situation can be tackled through ordinary laws but that is possible only when there is a normal situation. When in Assam there is an extra-ordinary situation it has to be dealt with through extra-ordinary measures. The Opposition is trying to give impression in the mind of the people that at the time of elections this party assured a stable government in the country but after having been voted in power they have

not been able to provide a stable government. But our party can give a stable Ministry and will be able to tackle these problems without any hesitation by adopting the process of solving the problem from the economic, political, social, religious and language points of view.

Sir, when we are to solve the problem through an integrated approach all the political parties—people whether they are in service or not—should pool their minds together and consider the national interests more important than their own narrow political ends. One should not always think of political gains to achieving power. We are the representatives of the people to reform the country but if the representatives take the political revenge then that will be dangerous for the country. That will be an unfortunate development.

Sir, I think the hon'ble Minister will look into these matters which are essential—whether in this line of approach or any other line, the problem has to be solved. I support the Bill and oppose the Resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes because I find there is an attempt to create crisis rather than solve the problem. There seems to be something else that he wants. I do not know what he wants but, I think, his attitude towards the problem is entirely different from what he is propagating.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in all 16 members have participated in this Debate. I have heard all the Members who spoke; the majority of them have supported the Bill.

Certain doubts were expressed by some hon. Members, and some members of the opposition said that this is a step towards emergency. I would like to remind them that

emergency was imposed in 1975 and thereafter, the people voted us to power; the people of the country know what the Congress is, they know what our party is going to do for them. But this is the way in which the opposition members want to condemn the Government. I would like to request them that they should look at the present Assam situation dispassionately. They should look at it from that angle only. Mr. Banatwalla rightly stated the circumstances under which Government had to bring in this Bill before the House, to maintain essential services in the State. As I said, 16 members participated. I would like to reply to some of the important points raised by them.

Mr. Niren Ghosh, who was the first speaker, criticised the Bill and said that it is a draconian measure. He said, it is unusual to ban strike. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member and also of the august House to the fact that the Governing Body of the ILO on Freedom of Association has itself said that it is normal to withhold the right to strike of employees on the ground that they are engaged in essential services. So, this highest organisation, an international organisation on Labour, has also upheld this measure.

The CPI, CPM and some Janata members also criticised this Bill on one aspect that this measure will be a repressive measure and that labour will be repressed. I assure them that this Bill, when it becomes an Act, will not become a repressive measure. It will be used only when there is a crisis, just as what exists at present, when the essential services which are the prime requirements of the people and the community at large, are getting stopped. In that case only this measure will be used.

Some Members said this that certain members of this House as well



[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

as some political leaders of some political party go and incite the people and that the provisions of the Bill, when it becomes an Act, will be used against them. There is a particular section, Section 6 of the Bill, for such persons. At the same time, I would like to say this that we don't want to use any such section against anybody, provided they help the Government in maintaining law and order in that State and refrain themselves from indulging in such activities of inciting the leader and inciting the people to create disorder and communal tension in the area. Sir, many hon. Members have expressed their anguish and they have said that this agitation is becoming communal. It has been proved that at many places communal riots took place and the linguistic and religious minorities were suppressed. So, it is quite appropriate when they describe it as a communal agitation. The movement which was started by AASU was not communal. The students were right. They were not indulging in political activities. But some political parties and some politicians incited the people there and created communal tension, with the result the poor and the minorities suffered. Sir, it is the State which has suffered on account of the agitation and, therefore, it was thought that this Bill should be introduced in the present form so that necessary action can be taken and we can restore the essential services.

Hon'ble Member Mr. Sangma who comes from that area has rightly pointed out the difficulties of the people living in that terrain. He has said that it requires even 7 days to reach the Police Station and in some places it is difficult to obtain their ration and when they want to go to shops, it takes 2 days. In an area like that, if the essential services are blocked and if ration and other essential commodities are not allowed to move, what will be the position

of the people living there? Therefore, Sir, this Bill is brought before this House.

There are some Members who expressed their anxiety and they pointed out that there are some missionaries and foreign elements working in this area. One of the hon'ble Members pointed out about the book. The caption of the book is "Sons of the Soil" written by Prof. Myron Weiner, and this book is, as has been pointed by the hon. Member, Mr. Parashar, is going to be translated and circulated just to incite the people. These sorts of activities are required to be stopped immediately and the Government will certainly take necessary action to find out what is going on there and who is behind this. Some hon. Members have expressed their anxiety that under subclause (xiv) of Clause 2 there is a wide power given to the Government to declare any service as essential service. Therefore, the Government has to come before the House. It has to lay it on the Table of the House and it is to be approved by the House subsequently. So, at that time, every Member has the right to criticise it and after discussion, the Government can also think over it. So, it is not a measure which can arbitrarily be decided by the Government. There is a provision to come before the House and thereby it curtails the freedom which they have got.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur said that communal riots took place in this area. As I said in the beginning, there were some communal riots and the hon. Member knows who are the persons behind this and who are pulling the strings behind the curtain.

Shri Banatwalla has pointed out that the Government is very mild....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I said: "Do not be so mild."

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** The Government is not very mild, but very cautious. We are very cautious. We do not want to suppress anybody, but at the same time I can assure the hon. Member that the Government is strong enough to take necessary action against those who play mischief and those who incite the people for a communal tension.

Some hon. Members have also expressed their doubts and said that the Government is not taking any action against the foreign elements active in this area. As I said, there is no direct evidence to indicate who the foreign elements involved are. The Government, however, is definitely working on it and if anybody is found involved, the Government will definitely take the strictest action against those elements.

This Bill, as pointed out in the Bill, is mainly meant for the smooth and speedy maintenance of the flow of essential commodities to the State and to see that the various communities and the people at large do not suffer in that area. I would request all the hon. Members to support this Bill and to pass it.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must admire the doggedness with which the members on the opposite side tried to distort the debate on this Bill. The whole Assam issue was once again sought to be debated, though from the beginning of the last month this House has considered that issue at very great length. There have been full-fledged debates on the Assam question on a special Resolution, on the budget of Assam and yet today when what we are discussing is the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Bill, which is directly concerned with the working people of the country, friends on the other side became very eloquent on the Assam issue all over again. The whole effort, I repeat, was to confuse the issue, to confuse the House

to the extent it is possible for them to confuse, and naturally also to try to confuse the country. I must say in fairness to the Minister that he did touch the Assam dispute or the Assam problem; but he did not make it a major issue. Nevertheless, it is necessary, since this question has been raised now, for me also to make 1 or 2 points in reply to the questions that the hon. Members on the other side have raised.

The hon. member from Assam who spoke, Mr. Dev, and there-after the hon. Member from Kanpur were particularly eloquent on the situation in Assam. And they found that many of us on this side were involved in it. In fact more or less both of them—one of them directly, and the other indirectly—demanded that the provisions of this law should be used against some of us; and I was particularly mentioned as the man against whom action should be taken on the basis of this law. One Member of the Congress (I) has made that specific demand. The Minister has been kind enough to prevaricate on that. The Minister has said that whether it should be used against the Members of this House or not, is a matter which they will consider. In other words, my own understanding of this Bill in the very first instance was that it was primarily against the working people—and in that context I had said when people ask: "Are we going to have another emergency?" "Why do you ask? It is here" The manner in which the Members on the opposite side have expressed themselves—and now the Minister himself laying open a door to take some of us into prison, under section 6 of this Act, is making it very clear that not only is the working class going to be the target of this Bill, but the political opposition is also on the list. How soon they will do it, I do not know. There is one aspect of this Bill which must be borne in mind; and I would particularly appeal to my hon. friend Mr. Banatwalla, because he has called this

[Shri George Fernandes]

measure a draconian one and, as usual, he said it very emphatically—not once, but more than oncē. That is why I am making a special appeal to my hon. friend Shri Banatwalla: “Don’t look at this Bill purely as something that is concerned with Assam. Because, if it were concerned only with Assam, it is 3 months to date that it has been in their hands” Now of course, Mr. Banatwalla said: “You are also blowing hot and cold.” There is no question of blowing hot and cold.

Members have talked about the communal situation in Assam. I shall not go into the question as to who initiated the communal situation there. The students have a view on this. And since Mr. Dev has full confidence in the AASU, let me tell him and let me tell the House that the students believe—AASU has, in a statement, declared—that it was Mrs. Gandhi’s visit to Assam which started the communal trouble. (*Interruptions*) The students have said this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME  
AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):  
Don’t make wild allegations here.  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Member was not present during the debate. I am not calling anybody anti-national. I am only making a statement. The hon. Member Mr. Dev... (*Interruptions*) I did not interrupt anybody. I listened patiently to 16 Members speaking. I did not interrupt. They should have the grace to listen to me. Mr. Dev said that AASU; the students are honourable young people. They know the problem; they are not involved in politics; they are raising an issue about which they feel very strongly and so on and so forth. You may go through the record. I heard him yesterday. Many of you were not

here and particularly the Jr. Minister of Home Affairs was not here. Just now he suddenly got up. You have not heard what he said. He said that AASU is innocent but there are others like Mr. Fernandes who are guilty. The Gana Sangram Parishad is innocent, but there are others in this House and outside who are guilty. That is what he said and that is why I am now quoting him. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

15 hrs.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): But his statement has been misquoted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If there is a situation there today, if according to the AASU it is a situation for which the Ruling Party is responsible, then I hope my hon. friends who believe that even though it is a draconian measure, nevertheless, in view of a certain situation that is prevailing there, they need an Act like this, hope they will reconsider their approach to this Bill. This is one aspect of it.

The other aspect of it is that you have a law in your hands for the last three months. The hon. member Shri Ravindra Varma has very rightly questioned this point. He said, “Ultimately what is the use of the law which you are not able to implement?” I asked the hon. Minister yesterday, “How far have you been able to use this law and how effectively?” Ultimately, why do you want to have a law? You want to have a law in order to use it. (*Interruptions*) Professor, you know that I have always been at the receiving end of all your laws and in spite of that I have been able to overcome them and shall always overcome them. For 31 years, I have overcome them and I shall overcome them for the rest of my life also. Do not threaten me with your laws. (*Interruptions*) I have experienced your laws in the

darkest days. I have had handcuffs on me; I have had chains on me. I have experienced your laws in the darkest of days and I am still alive. So, don't threaten me. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, let us not discuss it. You have a law here for the last three months. I am glad that the Senior Minister is also here. He is a very strong man; he speaks in a very strong language. He even talks of chopping the hands. Someone told me—I don't think if I should mention it today; he has also talked about chopping many more people. But I shall not discuss it today. But I would only say that he is a very strong man.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह): विदेशियों का हाथ काटने के लिये आपको तकलीफ हुई है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस: तो क्यों नहीं काट रहे हैं आप ? 6 महीने से क्यों ऐसे बैठते हैं और बोलते हैं?

श्री जल सिंह: जब दिखाई देगा, काट दूँगे।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस: तो चरमा क्यों नहीं पहनते हैं? यहाँ मेरी शिकायत है सरदार जी, लेकिन आप समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं, मैं क्या करूँ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let him realise that he is in the House and not in the slaughter-house.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now the hon. Minister has had this law for the last three months. I asked a very pointed question. My pointed question was to what extent he has been able to use this law? The hon. Junior Minister who had just now intervened in the debate made a very interesting statement yesterday. Obviously, Ministers now-a-days do not do their home-work; perhaps they have had no time for that. He went on saying that this Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor of Assam. Ministers must know the Constitution a little better, but that is

something which the Senior Ministers must take care of; we cannot. So, my point is to what extent have you been able to use this law in order to deal with the situation in Assam? He said, 120 Gazetted Officers and 12 some other people we have suspended there." May I ask the hon. Minister, under what Section have you suspended them? Under what Section? My question was a very pointed one. The record can show it. Under what section? Does this law provide for suspension of officials or employees? This law provides for arresting and imprisoning. In the first place arresting and imprisoning. Where is the suspension under this law? That is one aspect, a point which the hon. Shri Ravindra Verma had made.

The second point is, in three months with all the communal riots about which you spoke, with all the non-supply of essential services about which the hon. Members waxed eloquent, with this law what have you done?

You have only come to-day to enact it into an Act. But this has had the sanctity of a law with the President's Ordinance. It still has it. Where is your strength Mr. Home Minister? Where is your will? Where is your Government that works? Was that a slogan like many other slogans that you gave in the past—the Government that works? Why is it not working in Assam? You went with the curfew. Your Army moved out into the streets. Then the Army withdrew. Understand the situation, do not try to distort it, do not use it for political purpose, understand the problem, understand the situation.

Some hon. Member was concerned because I said that we must have a meeting of all parties to resolve this question and I proposed it at Patna. And he thinks that it is because we are now trying to spread that movement to Bihar and then to Orissa.

[Shri George Fernandes]

He named the States yesterday. We want to help. But where do you want our help? You want to use everything to gain a political point and that is where your trouble is. You may not understand it because many hon. Members sometimes refuse to exercise their right to think. They would only like to be told and would not like to exercise their right to think.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Exactly as you were told from GDR.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is bad enough to be\*\*

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not form part of the proceedings.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore, where is the law being applied? Shri Dev, in fact, yesterday came with the finest indictment. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silcher): I am sitting here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you. Members are supposed to sit in their seats. I was constantly looking at the point. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I hope, I will have an opportunity to reply to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Of course, I hope you will have it and I wish you all the luck. You will need a lot of it. As days pass by, you will need a lot of luck.

Mr. Dev, yesterday, came with the best indictment of the incapacity of this Government, of the non-performance of this Government of the non

governance by his own party. He said, "Telegrams are not reaching, food is not reaching, letters are not reaching." He said, "Mr. Fernandes, try and see if anything reaches there". I am not the Government. They are the Government. Here is the powerful mighty Home Minister. You are the Government. If letters are not reaching, what is your Government doing? If telegrams are not reaching, what is your Government doing? If rations are not reaching, what is your Government doing? If Railway trains are not moving, what is your Government doing?

Here is your document. Do you recognise this document? I do not think anyone of you has read this. This is your manifesto. In this manifesto, you attacked those of us who are sitting here and you said in this that because we were in power for two and a half years, nothing was moving and nothing was happening. What is now happening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I read your bench-mark speech also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is precisely what I am asking the junior Minister for Home Affairs to do. My speeches will help in educating people like you because you never have a chance to get educated. Please read my speeches.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have read your speeches.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Normally you do not get this opportunity. Whenever you get it, please use it. It will educate you. Sir, I am sorry; I understand that the hon. Minister has just returned from hospital. I apologise; I did not intend to

cause him any inconvenience. I am sorry. I did not know; otherwise, I would not have done it.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:**  
Thanks for small mercies!

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** This party came with this manifesto and said, "Here is a Government that is not working." That is why people voted for you—at least that is what you believe in. Now, what are you doing? Try your luck. You had this law. You have been having this law for the last three months. You have not been able to send telegrams, reach letters, reach provisions and do anything which Mr. Dev would like his own Government to do. Don't complain to us. You are the Government. If the minorities there are being harassed, firstly it is the Government's responsibility to protect the interests of the minorities. What is the Government doing? If as Mr. Dev said, the students are not the ones and it is a few misguided elements who are creating the problem, why are you talking to the students? Why are you talking to the Gana Sangram Parishad? Why don't you call those people who are the misguiding elements and talk to them? I am sure the Government knows who they are. Or, is it, as the Home Minister was to say, that he has so far only seen the hand—which one? This hand?—and he has not yet seen the face? Is that the reason why you are not able to act? I would like the Minister to tell this House. If there are foreign hands, are they waiting for the face to emerge? Well, in this House they have off and on been bandying about this kind of statement and the CIA has been named by the other side. I very often read in the newspapers that correspondence has been exchanged between our Prime Minister and the American President. Has this issue been taken up? In your letters, have you raised this issue with the American President?

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Somebody referred just now to the book by Myron Weiner. "Sons of the soil"—does that phrase hurt the gentlemen on the other side? Since when? Do you know the architects of that phrase in this country? Do you remember their name? Do you know the people who tried to drive out lakhs of innocent people from the streets of Bombay? Do you remember them? Do you know the name of the organisation that tried to project this false and pernicious doctrine of the sons of the soil in this country? Have you forgotten the name of that organisation Shiv Sena?

एक माननीय सदस्य : दोस्त है ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : दोस्त ? क्या दोस्ती की बात करते हैं ?

They have an electoral alliance. Shiv Sena which could not get one man on its own in the Maharashtra Assembly have now two people in the Legislative Council. They voted for them. You gave tickets to the sons of the soil theorists, to the architects of that theory. Why bring in poor Myron Weiner or whosoever he is? Why not talk to Bal Thackeray? He will advise you. You have a deal with him now. Have you forgotten Mr. Gundu Rao's statement on 'the sons of the soil'? How suddenly you are concerned about the sons of the soil theory and how Myron Weiner book is used to propagate that theory? You do not need Myron Weiner for that. You have got all of them with you. Why bring foreigners into this? Somebody mentioned Raj Mohan Gandhi's name. He is not a Member of this House. He tried to come to this House but lost from Jabalpur. He is the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi on one side and Rajagopalachari on the other. We may have political differences with Raj Mohan Gandhi and I have mine but that should not take us to a point where a fine citizen of our country gets mentioned as someone who is trying to propagate a pernicious doctrine of

[Shri George Fernandes]

secession in the North-eastern part of India. I am shocked and surprised at the way the hon. Members have been letting go their, shall I say, spleen. They have been attacking individuals. I will quote an Army General, General Bajwa. He wrote an article in the Indian Express a few days ago. I would recommend that you read that article. General Bajwa, who does not indulge in politics, who has nothing to do with politics, says that in Assam the failure is the failure of 30 years of political leadership.

Yesterday, Mr. Sangma, my young friend, waxed very eloquent. I think, he very aggressively waxed eloquent. He said: do you know what is happening in Meghalaya? Mr. Sangma is not here. But I would like to go on record and I hope, Mr. Sangma will go through the record. May I ask him this thing? Does he know that in the Garo Hills, according to the Meghalaya Government or according to the statements made in the Meghalaya Assembly, in the last five years 1.10 lakh non-Garos have come and settled? As against a Garo population of 3 lakh, 1.10 lakh non-Garos have come and settled. He asked yesterday: do you know? I would like to ask him: does he know that in Meghalaya which is one of India's poorest States, poorest among the poor, of the total amount of money that is deposited in the banks by the people of Meghalaya, only 20 per cent of it goes back into Meghalaya for the development of Meghalaya? It is one thing to wax eloquent in this House because you are asked to speak, but understand the aspirations of the people back home there. Do not brush off the Assam problem as a communal question, a linguistic question, a tribal question. The Assam question is not the creation of the Members who are today in the opposition. Why don't you read Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches? Why

don't you read the debates of this House and the other House on the total citizenship question in Assam? It is not a dispute that has come today. But if you are only looking at it to draw some political advantage by attacking Janata or Lok Dal or Lok Dal-Janata and occasionally sniping at RSS and foreign hands, which you are not able to keep on identifying because they are only hands and you are seeing so many hands that you are bound to get confused, if all that you are going to say is that we are responsible for this and forget what actually happened in Assam during the last 33 years, how will you solve the problem of Assam?

Sir, I am often in distress and distress for this reason that here are illustrious men like Pandit Kamla-pathi Tripathi, a man who should know better, a man who should be able to tell his Party that there is more to it than Janta-Lok Dal; that it is not Janata Lok Dal. You may score a political point here because the newspapers are prepared to play it up or you may ask them to give a certain angle. But you are not going to solve the problem. The problem will get accentuated. Therefore, since this Assam question came up in the manner in which it has, I thought the Government would have a different way of dealing with this problem and not to try to find scapegoats. We are prepared to cooperate. You tell us how do you want our cooperation. If all that you are going to say is, they say 51, we say 71, now what? If that is all the cooperation you need, then that is no cooperation. You have a view on Assam and you want to impose it on us. Well, that is not the cooperation. If you want to discuss it, there can be discussion and I think, there is a discussion going on.

Is it not true that the leader of your Party went across the length and breadth of the country damning Janata and Lok Dal as being responsible for the Assam trouble? Is it

not true that the leader of your Party went to Punjab and addressed 13 meetings and in every meeting she delivered a punch line?

आसाम के लोग चाहते हैं कि पंजाबियों को वहां से हटाया जाए। अगर पंजाबियों के हटाये जाने की बात में स्वीकार कर लू तो दूसरे राज्यों से भी हटाने पड़ेंगे लेकिन जबतक मैं रहूंगी इसको स्वीकार नहीं करूंगी-बजाआं ताली।

And get some votes. This is what happened in Punjab, this is what happened across the length and breadth of the country. And then the hon. gentleman now says: "Cooperate with us, help us." So, you will try to draw political mileage of a situation somewhere. In 1973, the hon. Minister who is interrupting, the junior Minister for Defence, was a member of the Party to which I belong. I know like all new converts you have got to be extra patriotic. I think like all new converts to a cause, some of you will have to show your enthusiasm a little more. (Interruptions). I have always been here. You don't understand politics. That is your problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I understand more than you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You don't understand politics. That is your problem. I am sorry the hon. Minister, even if he is a junior Minister, should understand politics a little more before getting into such a kind of innuendo.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: We have seen seniors like you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Minister for Home Affairs brought in the ILO Convention. What does the ILO Convention says? It says about strikes in essential services etc. etc. I also know a little bit of the ILO. I shall not, at the moment, say more than what the Minister knows. But the ILO Convention defines essential services. as

essential services should be defined, not as you are seeking to define them under your definition and I hope the Minister heard me yesterday because he said he has heard all very quietly, and I am sure he had heard me yesterday that under your definition (xiv) of Section 2, from a barber's shop to an eating shop, from a pawn shop to (name the house), it is all essential service. Is it what the ILO Convention says? Why do you try to mislead the House? Or is it ignorance or what is it? Is it ignorance or is it a deliberate attempt to mislead the House? Both ways I am sure the Minister will agree with me that it is not the right thing to do. So, there is no ILO Convention coming in defence of this Bill. This is a draconian measure and since you agreed with half of what Mr. Banatwalla said, I hope you will agree with all that Mr. Banatwalla said in so far as this Bill is concerned. You must have that much of generosity to admit that.

Then, Sir, the hon. Minister also talked about the communal agitation. I have dealt with this point, I shall not go into that point any more. But I would only like to submit that the Government has not come with this Bill to deal with the Assam question. It is a Bill which is concerned with the rights of the working people, particularly their right to strike. It is a Bill which is identical to the Bill that you have enacted in Karnataka where there is no Assam question, where you have your Party in Government. One of the young Members, the Member for Kanpur yesterday said that if this were directed against the working people, he would be with me on this issue. I take him at his word though another point I would like to be on record is that the hon. Member for Kanpur yesterday was to say that 200 workers were killed when the Janata Party was in power in the Swadeshi Mills in Kanpur. This has been a statement that has been



[Shri George Fernandes]

bandied about outside so far. I would like the hon. Home Minister to kindly come forward with the actual facts and find out whether the Member was stating a truth or uttering a lie. I hope the hon. Home Minister in order to safeguard... (Interruptions).

श्री भगवान बंधु (अजमेर): आपके कुकर्म तो बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस: आप सारी चीजों पर बहस चलाइए। आप जब कहेंगे, हम तैयार हैं। आप क्यों परेशान होते हैं। जब कहें, जहाँ कहें, हम तैयार हैं।

Therefore, I would like the hon. Home Minister to come out with the real facts in so far as the Kanpur incident is concerned because this has been bandied about in a very loose way by a number of people from the opposite benches.

But, since the hon. Member went on to say that if this Bill were concerned with the working class and their rights he would be with me, I would take him at his word and ask him to come with me to Karnataka where we can oppose the Essential Service (Maintenance) Act which Mr. Gundu Rao's Congress (I) Government has enacted. I hope he will also have no hesitation in condemning the identical ordinances that have been issued in Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. In Maharashtra it was introduced against the united opposition of the working class, and the Government of Mr. Antulay had to beat a hasty retreat and withdraw it and swallow all its pride. That is what the strength of the working class is, and that is what the working class will do.

Some Hon. Members interrupted me yesterday, saying: "Why do you speak and waste time when we have the strength to pass this Bill?" All that I can say is that I know you have the strength, you have also made clear your intentions. Many of you have spoken and said that this is only the beginning. So, we

know your intentions and your capabilities, but no matter what strength you possess today, no matter what arrogance that strength of numbers gives you today. I wish only to warn that this law will be resisted in Assam, it will be resisted in the entire country, that if you try to use this law against the working people, against the people of Assam, it will be the beginning of the end for you. With these words, I once again commend my resolution and oppose the Bill which the Government has come forward with.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): As we have to take up Private Members' Business at 3.30, this discussion may be carried over to tomorrow, giving it priority over the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce listed for tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the statutory resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want division on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I announce the division, I would just read out the instructions because I am told that last time there was some confusion. I would request each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned seat. Each Member is requested to take special care to record his vote *ab initio* correctly as 'Aye' or 'No' or 'Abstention', as the case may be, so that there is no occasion for making corrections.

I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active on announcement by the Chair 'Now Division', a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press the push switch and then operate one of the three

push buttons i.e. for 'Aye', 'No' or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after 10 seconds.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 6th April, 1980."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 2] [15.35 hrs.**

**AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Azmi, Dr. A. U.  
 Barman, Shri Palas  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Chakravorty, Shri Satyasadhan  
 Chhangur Ram, Shri  
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Fernades, Shri George  
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hannan Mollah, Shri  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
 Mahata, Shri Chitta  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.

Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mundackal, Shri George Joseph  
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed  
 \*Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Shaykya, Shri Ram Singh  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Thomas, Shri Skariah  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

**NOES**

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.  
 Ansari, Shri Z. R.  
 Anuragi, Shri Godij Prasad  
 Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
 Baitha, Shri D. L.  
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai  
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
 Bhatia, Shri R. L.  
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Birbal, Shri  
 Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Charanjit Singh, Shri

\*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

- Chavan. Shri S. B.  
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai  
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
 Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh  
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri A. C.  
 Dennis, Shri N.  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Digvijay Sinh, Shri  
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari  
 Era Mohan, Shri  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fernandes, Shri Ascar  
 Gadgil. Shri V. N.  
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai  
 GireraJ Singh, Shri  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
 Kailash Patil. Shrimati  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.  
 Krishan Dutt, Shri  
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.  
 Kunwar Ram, Shri  
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Mahala, Shri R. P.  
 Mallu, Shri A. R.  
 Mane, Shri R. S.  
 Mani, Shri K. B. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar  
 Mishra, Shri Harinatha  
 Misra, Shri Nityananda  
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara  
 Murugian, Shri S.  
 Nagina Rai, Shri  
 Nihal Singh. Shri  
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar  
 Panday, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Parashar. Prof. Narain Chand  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed  
 Patel, Shri C. D.  
 Patil, Shri A. T.  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Potdukhe. Shri Shantaram  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Rahim, Shri A. A.  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
 Rao. Shri M. Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Reddy. Shri Ram Gopal  
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram  
 ††Shamanna, Shri T. R.  
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan  
 Sharma, Shri Mundar  
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore  
 Shastri, Shri Dharan Dass  
 Shingda, Shri D. B.  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subba, Shri P. M.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing  
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Varma, Shri Jai Ram

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Virbhadr Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Zainul Busher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result\*\* of the division is: Ayes:40; Noes:109. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we take up the consideration motion of the Bill?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If the House permits, we can at least take up the consideration motion of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are trying to correct the voting figures. Instead of just sitting quietly, we can make use of the time that is available to us for that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is already past 3-30 P.M. There is the Private Members' business to be taken up now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not trespass upon the Private Members' business time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let us take up the Private Members' business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up the Private Members' business now.

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\*\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

YES: Sarvashri R. L. P. Verma, Satyanarayan Jatta, E. Balanandan, Kumbha Ram Arya, Trilok Chand, D. B. Singh, Shiv Sharan Verma, Dinen Bhattacharya, Bhogendra Jha and T. R. Shamanna;

NOES: Sarvashri Zail Singh, R. Y. Ghorpade, Madhusudan Vairale, P. Rajagopal Naidu, Chingwang Konyak, Keshorao Pardhi, Ranabir Singh, R. Muthu Kumaran, B. Devarajan, A. Senapathi Gounder, S. A. Dorai Sebastian and Girdhari Lal Vyas.

We will take up the rest of the business regarding this Bill tomorrow.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What I suggested was that at least the consideration motion be taken up today. It will not take more than two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up tomorrow. We have to take up the Private Members' business now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HELDER (Durgapur): Sir, you are taking up the non-official business at 3-40 p.m. So, I request you to extent it by 10 minutes beyond 6 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall have no objection if the House wants to sit for 10 minutes more. I shall have no objection to that.

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#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### THIRD REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd July, 1980."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd July, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

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15.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CENTRAL  
LEGISLATION FOR AGRICULTU-  
RAL WORKERS—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further discussion of the Resolution of Shri P. K. Kodiyan. Mr. Chitta Basu to continue his speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): How much time is left out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted was two hours; the time taken is one hour and 35 minutes. The residue is only 25 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my esteemed friend, Shri P. K. Kodiyan. It is necessary for the House to know the subject-matter of the Resolution because we had discussed last about two weeks ago. The Resolution seeks that the Government of India should enact a Central legislation to regulate, govern and improve the life and conditions of work of the agricultural workers of our country. My object would be really to place before this hon. House the necessity for such a Central legislation for the protection of the rights of the agricultural labourers of our country.

As you know, India is predominantly an agricultural country, and the Planning Commission has recently made it a policy that India should be developed as a grain power. If it is the object of the Government really to develop the agricultural economy and agricultural wealth of our country, we cannot afford to ignore the man behind the plough. It is the man behind the plough who creates agricultural wealth, but he is denied the fruits of his labour. The overwhelming majority of the men behind the plough today are the agricultural labourers of our country. But the man behind the plough, today, is

ignored. He is deprived of his legitimate right. He is steeped in debt, he is landless, he is hungry, he is unfed, he is unclad. This is the condition of the millions of agricultural workers of our country who are behind the plough and who create the agricultural wealth of our nation. These agricultural workers of our country occupy a very strategic position in our economic life today simply by virtue of the fact that they constitute a very overwhelming majority of our working population.

Now, let us have a proper understanding of the number of these agricultural workers in our country.

14.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

According to the Census of 1971, the agricultural labour in India numbered 47.48 million as against 31.52 million in 1961. The Rural Labour Enquiry Committee in 1974-75 estimated that the agricultural labourers' household formed about 86 per cent of the rural labour households in our country. When the total population covered in the category of agricultural labour was 335 million, about half of it would constitute wage-earners. Therefore, you can understand that these agricultural workers number 335 million. If you compare this number with the other work force in our country, I think you will agree with me that the agricultural workers of our country constitute the overwhelming majority of the work force of the nation. Let us have some figures.

In 1961 the total work force in our country was 190 million of which agricultural workers constituted 137.80 million. The overwhelming majority of the work-force of our country is agricultural labour. In 1971 the total work force was 230 million out of which the agricultural labour constituted 167.33 million...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. We have got only 25 minutes left for this. And, then, there are 2-3 more speakers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You had better extend the time. It is an important resolution.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morugao): There are many members who want to speak. Time may be extended.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): It is a very important resolution. Time may be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take the permission of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In 1978-79 the total work force was 265.29 million of which the agricultural workers constituted 192.43 million.

My point is that the agricultural workers to-day constitute the overwhelming majority of the work force of the nation. If this overwhelming majority of the work force of our nation is neglected or ignored and if their legitimate rights are not protected and their hopes and aspirations are not fulfilled, the work force of our country is being denied their legitimate rights. This is the point I want to make.

Let us understand what is the condition of life and work of the agricultural workers. It is found that the average daily money earning of an agricultural worker was Rs. 1.43 in 1964-65. It increased to Rs. 3.24 in 1974-75. For women, it was only 95 paise in 1964-65 and it went up to Rs. 2.27 in 1974-75. For children, it was only 72 paise in 1964-65 and it went up to Rs. 1.82 in 1974-75. This is the figure of 1974-75 and 1964-65. But one fallacy remains. Apparently, it appears that there has been an increase of wage of the agricultural labour from 1964-65 to 1974-75. But my point is that in real terms and in

real wages, there has been a decline. Permit me to explain it.

During the same period, that is, from 1964-65 to 1974-75, all-India Consumers Price Index number for agricultural labourers, base July, 1960—June, 1961, went up by 157 per cent from 143 in 1964-65 to 368 in 1974-75. Therefore, I think, the hon. Minister will agree with me that the average daily earnings of Rs. 3.24 for men in agricultural operations in 1974-75 got reduced to Rs 1.26 in real terms compared to Rs. 1.43 (one-third) in 1964-65. Therefore, in spite of the fact that there has been some increase in wages but, in terms of real wages, there has been a decline in the wages for the agricultural workers. This is one aspect.

I would only read from what the *Economic and Political Weekly* writes regarding the conditions of work and life of the agricultural workers: I quote:

“A recent study has brought out that minimum wages laws for agricultural workers are still observed more in their breach and even, more significantly, that even if the minimum wages fixed by law were actually paid, the resultant incomes would still keep agricultural labourers below the poverty line in all States with the exception of Punjab”.

Even if the Minimum Wages Act is implemented the *Political and Economic Weekly* writes that the wages levels would be less than the poverty line.

The Rural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Union Labour Ministry brought out that between 1964-65 and 1974-75, the average number of days of wage employment in agricultural operations available to the members of the agricultural labour households had actually declined from 208 to 185 for men and from 138 to 129 for women.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Therefore, Sir, the picture is clear that there is a regular decline of real wages. Minimum wages are fixed abnormally low. Even if the Minimum Wages are implemented the agricultural workers will remain below the povertyline. What is more shocking is that the number of days of employment is declining fast. Therefore, Sir, this is the condition now. These are all government figures which I had quoted. Why then legislation is necessary is the question. There are large numbers of legislations which govern the workers' life. There are, for example, the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act, Employee's Provident Fund Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Industrial Disputes Act, the Trade Union Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Employees' State Insurance Act and the Maternity Benefit Act etc., etc.

Those are Acts—there is no doubt about that. Many of them are applicable in the case of agricultural workers also legally, but, in practice, as the agricultural workers are unorganised and, as there is no direct employer-employee relation as in the case of factory, it is difficult to take advantage of the labour legislations. More so, these legislations are meant to meet the particular requirements of the situation. The agricultural workers require a system of law, legislation, which should not be a piecemeal one but it should be a comprehensive one and which can take the totality of the problem and solve it in a proper way. What are the problems of the agricultural workers? The major problem of the agricultural worker is security of employment, regulation of hours of work fixation and revision of wages and machinery for the settlement of disputes, social security measures such as for example by way of benefits of Provident Fund, etc., etc. These are specifically meant for the agricultural workers and these cannot be separated unless a total legislation, comprehensive

legislation, is there and unless the totality of the problem is taken into consideration. Since the agricultural workers are not properly organised as compared to the industrial workers, they cannot protect themselves. Therefore, inspite of the fact that there are host of laws guaranteeing the labour rights those labour legislations cannot be taken advantage of by the agricultural workers of our country. There should be a separate and distinct approach for agricultural workers than from industrial workers. For agricultural workers there should be a legislation of a comprehensive nature. There should be one central law comprising of all the aspects, viz., security of employment, regulation of hours of work, fixation and revision of wages, machinery for the settlement of disputes, social security measures, etc.

Sir, Central legislation is necessary compassing the totality of the problem and providing for the guarantee of the rights of these agricultural workers. In this case the Kerala Act requires to be mentioned. The Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, 1974 provides for many of these aspects in a single legislation. In spite of the fact that other legislations were there yet the Kerala Government felt the agricultural workers cannot take advantage of these piece-meal legislations in order to protect their rights and get their standard of living upgraded and, as such, a broad legislation should be framed compassing all the problems. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary to have a comprehensive Central legislation for this purpose.

Sir, the erstwhile Janata Government did take initiative in this matter. They set-up a standing committee on the rural un-organised labour in January 1979. This very question was raised there and it was generally felt by the standing committee that there should be a comprehensive multi-faceted Central Act for the agricultural workers. The standing committee set-up a sub-committee to

consider the subject as to whether there is necessity of a Central legislation of this nature or not. You will be glad to know that I had the privilege to serve on that sub-committee. The sub-committee went into the subject thoroughly and discussed at length the problems of the agricultural workers and came to the conclusion that a Central comprehensive legislation is necessary. The sub-committee after great pains has drafted a Bill for the purpose and that Bill is with the labour Ministry.

Certain initiative has already been taken. Certain process has already been gone through. A sub-committee has gone into the subject. A draft legislation has already been framed. Now the Government of India should not stand in the way of the logical consummation of the whole process. Now the next stage is for the Government to accept this draft legislation and to come up to the House for the enactment of this legislation. That is the logical outcome of it. And I would therefore request the hon. Minister to take the earliest opportunity to bring the draft Bill before the House, which has been produced by the sub-committee. He should see that this Bill gets passed by this honourable, august House.

16 hrs.

Before concluding, I would appeal to the members opposite. This is a question of agricultural workers—the most down-trodden section of our society. You speak of 20 point programme. You talk of helping the poorest section of the community. The weakest section of the community is the agricultural labour. You cannot bring about any social change if the vast masses of agricultural labourers live in grinding poverty. Therefore, please don't take any partisan view of the matter. It is a question of national interest. If agricultural workers of our country are satisfied, if they have got incentive to produce more, the national strength will be more. I would therefore urge upon hon. Members of the House that there should

not be any partisan approach to the problem. It should be treated as a national problem. We should see that this great House does justice to this weakest section, the most down-trodden section, who belong to the lowest rung of the society. By doing that, the Parliament will only be doing its legitimate duty. I hope that the Lok Sabha will rise equal to the occasion and accept this Resolution unanimously and do its duty by the nation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Two hours were allotted for this discussion. We have already exhausted the time allotted. We have got 8 hon. Members who want to speak. They have given their names. What is the opinion of the House? Shall we extend the time? If so, by how much time?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Time should be extended.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: One hour may be given. Time should be extended by one hour.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Also my friend here should be given time to move his next Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One hour—all right. Does the House agree for extending time by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We may go up to 5-30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If your speeches are brief, I am sure we could finish it by one hour. I think one hour is sufficient—So, with the approval of the House, time is extended by one hour. I would request hon. Members to take five minutes each. The hon. Minister has got to reply. I request hon. Members to be brief. Shri M. C. Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डगा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शोषण और दमन पर टिकी हुई समाज व्यवस्था में क्या इस प्रकार के कानून लागू करने के बाद भी कानून लागू रह सकता



[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

है—मुझे इस में शक है। अभी आप ने आंकड़े दिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—खेतिहर मजदूरों की आज जो हालत है, जो दशा आज हो रही है, उस का अन्दाजा आप इस तरह से लगाइये—1961 में के अन्दर उन भूखे, नंगे व्यक्तियों का अनुपात 38 प्रतिशत था जो 1978-79 में बढ़ कर 54 प्रतिशत हो गया। उन को आज 3 मीटर कपड़ा भी शायद उपलब्ध नहीं होता है।

अभी मेरे मित्र "इकानामिक एण्ड पॉलिटीकल वीकली" से काट कर रहे थे, मैं भी उसी वीकली से 4 लाइनें काट करना चाहता हूँ—

"The National Commission on Labour had reported in 1969 that till then the Minimum Wages Act had remained a dead letter in every state.' For later years, we have the findings of the Rural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75, to the effect that (i) only about 2 per cent of agricultural workers were even aware of the Minimum Wages Act, and the wages fixed under these Acts for their respective regions, and (ii) only 1 per cent of agricultural labourers were members of any organisation or union of farm labourers."

उहां पर 1 परसेन्ट भी किसी यूनियन के मेम्बर नहीं है, जहां 2 प्रतिशत लोग भी कानून न जानते हैं और जो कानून डेड-लैटर की तरह से रहा हो, वहां बहुत सारी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस को कानून करने के लिये तैयार है। आप की वेस्ट-बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट ने, जिस से आप आते हैं, क्या किया है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—ऐसी कानून सी गवर्नमेंट है जो दिलो-पावटी लाइन नहीं ले जा रही है...

श्री चित्त बसु: वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने 8 रुपये 10 पैसा किया है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पास कर दिया है, लेकिन Even then they are below the

poverty line. According to your own figures which you have quoted in the House, they are below the poverty line.

सिर्फ पंजाब ने कुछ किया है। त्रिपुरा के अन्दर केवल 2628 रुपये सालाना मिलता है, वहां हम 66.9 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं, बिहार में 2575 रुपये मिलता है, वहां 60.35 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं, उड़ीसा में 2535 रुपये मिलता है, वहां 60.08 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 1743 रुपये मिलता है, वहां हम 47.4 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं, केरल में 1721 रुपये मिलता है, वहां हम 38.8 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 1632 रुपये मिलते हैं, वहां हम 41.6 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं, आसाम में 1536 रुपये मिलते हैं, वहां हम 38.2 परसेन्ट पीछे हैं। काश्मीर में तो यह कानून लागू ही नहीं है। जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट में तो बड़े आराम से शोषण हो सकता है, क्योंकि वहां मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट लागू नहीं है। राजस्थान में भी लागू है नाम का, डेड-लैटर है, जो किताबों में लिखा हुआ पड़ा है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हम सब लोग एक बात करना जानते हैं और वह यह है कि हम लोगों की बातें करने की आदत बहुत अच्छी है। हम ने 30 साल तक ये बातें कीं और मैं भी उस में सम्मिलित हूँ। अब हमारे श्री टी. अंजय्या लेबर मिनिस्टर बन कर आए हैं और उन्होंने जल्दी से इस काम को करने की बात सोची है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे जल्दी इस काम को कर लेंगे लेकिन एक बात मैं कमेटेज बनने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ये कमेटेज जो बनती है, कुछ हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा तरीका बन गया है कि अगर कोई काम करना है, तो उस के लिए कमेटेज बना दो। जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई थी, तो 1978 में उन्होंने एक कमेटेज बना दी थी। एक प्रश्न किया गया था, उस में यह दिया गया है.....

That a Committee has been formed. That Committee appointed a sub-committee. That sub-committee will collect all the relevant data and then consider this question. What has happened to that Committee's report?

हम बात कर रहे हैं गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने की। भगवती कमेट्री ने रिपोर्ट दी थी। आज फिर उस की छानबीन हो रही है। अब सरकार के सामने एक ही रास्ता यह है कि शोषण करने वालों के खिलाफ कोई कानून बने। आन्ध्र और गुजरात की सरकारों ने मना किया है और कहा है कि मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट को लागू मत करो क्योंकि इस से खेती का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा। गुजरात ने भी इस का विरोध किया और आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने भी विरोध किया। ये बड़े-बड़े आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जागीरदार हैं.... (व्यवधान).. In an article in the Economic and Political Weekly dated June 14—21, 1980, it is stated:

“The Andhra Committee argued that the national income was low and therefore any wage fixation on ethical grounds would adversely affect the state of economy and retard agricultural production...”

AN HON. MEMBER: It is wrong.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Further, “The Gujarat Committee opined that the capacity of agriculture to pay a minimum wage and the need of workers were illusory concepts. Instead, it recommended a pragmatic wage rate.”

व्या प्रगमैटिक हो। हम शोषण कर सकते हैं। कुछ बड़े-बड़े खेती करने वाले लोग विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट में आ जाते हैं। इन की लाबी अलग है। गरीबों का शोषण होता है और यहां आकर शोषण बंद खत्म करने की बात करते हैं। इसलिए यह देख कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि कई स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जो इसका विरोध कर रही हैं। इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते समय बतायेंगे कि सन् 1948 में मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट लागू हुआ था, तो उस के बाद कितने चालान किये गये और कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई। यह बात मेहरबानी कर के बता दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मैं तो पहले ही इस बात को जानता हूँ कि 4 मिनट मुझे

मिलेंगे। एक बात यह मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ और वह आखरी बात है। पंजाब के अन्दर क्या हालात हो रहे हैं? पंजाब और हरियाणा जो हैं, इन के बारे में आप ने कभी कोई इलाज किया है।

In the statement which formed part of the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 19 answered on 9th June, 1980, it was stated:

“Another press report indicated, quoting a Haryana Agriculture University Survey that 25 accidents occur in use of every 1000 power threshers. Another press report mentioned figure of 1200 persons being incapacitated by power threshers every year in the country.”

कई बिचारे मजदूरों के हाथ-पांव कट गये हैं, उनके मौत हो गयी है। उनको आप क्या देते हैं? आज भी इसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। दिस इज ट्रेजेडी। जहाँ पर लोग काम करते हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं हरियाणा और पंजाब में, और दूसरे इलाकों में हैं जिनके यहां वे काम करते हैं आजकल वे लोग पूंजीपति हो गये हैं। उन्होंने केशर लगा लिये हैं। उनसे गरीबों के हाथ, पांव कट जाते हैं, मौत हो जाती है।

The Central Government has suggested to the principal wheat-growing States to enact suitable legislation for compulsory fixation of safety devices in threshers. Presently, there is no Industrial Safety Act; and so, the question of its extension to farm labour does not arise. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 also provides for payment of compensation in case of injuries resulting in disablement or death by accident arising out of, and in the case of employment of workers employed on wages not exceeding Rs 1000 per month...

यह है हमारा कल्याणकारी राज। क्या इसी समाजवादी राज की व्यवस्था हम करना चाहते हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने घंटी तो बजा दी है लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल मजदूर जब जाग

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

जाएगा तो वह देश की घंटी बजा देगा। वह इकोनॉमिक डिस्पीरिटी को, आर्थिक विषमता को, शोषण को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। ये कठोरी बातें और कठोरे कानून तब नहीं चलेंगे। इन सारी बातों को हमें सोचना चाहिए। मनुष्य के शोषण को आप जल्दी से हटाइये और इसके लिए जल्दी से कानून बनाइये। मेरा इसके बारे में यही अमेड-मेंट है कि इसको इसी सत्र में पास कीजिए। कल जो काम करना है वह आज ही कीजिए। अजयदा साहब आप लेबर के बारे में बजट सेंसन में ही कानून बना कर लागू कीजिए। आपका अखबारों में नाम हो जाएगा। जो कानून आपने पास करना है वह इसी सेंसन में ही पास करके लागू कीजिए। हमने एग्री-कल्चरल लेबर के बारे में वायदा किया है, मनिफेस्टों में वायदा किया है कि हमें उनको ऊपर उठाना है। आप लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को रात दिन कस कर इस कानून को लागू करा दें। अगर आप आर्डिनेंस निकाल दें, जैसा कि आप और मामलों में निकालते हैं, तो हम उसको भी मजूर कर देंगे।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): This resolution was supported by all those who spoke till now, and all the side issues and all the pros and cons have been narrated by one and all. Here, we are discussing this resolution on a Central legislation for agricultural labourers, in the 33rd year of freedom and that too, after 30 years of passing our Constitution. And only now we are discussing about a Central legislation to protect nearly 50 million agricultural workers. And what kind of legislation are we thinking of now?

Many friends here narrated many things. In many States, agricultural workers cannot talk of wages, cannot form any sort of organizations and cannot stand up against landlords. If they ask for wage rise, in many places their heads are cut off. In many States their employment is lost. In many places, they are evicted from their living places. This is the story. The State laws enacted so far in many States are practised more in their

negation. While we discuss this question, we have to go a little further to find out what the fundamental issue is. Everybody has quoted figures here. I do not want to quote figures. From 1961—71, the increase in the agricultural labour is 47.5 per cent. Why this increase? This increase came because their land has been grabbed by landlords. Therefore, they became landless, with the result that their number has been increased. The marginal farmers and small farmers became landless and came into the rank of the agricultural workers. Today they may be called agricultural workers. My friend who spoke before me quoted a lengthy quotation from *Economic and Political Weekly*. He did not want to quote the Minimum Wages prevailing in Kerala which is the highest. Their total income is less because the total work in a year is less. It is only 180 days. Therefore, the main question is what stipulation you make about their wages when they have no work? What provision you make for getting work every day? If there is no work, what you are going to give them?

There is a concentration of land in the hands of landlords. You see 33 per cent of the land is held by the 3 per cent of the agricultural population. If you see the figures of the surplus land and its distribution, etc., you will find that it is also not being done properly. Therefore, the first point is land reforms, land distribution which is basis for the progress of the country. We must start from the landless workers and they must be given land. Within this resolution, it does not come. Now the land is owned by somebody and he has to work for wages only and the wages are also not guaranteed. Some reference has been made about Bengal and Kerala. What is the distinctive feature in Kerala and Bengal? I am not talking about the wages and other privileges given by the government. Though they are important. The most important point is that they have the freedom to organise themselves and carry on their work. That is what is lacking in other

States. They can go and talk to any so-called land-lords and land owners about their wages and bargain for other demands. You see so many legislations have been enacted by this House or by the State Legislatures, but what is the use of all these things if they are not given freedom to go anywhere and organise themselves. In the Trade Union Act, as our hon. Labour Minister might know, protection is there for Trade Union activity. If I am a trade unionist, I am protected against hazards. But in the case of agricultural labour their life is not safe. If they ask for wages, their head will be cut off and they will be evicted from their place where they live. Therefore, I say that a central legislation is necessary for this, for protecting the workers and their organisations.

About the Janata Government, you may have your own criticism. I may have my own criticism, but in this field, they have done some job. A committee has been appointed. That committee has done some work. A draft legislation has been more or less finalised. You can examine it. I do not say that it should be accepted in toto, but it can be made the basis for the legislation.

Today and tomorrow we are going to discuss the Budget. The difficulty about price rise and so many other things are being discussed. The purchasing power of the majority of the people is very low. Without improving this, India cannot make progress. With that India cannot have progress. For the progress of the country what should we do? First of all, we should have land legislation, land reforms and these people should be given lands. Not only land should be given, they must be given all aid by the Government so that they will have earning.

You are talking of so many schemes. Schemes are good. I do not find fault with any scheme. But those do not touch the fringe of the problem. In every village nearly 50 per

cent or more of the agricultural workers have no work. If there is no work, there is no income. Therefore, they are living or dying or both together; more or less they are dying. In the legislation we should have protection provision and to organise them. There should be wage stipulation. There must be unemployment benefit. For industrial workers, lot of wages are there and if there is no work, he gets 50 per cent wages immediately. Therefore, there should be some provision in the legislation for agricultural workers. If there is no work for these workers, nothing is paid and if these workers cannot be absorbed, there must be some provision as unemployment wages. There comes some protection.

I do not want to boast of Kerala. There a small scheme is there. Those workers who pass the age of 60 get a pension. Hitherto, pension is talked of for Government employees and other sections of employees and workers and not for agricultural workers. But these are the people who feed us, who work for us and they make us able-bodied persons. But these people are not being protected. They are not being given the real due. Therefore, in any legislation that we make we should have provision—unemployment relief plus compensation plus this pension scheme.

I support my other friends too who gave various suggestions. Government should start immediately giving protection to agricultural labour. You should bear in mind that in land legislation, land to the tiller has to be the main thing which the Government should think of.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): In our country, there are sections of people who are having freedom and economic security and there are sections of people who are having neither freedom nor security. They are marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. I am adding marginal farmers and agricultural labourer because most of the marginal farmers

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

are agricultural labourers. Therefore, when we consider agricultural workers, we must consider both marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. With regard to minimum wage to agricultural labourers there is no lack of legislation. In every State there is legislation except in two or three States. For your information I can say that in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal and other States also there is legislation. But what is wanting is its implementation. The implementation is becoming very difficult because there is no organisation for agricultural workers. Therefore, there must be an organisation. Rangaji has already described as to how to organise them. They are not able to organise themselves for fear of victimisation and other difficulties. So, he has proposed that some intelligent and dynamic agricultural workers have to be taken, trained and given honorary work of organising these people and honorarium should be paid to them. Unless that scheme is implemented it is not possible to organise them. Unless they are organised, it is not possible to implement the legislation with regard to minimum wages for agricultural labour.

Employment is necessary. They are having only seasonal employment, that too under-employment. Therefore, we have to provide employment. The Government should see how it can be done. I introduced a Bill in the Sixth Lok Sabha on guarantee of employment to agricultural labourers. I request the Minister to consider that Bill and if possible, to incorporate it in the comprehensive legislation. Food for work and other schemes are giving some scope for providing employment to agricultural labourers. But you must find some way to provide them employment for the rest of the period when they are not able to get

work. The organised labour, forming only 20 per cent of the working force in this country, are having so many securities. They are having pension, family pension, earned leave and other leaves, bonus, overtime, compensation for injury, unemployment insurance, maternity benefit, medical facilities, house rent allowance, provident fund, creches, recreation centres, reading rooms, etc. But the agricultural labourers are not having anything of that sort. I know it may not be possible to give them all these things, but at least the main security measures have to be incorporated in the comprehensive legislation which Shri Anjaiah is going to bring. As other members have said, the agricultural labourers must have old age pension. In the Sixth Lok Sabha itself, I brought in some Bills for old age pension, family pension, compensation against injury, etc. These are necessary for agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. So far as provident fund is concerned, the employers and factory workers are able to contribute, but the agricultural labourers and marginal farmers cannot contribute because of their poverty. Even those people who employ them casually are not able to pay anything. Therefore, Government should bear the cost of the security measures and provide security to these people. The Government should give protection to the agricultural labourers. Unless they get immunity, it is not possible for them to organise themselves. Therefore, I request the Labour Minister to consider this aspect also.

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा (होशंगाबाद) मा.नीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में काम करने वाले कृषि मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में जितना कहा जाए, उतना थोड़ा है। मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने इस बारे में जो बातें कही हैं, वे अक्षरशः सत्य हैं। वास्तव में आज कृषि मजदूरों की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है। वे पैदा होते हैं और फिर बड़ापा आता है। शायद दस परसेंट लोग ही जवानी को देख पाते हैं। उनके बच्चे बहुत कम उम्र में काम पर लगा दिये जाते हैं। किसी प्रकार का आर्गनाइजेशन या संगठन नहीं है, जो उनकी देख-रेख कर

सके। मैं होंशंगाबाद से, एक ऐसे संसदीय क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ जिस में 2800 गांव हैं और मैं स्वयं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ, उन के पास रहने का मकान नहीं होता है। बरसात में उन्हें बड़ी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है, गर्मी में उन के सामने बहुत अधिक परेशानियां रहती हैं और वही हालत ठण्ड के दिनों में होती है। न उन के पास कपड़े होते हैं, न किसी प्रकार की कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होती है जिस के माध्यम से उन को कोई मदद दी जा सके। मैंने यह भी देखा है कि उन के लिए साल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन चार महीने पूरा काम मिलता है जिस में वे पूरे परिवार के लोग काम कर के किसी तरह साल भर का अपना इंतजाम करते हैं। बाकी दिनों में वे थोड़ा सा रुपया अपने मालिक से लेते हैं और उस रुपये के ब्याज में उनको पूरे साल उस के यहां काम करना पड़ता है। कई जगह यह भी पाया गया है कि यदि किसी कृषि मजदूर ने किसी मालिक से सौ या दो सौ रुपये ले लिए हैं तो उस को काम करना पड़ता है, उसकी बीबी को काम करना पड़ता है और आगे की पीढ़ियों को उस के यहां काम करना पड़ता है। आजादी के 32 वर्ष बाद भी ऐसी हालत आज देश में है। श्री क्रोडियन जी ने जो संकल्प रखा है निश्चय ही उसकी भावना बहुत अच्छी है और मैं भी उस के लिए अपने मंत्री महादेय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन की भावनाओं को और सदन की भावनाओं को वह कंसिडर करें तथा एक ऐसा कानून बनाएं जिस से कृषि मजदूरों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा मिल सके। उन के साथ आज जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक अन्याय हो रहा है वह अन्याय उन के साथ न हो सके। एक निश्चित कानून ऐसा बनाया जाय जिसके जरिए से जैसे कि गांवों में कोई अपराध घटित होता है तो क़ेतवाल की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है या पटवारी की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि थाने में जा कर उस की सूचना करे, उसी प्रकार से एक ऐसी एजेंसी बनाई जाय जो इस बात की सूचना सरकार को दे, या तहसीलदार को, कलेक्टर को दे या एक ऐसा न्यायालय स्थापित किया जाय जहां कि वह एजेंसी जा कर सूचना दे कि इस गांव में अमुक आदमी अमुक मजदूर को पैसे नहीं दे रहा है, मजदूर का शोषण कर रहा है, उस के श्रम का शोषण कर रहा है। ऐसी

एक एजेंसी बना कर इस तरह से काम किया जाय।

निश्चित ही मैं अपनी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को बधाई दूंगा कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से उन्होंने बहुत तेजी से कृषि मजदूरों की हालत सुधारने की कोशिश की। उस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से इस देश के लाखों भूमिहीन मजदूरों को भूमि मिली। इसी प्रकार से ऐसे लाखों लोगों के लिए जिन के पास रहने का मकान नहीं थे, मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन मिली, लकड़ी और पवास तथा अन्य सामग्री उस के लिए उन को मिली। मैं अपने पूर्ववक्ता से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में कृषि मजदूरों के लिए बहुत कुछ विचार किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम जिस के माध्यम से कृषि मजदूरों की हालत सुधारी जानी थी, जनता पार्टी भले ही 20 सूत्री नाम हटा देती, 25 सूत्री कर देती या और कुछ नाम रख देती, लेकिन कृषि मजदूरों की हालत सुधारने की बात को खत्म नहीं करना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी के शासन के समय उस कार्यक्रम में व्यवधान आया। मैं अपने श्रम मंत्री महादेय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस व्यवधान को दूर करें और जो हमारे शोषित पीड़ित लोग हैं जिन्होंने कि हमें चुन कर भेजा है, जिन की बहुत बड़ी उम्मीद हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से लगी हुई है कि यही नेता हमें कुछ दे सकती है और यही हमारी हालत में कुछ सुधार कर सकती है, उन के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय करें। जो फटे कपड़े पहने हुए किसान और कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं जिन के घर में एक जोड़ी कपड़े भी नहीं होते हैं कि दूसरे दिन पहन कर जा सकें वे आप से बहुत उम्मीद लगाए हुए हैं। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित ही एक ऐसा कानून बनाएं जो उन को राहत दे सके।

आज जो राजाना सदन के अन्दर और अखबारों के माध्यम से सवर्ण और हरिजननों के भगड़े की बात उठाई जाती है उस में बहुत बड़ा कारण कृषि मजदूरों का है। जब कभी वे अपनी मजदूरी मांगने की बात करते हैं, अपने हक, अपने राइट्स मांगने की बात करते हैं तो उन्हें उन के मालिकों द्वारा

## [श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा]

सवणों द्वारा दबाया जाता है, पीटा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि तुम समाज के सामने खड़े होने की स्थिति में नहीं हो।

मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अभी तक पूर्व की जो सरकार रही है, चाहे भले ही वह हमारी ही सरकार रही है, उस ने आर्गेनाइज्ड मजदूरों के लिए तो बहुत कुछ किया है लेकिन करोड़ों की संख्या में जो देहातों में खेती में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई विशेष कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में आप निश्चित नीति की घोषणा करें, निश्चित कानून और निश्चित एजेंसी की आप घोषणा करें ताकि उनको आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय मिल सके तथा उनका शोषण न हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारे साथी कॉन्डियन साहब अपने संकल्प को वापिस ले लेंगे तथा साथ ही साथ माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से भी मेरा अनुरोध है कि सदन की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अतिशीघ्र कानून बनाने की घोषणा करें।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि 33 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हम आज खेत मजदूरों के लिए भारत सरकार कानून बनावे, इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Shastri, you must also take the responsibility. You have also been in public life for the last 33 years.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**  
What we are doing, I will tell.

तो यह विडम्बना की बात है और खास तौर से इस सरकार के लिए भी सोचने और समझने की बात है कि सरकार नाम तो बहुत लेती है गरीबी मिटाने का, और भी बहुत सारी बातें कहती है लेकिन जो सबसे ज्यादा हमारे समाज में गरीब है, पीड़ित है, प्रता-

डित है, शोषित है, उनकी तरफ चुनाव के वक्त तो ध्यान जरूर जाता है लेकिन चुनाव के बाद लगता है कि शासक वर्ग के लोग उनको भूल जाते हैं। अगर इस तरह की बात नहीं होती तो इस तरह का कानून हम बहुत पहले बना चुके होते। ऐसी भी बात नहीं है कि आज ही हमारे साथी कॉन्डियन के दिमाग में यह बात आई है और उन्होंने इसका यहां पर रखा। संसद में तो इस तरह के सवाल बराबर उठते रहे हैं, किसी न किसी शकल में, परन्तु सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया क्योंकि सरकार उनके उद्धार की बात, उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने की बात को अहमियत नहीं देती थी, उस पर ध्यान देना नहीं चाहती थी। खैर, देर से ही सही, अगर अभी भी इस सदन में मंत्री जी एलान कर दें कि सरकार खेत मजदूरों के लिए केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के लिए तैयार है तो मैं समझूंगा दौड़ आयुध, दूरस्त आयुध। अगर देर में भी भला भटका अपने घर पहुंच जाता है तो उसे भला भटका नहीं माना जाता है। आपने अभी तक बहुत ढिलाई की, कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उनका शोषण होने दिया। उसको भी हम भूलने के लिए तैयार है बशर्ते कि आज आप इस तरह का कानून बनाने की घोषणा यहां पर कर दें।

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि खेत मजदूरों की तरफ से आवाज नहीं उठती थी। मैं जिस सूबे बिहार से आता हूँ वहां के खेत मजदूर सबसे ज्यादा प्रताड़ित और शोषित हैं। आप वहां की घटनाओं की खबरें सुनते रहे हैं। बहुत से लोग जला दिये जाते हैं अगर वे मजदूरी की मांग करते हैं। अगर वे सामाजिक अत्याचार के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं तो उनको जिन्दा जला दिया जाता है जिसकी हाल की मिसाल पिपरा है, उसके पहले पारसबीघा, बेलची और इस प्रकार की दर्जनों अन्य मिसालें हैं। वहां पर लोगों को जला दिया गया क्योंकि वे सामाजिक अत्याचार के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते थे, जिन्दा रहने का अधिकार मांगते थे। बिहार की भूतपूर्व श्रम मंत्री, श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा यहां पर बठी हुई है, बिहार में कानून के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम 5 रुपए मजदूरी निश्चित है। उसका आप लोग लागू नहीं करवा रहे हैं।

**श्रीमती रामबुखारी सिन्हा (बिहार):** हमने लागू करवाया था, जब आप लोगों की सरकार आई, तो उसने रूकवा दिया।

**श्री रामबतार शास्त्री:** हमारी सरकार कहां आई?

**श्रीमती राम बुखारी सिन्हा:** आपके सहयोगियों की सरकार थी।

**श्री रामबतार शास्त्री:** आप गलत बोलती हैं, भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जनता पार्टी की सहयोगी कभी नहीं रही। यह मैं बराबर कहता हूँ, फिर भी आप लोग यह सवाल उठाते हैं।

मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आपने कानून नहीं बनाया था, आपने कानून जरूर बनवाया था, लेकिन वह कानून लागू नहीं हुआ। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कानून बनाने से क्या फायदा, जब कानून लागू ही न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप जब कानून बनाते हैं, तो उससे आपको मदद लेने और आन्दोलन करने का हथियार हमारे हाथ में होता है। कानून का विरोध करने वालों को दबाने तथा "एसा करना न्यायसंगत है; इसके मोनो"—एसा अधिकार कानून से मिलता है। इसलिए कानून का महत्व है, लेकिन बिहार में धीगामुश्ती चल रही है। जमींदार लोग रोज मजदूरों को तंग करते हैं, उनको दबाते हैं। कोई जिला ऐसा नहीं है, जहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति न हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए उनको सामने यह सवाल बहुत अहम है और उनकी जिन्दगी का सवाल है। इसीलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो उनके सवाल हैं, उन सवालों के ऊपर वे विचार करें। सबसे पहले उनकी मजदूरी का सवाल है। यह मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि सब जगह कानून बने हुए हैं, लेकिन जरा आप अपने शासित राज्यों तथा केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल से तुलना कीजिए। यदि उसमें आप अपने को अच्छा पायें, तो मैं आपका लोहा मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल में सरकार उसको लागू करने की कोशिश करती है, तो आपको यहाँ पर दिक्कत होती है और आप नाम लेते हैं 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का। आप जाकर देहातों में देखिए क्या 20 सूत्री कार्-

क्रम लागू हुआ? जमींदार जो आपके संगठन पर कुण्डली मारकर बैठे हुए हैं, वे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू नहीं करने देते हैं और उसका विरोध करते हैं। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है? सच है, वे नहीं चाहेंगे बल्कि इस चुनाव के बाद कांग्रेस पर और ज्यादा कब्जा उन्होंने जमा रखा है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू कीजिए, लेकिन आपकी सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। बिहार के बहुत से गांवों में आज भी मजदूरी और सामाजिक अत्याचार के सवाल हैं, जहां पर दो आठ मजदूरी मिलती है। मेरी कान्स्टीच्यूसी के कई इलाकों फुलवारी में भी यही स्थिति है। किसी भी सरकार के लिए यह शर्मनाक बात है।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हास्वर (दुर्गापुर):** आपको आन्दोलन करना चाहिए।

**श्री रामबतार शास्त्री :** यह मत समझिए कि आन्दोलन नहीं करते हैं, हम आन्दोलन करते हैं।

खेत मजदूरों में हरिजन हैं और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग भी हैं। वे सामंतों के छोट पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं अगर कोई हरिजन सामन्त के घर के सामने से जाता है, तो उसको डर रहता है कि बाबू नाराज हो जायेंगे, मारपीट करने लगेंगे, उसकी धूलैया होने लगेगी, इस प्रकार की स्थिति बिहार के बहुत सारे इलाकों में है, जो सबसे शृणित सामाजिक अत्याचार है। इसके विरोध में आवाज उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं है। तमाम लोगों को रहने के लिए जमीन नहीं मिल सकी है और सबको काम नहीं मिल पाता है।

जहां तक काम के घण्टों का प्रश्न है, उनके काम के घण्टों का तो कोई हिसाब नहीं है। बेचारा खेत मजदूर सबरे तीन या चार बजे किसान या जमींदार के यहां काम शुरू करता है और रात को दस-ग्यारह बजे के बाद उसको फुरसत मिलती है। सामाजिक समानता का कोई सवाल नहीं है। बुढ़ापे में उनकी कोई गारन्टी नहीं हो सकती, कैसे जिन्दा रहेगा?



[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कर्म के सवाल पर, यदि वह उसको कर्म देता है, तो बन्धुवा मजदूर बना लिया जाता है। यह शर्त तय करा लेता है, जब तक कर्म चुकता नहीं करोगे, तब तक तुम्हें हमारे यहां काम करते रहना पड़ेगा—अब काम चाहे कोई भी करे। तुम्हारा बेटा, तुम्हारे बेटे का बेटा या पर-पोता या छड़पोता। इस प्रकार की बन्धुवा मजदूरी प्रथा आज भी बिहार के कई जिलों में चालू है, जिसका उन्मूलन नहीं हो सका है। कहने के लिए आप यह कह दीजिए कि अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-कानून है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज भी हरिजनों को मन्दिरों में जाने दिया जाता है? नहीं। क्या आज भी हरिजन कुंओं से पानी भर सकता है? नहीं भर सकता है, तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति आज भी वहां पर चल रही है। यदि हम सब लोग इस स्थिति से छुटकारा पाना चाहते हैं और इसमें राजनीतिक विभेद नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो वह समय अब आ गया है कि इन तमाम सवालों पर समग्र रूप से विचार किया जाए। इन्टीग्रेटेड तरीके से विचार किया जाना चाहिये और एक ऐसा कानून लाया जाये, जिस से हम खेत-मजदूरों की स्थिति में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन कर सकें। पेबन्दबाजी नहीं, क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करने वाला इस तरह का कानून आप लाइये, जिससे उन को लाभ हो। अब अगर आप इस काम में देर करेंगे तो वे लोग यह समझेंगे कि जिन लोगों को हम ने वोट दिया है—पिछले चुनाव में खेत मजदूरों ने आप को वोट डाला है..... उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as 'Shastri's are there, no Harijan can enter into the temples.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: All India Radio often cut short my name

or change my name. They say 'Ramavatar Tyagi'. Some newspapers put 'Ramavatar Singh'. You do that, I am ready to forgo the word 'Shastri' from my name. Today, in the newspapers, my name has been put as 'Ramavatar Singh'. They are at pleasure to change my name. I am ready to accept that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then the Harijans will enter into the temples.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am ready to become 'Ramavatar Ram'. I have no objection.

“शास्त्री” शब्द को काट दीजिये अगर उससे कानून बनाने में कोई नुकसान होता है।

मैं अब ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह समग्र रूप में सब का दायित्व है, जितने अपोजीशन में लोग बैठे हैं उनका दायित्व तो है ही, लेकिन उन से ज्यादा आप का दायित्व है, क्योंकि आप के हाथ में शासन सूत्र है, इसलिये आप की जवाबदेही हम से ज्यादा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—अंजय्या जी लेबर मिनिस्टर बने हैं, कुछ क्रांतिकारी कदम अवश्य उठायेंगे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, आज अंजय्या साहब कुछ ऐसी बात जरूर कहेंगे जिस से हम लोगों का दिल प्रोत्साहित होगा और हिन्दुस्तान का खेत-मजदूर समझेगा कि हम ने इन को वोट डाला है, तो कम से कम इतना तो इन्होंने किया है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी की यह नीति रही है कि जब तक देश में कोई भी कमजोर आदमी रहेगा, देश मजबूत नहीं रह सकता। इसलिये हर आदमी मजबूत होना चाहिए, वह चाहे खेत-मजदूर हो, फ़ैक्टरी मजदूर हो या कोई और मजदूर हो, इस वास्ते देश के हर व्यक्ति को मजबूत करना है,

उस को अच्छी जगह पर पहुंचाना है, उस की इन्कम अच्छी होनी चाहिये । 1966 से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इसी नीति पर चलती आ रही हैं, लेकिन बीच में पिछले तीन सालों में इस काम को धक्का लगा है । अब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने अंजय्या जी को मिनिस्टर बना कर इस काम को फिर से शुरू किया है ।

शास्त्री जी, आप को शायद मालूम होगा, अंजय्या साहब ने आप की तरह सिर्फ फ़ैक्टरी मजदूरों की ही यूनियन नहीं बनाई हैं, बल्कि जिन्दगी में सब से पहले खेत मजदूरों को इक्ठठा किया है और यह काम मेरे जिले से शुरू किया है । इस वास्ते फ़ैक्टरी मजदूर हो, खेत मजदूर हो, हर किस्म के मजदूरों की समस्याओं को वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है, उन के लिये अच्छा इन्तजाम करेंगे ।

अभी हमारे चित्त बसु जी ने फरमाया कि 1964 और 1974 के दरमियान खेत मजदूरों की आबादी 44.7 परसेन्ट बढ़ी है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—इस का मतलब है कि हर साल 4.4 परसेन्ट उन की संख्या बढ़ी है । इस का मतलब है, चित्त बसु जी को यह समझना चाहिये, कि ये लोग फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग नहीं करते हैं । मेहरबानी कर के उन लोगों से फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग कराइये । हर साल 3 से 3.5 परसेन्ट उन की आबादी बढ़ रही है, जब कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में 1 परसेंट भी नहीं बढ़ रही है और सारे देश का एवरेज मिला कर 2.5 परसेन्ट बढ़ रही है । इस लिये यदि उन की हालत को सुधारना है तो उन की आबादी को बढ़ने से रोका जाना चाहिये ।

अब जहाँ तक स्टेट्स का ताल्लुक है, जहाँ जहाँ स्टेट्स में यह कानून लागू हुआ

है, वहाँ बहुत सी जगहों पर मजदूरी मिनिमम वेज से ज्यादा दी जा रही है । मैं आप को एक मिसाल देता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ एमजेंसी के जमाने की बात है कलैक्टर ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई और कहा कि मजदूरों को रोज़ाना 5 रुपया मिलना चाहिए । हम ने कहा कि हम 10-20 लाख रुपया आप के पास जमा करवा देते हैं, आप 5 रुपये में मजदूर दिलवा दीजिये । बाद में कानून को देखा गया, तो उस में निकला कि जहाँ-कहीं मिनिमम वेज से ज्यादा मजदूरी दी जा रही है, उस को उसी तरह से कन्टीन्यू रखना चाहिये, उस को कम करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । हमारे यहाँ औरतों को 7,8 रुपये और मर्दों को 10 रुपये मिलते हैं और यह कहना कि सिर्फ तीन, चार महीने ही वे लोग काम करते हैं, गलत है । इतना इर्रीगेशन हो गया है और इतनी क्राप्स बढ़ रही है कि वे और ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं । वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार में नहीं हो रहा है, तो उसकी वजह यह हो सकती है कि गंगा का पूरा पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है और उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है और यहाँ पर आ कर लोग भाषण कर देते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जब एक बार गवर्नमेंट कानून बना देती है, तो उस के बाद हम सब की जिम्मेदारी होती है कि उस का पालन हो । हमारी बड़ी पार्टी है, इसलिए हमारी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है पर अपोजीशन वालों की भी जिम्मेदारी है । अभी सी०पी०आई के लीडर ने कहा कि इन मजदूरों पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त शास्त्री जी क्या कर रहे थे । हम लोगों का यह काम है, पोलिटीकल वर्कर्स का यह काम है कि जब ऐसी बात हो, तो वे एजोटेसन करें और जो भी कानून बने हुए हैं, उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कराएं । इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

करा कर होता यह है कि पांच, दस साल में जब पार्लियामेंट में आ जाते हैं, तो बस भाषण दे दिया। मैं कहता हूँ कि एक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते, आप का यह काम है कि खेती के मजदूरों के लिए जो कानून बने है, उन का पालन कराएं। आप ने कह दिया कि उन को एक आना, दो आना मजदूरी मिलती है।... (व्यवधान)... अगर उन को दो आने या 12 पैसे मजदूरी मिलती है, तो यहां पर इस के बारे में इस तरह की बात कहना सही नहीं है। जब आप को मालूम हो गया कि 12 पैसे मजदूरी मिल रही है, तो मेहरबानी कर के आप ने चीफ मिनिस्टर को, लेबर मिनिस्टर को या प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को लेटर लिखा होता। आप ने क्यों नहीं इस चीज के बारे में लेटर लिखा। खाली यहां पर भाषण देने से काम नहीं बन सकता। यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मजदूर बहुत होशियार हो गये हैं और मजदूरों से डर कर जमींदार गांवों से भाग रहे हैं। हमारे पास ऐसे बहुत से केसेज हैं, जिन से पता चलता है कि बहुत से जमींदार गांवों को छोड़ कर शहरों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। एक प्वाइन्ट लेने के वास्ते यहां पर भाषण दे दिये जाते हैं कि जमींदार द्वारा बहुत जुल्म हो रहा है, मजदूरों का शोषण हो रहा है।

मैं यह भी आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक बॉडेड लेबर का सवाल है इमजेंसी के जमाने में और उस के बाद भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कई जगहों पर ऐसे लोगों की खोज की गई थी और जो लोग दोषी पाए गए थे उन को सजा भी दी गई है। इस वास्ते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है बल्कि हम सब को

भी कुछ काम करना चाहिए और हम राजनीति में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं की, अपोजीशन वालों की और रूलिंग पार्टी के लोगों की भी यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि हम उन के लिए कुछ काम करें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कोई कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस इन खेतिहर मजदूरों के वास्ते पार्लियामेंट में रखा या 377 नियम के अन्तगत कोई बयान दिया। अब एक रेजोलूशन आया है और एक अच्छा रेजोलूशन एक माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से आया है लेकिन आज उन की तबियत ठीक नहीं है।

The hon. mover of the Resolution is in the hospital. We pray that he speedily recovers and comes to Parliament again. He has moved a very good Resolution and we wholeheartedly support it. We hope, Mr. Anjiah who has got much experience of workers in the fields and factories will bring forward a comprehensive legislation before the House and we, irrespective of all party affiliations, shall have to work for the betterment of the country and we have to make it strong as desired by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अंजय्या) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी सभी पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने एग््रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में, जरायती मजदूरों के लिए, चाहे वे किसी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हों, सभी लोगों ने कहा कि इन के लिए कानून बनना चाहिए और आप जानते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम में वीकर सेक्शन के लिए, जरायती मजदूरों के लिए एक प्रोग्राम दिया था और उस को अमल में लाने की पूरी कोशिश की है। यह सही है कि जरायती मजदूरों के लिए कोई कानून अभी बना हुआ नहीं है। यह भी सही है कि जैसे इन्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिए कानून है, जरायती मजदूरों के

लिए अभी कोई कानून नहीं बना हुआ है। ये बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और इन लोगों के ऊपर काफी जुल्म और अत्याचार होते हैं। यह सही है कि इन के लिए सोशल सिक्योरिटी और मिनिमम वेज का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि इन लोगों के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है।

17 hrs

हमारी कन्ट्री में जो बोण्डेड लेबरर्स हैं जो कि इधर-उधर दिखायी देते हैं वे इन से भी ज्यादा गिरे हुए मजदूर हैं। उनके लिए भी सरकार ने कुछ किया है। पिछली सरकार ने भी उनके लिए कुछ बजट रखा था और जैसा मैंने बताया था कि उनके लिये 25 करोड़ रुपया प्लान में रखा गया है। हमें बोण्डेड लेबर सिस्टम को अबालिश करना है। पिछली सरकार ने एक करोड़ रुपया रखा था, हम ने तीन करोड़ रुपया रखा है। मगर इस मामले में हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से जितनी मदद होनी चाहिए वह मदद नहीं होती। हम लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस बुलाना चाहते हैं और उसमें इस बारे में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

हम भी चाहते हैं कि इस मामले में जल्दी से कानून बने और इसको बहुत जल्दी लाने के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। 9 तारीख को स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की मीटिंग है। उसमें अगर यह रिपोर्ट अडॉप्ट कर लेंगे तो जल्दी ही हाउस में लायेंगे। इसको हमें लीगल विभाग से राय करके ड्राफ्ट करना है, बिना उसके तो इसे यहाँ नहीं लाया जा सकता। हमारे इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में भी इसका जिक्र किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको जल्दी से लाने और पूरी तरह से लाने की हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। यह दूसरी

तरह से भी मुल्क के सामने पेश होगा। मगर कानून तो हम बना लगे, और वह बन भी जाएगा लेकिन उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए भी हमें यानी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मिल कर काम करना होगा। इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि कहीं क्लैश न हो। ऐसा न हो कि गाँव गाँव में बदअमनी फैल जाए। बदअमनी फैला कर इसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करना है। जहाँ तक हो सकेगा, इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से होगा।

देश में बहुत सी ऐसी जगह हैं—जैसे हरियाणा, पंजाब और आंध्र के कुछ इलाके—गोदावरी और विजयवाड़ा—में मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज से भी ज्यादा तंश्वाह मिलती है। वह इसलिए मिलती है कि वहाँ लेण्ड इरीगेटिड और फर्टाइल है। जिस लेण्ड में कल्टिवेशन होना मुश्किल है उस लेण्ड के एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर और लेण्ड लार्ड्स में टेशन रहना है। हम अपनी तरफ से इस बारे में क्या कर सकते हैं वह भी हम करेंगे। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि हमें पेंशन स्कीम लागू करनी चाहिए, उनकी एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि हर एम्प्लायमेंट भी लागू करना चाहिए ताकि उनको रेगुलर इनकम हो सके। चूंकि हमारे बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं इसलिए ये तमाम माम करने से पहले हमें सोचना है। हम इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से बातचीत कर के कोई फार्मूला बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी इसको लागू किया जा सके।

हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस कानून को लाने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आप लोग पहले से कहते आ रहे हैं कि

[श्री टी० अंजय्या]

एग््रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में जो मिनिमम वेज कानून है उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। इसलिए हम ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहते हैं जिसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से हो सके। चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिए कानून हो, चाहे कोई ग्रोर कानून हो, जैसा कि कहा गया है कि ये कानून बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं, 30-40 साल पहले ये कानून बनाये गये थे जिनमें तब से कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है। इसलिए इन सारी बातों पर सोचा जा रहा है कि कैसे वर्कर्स को हम फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं। इस बारे में लाए जाने वाले बिल के बारे में पूरा कहना तो मुश्किल है लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि सरकार बहुत जल्दी कानून लाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश कर रही है।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रिजोल्यूशन हमारे मित्त ने पेश किया है, उसको वे विद्वद्धा कर लें, वापस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kодиyan.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He is ill, Sir. He is in the hospital.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will dispose of the amendments. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the

amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next amendment is by Shri R. L. P. Verma.

रत लाल वर्मा (कोडरमा) : मुझे बोलने का मौका ही नहीं दिया गया। मेरे नाम से एमेंडमेंट था। मैं वापिस नहीं लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You never asked for that and you did not give your name also. So, the question does not arise.

So, I am putting his amendment to vote.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will put the resolution to the vote of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: But Mr. Kодиyan is not here. There is no provision. Why are you just taking this step? Everybody is agreed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody is withdrawing the resolution on his behalf. It has to be voted.

The question is:

"This House calls upon the Government to take early steps to enact Central legislation to protect the interests of the vast millions of agricultural workers of our country who are subject to ruthless forces of exploitation as wage earners in agriculture and who remain by and large unprotected by the existing labour laws."

*The motion was negatived.*

17.07 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: SERIOUS SITUATION IN NORTH-EAST INDIA**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, we take up the resolution by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.

Shri Halder.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** I would like to move my resolution.

Sir, I beg to move:

"This House notes with grave concern the prevailing serious situation in North-East India where secessionistic, chauvinistic and communal passions are being roused endangering the unity and integrity of the country and calls upon the Government:

(a) to take suitable steps for a political settlement of the question of foreigners and to pay special attention for resolving the genuine problems of the people of the North-Eastern States;

(b) to strengthen further the security of the borders of the North-East India with neighbouring countries in order to prevent the intrusion of the foreigners and infiltration of the armed gangs;

(c) to take stern action against those who are actively behind the secessionist activities; and

(d) to rouse the public opinion in the country in favour of preserving the national unity and assuring full freedom to all linguistic nationalities and ethnic groups to preserve their separate independent identities and for full socio-economic development according to their desires by strengthening the real federalism in our State structure."

I am moving this resolution not from any Party point of view.

I am moving this Resolution in this august House not from a party angle

but to reach at a national consensus for a political settlement of the question of foreigners and to pay special attention for resolving the genuine problems of the people of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal of North-Eastern States.

Violent incidents have recently occurred in Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram. In Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh rivalry among political parties and as between tribal and non-tribal population is creating excitement.

Sir, we are facing a very difficult problem and we have to go into depth to find out the root cause of the problem. British Imperialists neglected the development of India as a whole, specially neglected North-east India and it remained socially and economically backward. But, after independence and partition, thousands of people migrated to West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and other States and the problem has become more acute. For the last thirty years of Congress rule and the short period of Janata rule, they pursued the policy of capitalist development. 70 per cent of the population now remains below the poverty line. The problem of unemployment and hunger has become the order of the day. As a result, every section is dissatisfied.

Sir, on the other hand, during the last three decades of its rule, the Congress did nothing to strengthen the sense of national solidarity and unity but did everything to bitter away this precious heritage of the freedom struggle days. The Congress Party took steps which went contrary to the sense of national unity and imposed on the people of the States a sense of inferior status. Till this day the Congress (I) and other bourgeois—landlord parties—fail to understand the political importance of a new redistribution of power between the Centre and the States and the role it can play in promising a sense of

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

equality among constituent units and to strengthen the national unity. In this background the consequences of the capitalist path, the economic stagnation and crisis, the rising unemployment and mass growth of destitution in the rural areas and the general increase in impoverishment have dealt serious blows against national unity, undermining it and initiating a process of disintegration.

As far as our party is concerned, from the very beginning we are saying that Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and North-East India has not been fully developed. I want to make it absolutely clear that if some regions in this country are less developed than the other regions, then that is the inevitable law of capitalism. How to rectify it is the question and all of us should think over it. I think some special attention must be paid to this area for solving some of the economic problems that are there. Government also is thinking on this line. I do not think they will succeed in that so long as they pursue the present policy of capitalist development in this country.

As far as movement in Assam and North-Eastern States is concerned, the challenge in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, etc. is to the integrity of the country. The legitimate demand to stop influx of foreigners is used to divert the economic and democratic discontent into anti-national channels. Because of poverty, lack of jobs Assam and other States are full of discontent. Instead of rousing the people to take up the challenge of capitalist path to fight the common battle against unemployment, hunger, exploitation and bourgeois land-lord rule, the movement is being directed against other Indians. The word foreigner is being flexibly interpreted to include each and everybody, that is, Bengalis, Hindus, Muslims,

Biharis and people from UP and Rajasthan and people who for generations have settled in Assam. The organisers of the movement do not openly say so, but nor do they openly affirm their intentions to protect Indian citizenship. Anti-Indian slogans are used there. One such slogan is: 'Indian dogs get out of Assam'. The organisers have never protested against this type of slogan.

As far as this problem is concerned it is stated the movement is entirely peaceful and that no violence is there, the students are not indulging into any violence, that it is entirely directed against foreigners who have infiltrated into this country but in reality the fact is otherwise. Everybody knows how hundreds of Bengalis and other linguistic and religious minorities have been killed in Assam, Meghalaya and other places.

I would like to read out some extracts from the report by the Delhi branch of the Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) formed at the time of Emergency by Justice Tarkunde. The Fact Finding Committee of PUCL on Assam says on 20th February, 1980 as follows:

"In addition to this a regular hate campaign has been launched against the minorities, more particularly against the Bengali-speaking minority. For nearly four months now the Gana Sangram Parishad and the AASU have acquired absolute control of official machinery in the State and are running a parallel Government. They have inspired and, in any case not objected to wall-paintings and posters inciting violence against the so-called Bahirgatas. Here are a few examples: 'If you see a snake and a Bengali, kill the Bengali first ... The Bengalispeaking community is terrorised. The Press has already reported the murder of Dr. Robin Mitra the famous geologist in Duliajan..| He was lynched to death."

Sir, the movement has claimed hundreds of victims. Thousands of poor people have been burnt.

To quote again from the Fact Finding Committee, it says:

"The fact remains that the worst incidents of violence took place in Mukalmau and Nalbari areas of the BARPETA sub division of Kamrup district. According to the Deputy Commissioner himself 4,000 houses have been burnt, 42 persons have been killed. We visited the Mukalmau camp where 519 inmates, all Bengali Muslims, are living. According to the account given to us by the villagers there, some 4,000 Assamese people came shouting slogans, armed with spears and other lethal weapons. They set the Houses of the Bengali speaking people living in the area on fire, killed many people and wounded many others. The most pathetic scenes were seen in Rangafali camp, also in the Nalbari area. There are more than 4,000 inmates in this camp. Most of them are Bengali Hindus. We saw hundreds of badly wounded people. The attacks were indeed barbarous."

So, this is proof that the movement is not peaceful at all, and how brutal and violent it is.

Again I quote from the Fact Finding Committee Report. It says:

"Otherwise the Satyagraha itself has been rather peaceful. But it could hardly be otherwise. The entire Government machinery is party to the satyagraha. As one witness told us: The Government of Assam is running the movement and the AASU is running the Government."

It is in this background that the threat to identify and deport foreigners is given. It is not an empty threat. It has the backing of the Administration. Indian unity is attacked both by the leaders of the

movement and of the local administration. That is why people's intervention is absolutely necessary. The reactionary secessionist leaders do not accept 1971 as the cut-off date because they are not interested in solving the problem of foreign nationals. What they are interested in is the expulsion of lakhs of Indian nationals from Assam and they want to drive out the minorities—the people from Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, etc.—from jobs and properties and to grab everything. This has been the line of vested interests everywhere.

I would like to quote late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru regarding refugees and to give citizenship to them. I quote:

"There is no doubt of course that those displaced persons who have come to settle in India are bound to have their citizenship. If the law is inadequate in this respect the law should be changed."

This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said.

Regarding the acceptance of 1971 as the cut-off date, I would like to quote from the Lok Sabha Debate, 20-2-1975, Volume 48, pages 90 to 91. The question was put by Prof. Samar Guha. I quote:—

"Will the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of refugees from East Pakistan awaiting rehabilitation upto January 31st, 1975;

(b) The camps and places where they have been temporarily given shelter;

(c) The break-up of their figures in each camp or other places and the benefits given to them for their maintenance;

(d) Whether some of these refugees have been living in such camps for the last 5 to 15 years;



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if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in regard to their rehabilitation;

(e) The number and other facts about other categories of refugees who are yet to be recognised as refugees from former East Pakistan; and

(f) The outline of the schemes including time schedule of rehabilitation of all categories of East Pakistan refugees?"

The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation (Shri R. K. Khadilkar) in reply to part (a) of the question had stated as:

"(a) The total number of migrants from former East Pakistan now in camps awaiting rehabilitation up to 31st January, 1975 is about 25,300 families. Of them approximately 4000 families are of Permanent Liability Category."

Then, in reply to part (d) of the question the reply was this—

"(d) Most of the migrants are in camps between 1-1-1970 to 25-3-1971. However, some of them came during the period 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1969.

The programme of settlement of families is subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds. Every effort is however being made to locate suitable lands with the active cooperation of the various governments."

"(e) According to the policy of the Government, all migrants who entered India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971 are eligible to relief and rehabilitation assistance only outside West Bengal and entered a relief camp."

It has been mentioned that all migrants who entered India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971 are eligible for rehabilitation assistance by the Government and the Government has

taken full responsibility for their rehabilitation. That means up to 25-3-1971, all these displaced persons are getting citizenship. So, the appropriate date should be taken as 25-3-1971.

In Meghalaya also, there are Bengalis, Nepalis and they are harassed, assaulted and their properties are looted and some of them were murdered. In this connection, I would like to mention about the brutal murder of Mr. Manik Das, M.L.A. and his associates. They want to drive out the minorities from Meghalaya.

Sir, I would like to state that all these violent activities in the name of aliens are but directed against all the linguistic and religious minorities, that is, all of them are Indian citizens, whether they are Bengalis or the people from Rajasthan or from other parts of India. They had all gone there and those people are working there in the Tea Gardens for years. All these people are being terrorised. This is the situation and we cannot escape from these facts. What is the actual position? I would like to give the Census Figures of different communities living there. According to the Census figure, Bangalis in Assam in 1951 are 19.29%, in 1961, the figure is 17.60 and in 1971, it is 21%. It includes both Hindus and Muslims. As regards percentage of Muslims, according to the Census figure, it is 25.94% in 1951, 23.29% in 1961, and 24.03 in 1971. Therefore, this problem of the people of Bangladesh having infiltrated in Assam and trying to convert the State into a Muslim State is not correct. Certainly there has been some infiltration, nobody denies that.

Regarding Assam agitation, I would like to read out an extract from "People's Democracy" of 8-6-1980. It is regarding the 35-points programme. It will prove what type of movement they are organising. It has been stated that—

"Formation of secret society in different levels with underground

Headquarters under single leadership with strict discipline, code and conduct."

What do that say at point No. 6:

"Develop cordial relations with Nagas, Mizos, Manipuris, Meghalayan, Arunachal, Tripurias and all other indigenous people of this region and march up hand to hand."

We have no objection to this. Point No. 8 is:

"Cut off train communication from Banarpur to Lumding and connect North Cachar district with road communication."

Then Point 30:

"Deportation of foreigners—Hindus should be pushed back through Dawki Police Post (Meghalaya) and Muslims should be pushed back through Golakganj Police Post."

Lastly, they say:

"We should tell Calcutta and New Delhi that we require from you only salt for our bare necessity of life and your requirements from us are tea, coal, crude oil, plywood, jute etc. We should make understand that Assamese are not alone in the world."

From this 35-Point agitators' programme, we can easily conclude that this is a secessionist movement and the foreigners are connected with this. The foreign agencies functioning through church and missionaries are inciting people in North-East India specially in Assam, Meghalaya, Miro-ram and Tripura. They are inciting them and encouraging them in their secessionist struggle. They incite them that if they go out of the Indian Union, they would be in a better position. And we do not find any protest to this either from the All Assam Students Union or Gana Sangram Parishad.

Everyone knows about the C.I.A. plot called 'Operation Brahmaputra'

and how they are interested to provoke the secessionist movement. Today, that 'Operation Brahmaputra' is in operation there. That is what is being implemented now. Why was it necessary for the Ambassador of the United States of America has to go to Assam at least half a dozen times during this movement? Very recently, the American Consul in Calcutta also visited that place. We must understand that foreign agencies are operating and are working towards secession. What is really involved today is the integrity and unity of the country.

I would urge that the protection of minorities must be guaranteed by the Central Government.

Sir, the situation in Tripura, which is quite grave, is different from the situation in other places. After partition it is true that lakhs of refugees migrated to Tripura and settled there. It is also true that the number of these settlers is more than the tribal people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the operative part of the Resolution? Already about twenty minutes are over.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am coming. Before the installation of the Left Front Government, the Congress Party has done nothing for the improvement of the tribals. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said earlier that what is happening in Tripura is a tribal revolt; the Left Front Government has done nothing for them. You know, Sir, that this is the only Government in Tripura who have taken certain practical steps and measures for the welfare of the tribal people. They are taking steps (a) to set up, in tribal areas, autonomous district councils (they have organized them); (2) to recognize the Kok Borak language as the second official language; (3) to restore tribal lands illegally transferred to non-tribals, giving reasonable compensation to non-

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tribals and (4) to maintain the reservation quota in Government service. For the tribals, for the first time, there is reservation quota in Government service.

Our Left Front Government in Tripura is implementing this programme honestly and sincerely. And this has an impact in other tribal States like Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya. So, the imperialist agents and reactionaries provoke the tribal people. The Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti is behind this. The Mizo leaders and the missionaries are also provoking that movement. On the other hand, the Amra Bangla, the political wing of the Ananda Marg, is inciting the Bengalis, saying that the Left Front Government is doing everything for the tribal people, and that they are against the Bengali settlers in Tripura. The progressive measures of the Tripura Government provide inspiration to the other tribals in other States. So, there is a conspiracy to dislodge this Left Front Government. Behind this movement, the reactionary people, foreign missionaries and foreign agents are also there.

I am sorry to say that though our Prime Minister is taking a rather realistic and proper stand regarding Tripura, the Congress-I branch in Tripura is in league on the one hand with the tribal people, and on the other, with the Amra Bangla organization and others.

I am happy that at least the Central Government is helping the Left Front Government in Tripura to tackle the serious situation prevailing there. I think that without co-ordination between the State Government of Tripura and the Central Government, it is difficult to tackle the serious situation there.

In this context, I want to say that due to poverty in, and neglect of the

North Eastern India, the reactionary people and reactionary leadership of the All Assam Students' Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad of Assam have started this movement in Assam. So also others have started movements in other States. Their movements are against the unity and integrity of India. Though the North Eastern Council is there in the North-Eastern India, it is unable to take proper steps for the development of that region. I think the Central Government should pay special attention to it and sanction more money so that the regional imbalances which are there in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh can be removed; their unemployment problems, their economic and social disability problems can be removed. We are of the opinion that administrative measures are not enough, we must have to sit across the table, discuss all the problems and then settle them. I think repression is not the reply to it.

Regarding Assam, I have got seven important points to make before the House. (1) The secessionist agitation should be withdrawn and following it all repressive administrative measures should be withdrawn; (2) steps should be taken to instil confidence in the minorities by revamping the local administration; (3) the Centre should announce firm measures to stop all further foreign immigration across the border; (4) discussions should be started with 1971 as the cut-off year; (5) an impartial machinery having the confidence of the minorities to detect foreigners; (6) a joint campaign by all democratic parties to explain to the people of Assam the vital issues at stake and win them over to protect national unity; (7) an agreed programme for the economic development of Assam to overcome problems of unemployment, landlessness and poverty. These programmes should be undertaken. The Hon. Prime Minister convened several meetings. She held a

meeting with the Opposition also. I would suggest that a meeting of all-India parties, All-Assam Students Union, Gana Sangram Parishad and representatives of the minorities in Assam should be convened to discuss all these things and solve this acute problem.

Lastly, I appeal through you to all the people that we should rise above party level and take up this matter as a national issue. If we rise above party level, sit together and discuss this matter in a friendly manner, I think this problem can be solved. I suggest the matter of more protection to the minorities should be taken up by the Central Government so that the doubt which exists in the minds of our brothers and sisters over there in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura should be removed and they think that we want to solve their problems sincerely. They should have this impression in their minds that we want to live together as brothers. I think more power should be given to the State so that they can develop their personality, etc. Then the problems can be solved. I would like to appeal all to rise above party level and to come together and solve the problem, which is a burning issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House notes with grave concern the prevailing serious situation in North-East India where secessionistic, chauvinistic and communal passions are being roused endangering the unity and integrity of the country and calls upon the Government:

(a) to take suitable steps for a political settlement of the question of foreigners and to pay special attention for resolving the genuine problems of the people of the North-Eastern States;

(b) to strengthen further the security of the borders of the

North-East India with neighbouring countries in order to prevent the intrusion of the foreigners and infiltration of the armed gangs;

(c) to take stern action against those who are actively behind the secessionist activities; and

(d) to rouse the public opinion in the country in favour of preserving the national unity and assuring full freedom to all linguistic nationalities and ethnic groups to preserve their separate independent identities and for full socio-economic development according to their desires by strengthening the real federalism in our State structure."

Amendment No. 1 is in the name of Shri R. K. Mhalgi. The hon. Member is not present.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) in part (a), after "question of foreigners" insert—

"without resiling from international commitments made and assurances given by India"

(ii) after part (b), insert—

"(bb) to compensate and rehabilitate the unfortunate victims of disturbances;"

(iii) in part (d), for "linguistic nationalities" substitute—

"linguistic and religious minorities". (2)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) in part (a), add at the end—

"after considering seriously and sympathetically the views of the agitators;"

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

(ii) in part (b), add at the end—

“and persuade the Governments of those neighbouring countries to check such infiltration;”. (3)

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** At the very outset we must express our deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Member Shri Halder for having moved this Resolution. This Resolution comes before the House at a critical time. It is both timely as also very comprehensive. We find from the Resolution a sincere and genuine desire for the solution of the serious situation that we have in the North Eastern Region of our country.

The Assam situation has been repeatedly discussed in this House. That only goes to show the serious concern, the anxiety and the anguish of this House with respect to the catastrophe that is being enacted there in Assam. I have on the earlier occasion spoken of the serious situation there. I do not want to recount and recapitulate all of them. The tragedy in Assam is too great for words to describe. The situation in Assam, it must be accepted, is so serious that it is not a mere agitation. It is anti-left in character. It is anti-Bengali in character. It is anti-minority in character. It is vehemently anti-Muslim in character. It is anti-India, anti-national in character. This is a point that can never be over-emphasised. That should be realised by each and every one in this House as also outside the House. I must also dare to say that the present situation in Assam in the present dimension is a creation of the Janata regime that we unfortunately had. Even during the time when Shri Morarji Desai was Prime Minister, I have come to this House raising questions. Pick up the replies and see the manner in which they were replied to. And, the result is the developing situation

over there that has today assumed the proportions which we are all denouncing here, with every hope that wise counsel will prevail.

There are certain parties who say that they are prepared to cooperate, but it is a known fact that they blow hot and cold. It is a known fact that there is a divorce between what they say and what they do, in their words and in their deeds. They say they are prepared to cooperate, but when the Prime Minister called the leaders of the various political parties, there were certain parties who did not realise their responsibility to even give up their preoccupations and come and sit with the Prime Minister, in order to see that the situation in Assam returns to normalcy. All this I say with a heavy heart.

There is this foreigners issue, as it is said. There are no two opinions about the fact that none of us wants foreigners to be associated with the constitutional process in our country. There can be no two opinions about it. But then the way in which the term ‘foreigners’ is being tried to be defined has assumed very dangerous proportions. Indeed there are complaints, and genuine complaints, of the neglect of Assam and other north-eastern regions as far as economic development is concerned. This question must be looked into. The regional imbalances must be removed. There can be no doubt about that particular fact. Whatever is wanted for economic development should be provided, and provided without any further delay. The hon. Finance Minister came to this House and gave a solemn assurance to the House and through the House to the entire nation including the people of Assam that no pains will be spared as far as the question of economic development of Assam or the other parts of the north-eastern region are concerned. We are thankful to him and we hope that the solemn assurance he has given to this House will be translated into reality. However, there is

an attempt—a mischievous attempt—to try to relate this neglect of economic development with the question of foreigners or outsiders or what is called the silent invasion of Assam by the Bangladeshis or others. Any attempt to relate the neglect of economic development with any of these facts is not only unrealistic, but I must submit it is also mischievous in character. Let us look at the facts and figures. There is this pernicious philosophy as we have been told about the sons of the soil and that justice has not been meted out to the Assamese; that the Government services are being monopolised by Bengalis and others. I submit that wherever injustice is there, it must be corrected. But then this propaganda with the dimensions with which it is going on, with the mischievous overtones that are there, is unrealistic, to say the least.

Look at some facts and figures. All may not be necessary. A sample survey can be seen in order to find out as to whether the services are also monopolised by the non-Assamese. Take the Assam Government Civil List of 1971.

	Total Bengalis No.	
ACS Class I Officers	200	13
ACS Class II Officers	328	27
Govt Engineers in PWD	600	69
Police Officers of SP rank	30	3
Cooperative Deptt. Class I Officers	60	8
Officers in Health Services	224	60

We can go on with this. But as I said, we can take up the sample survey. These are the figures that have been given by the Assam Government Civil List of 1971, the latest that were available. We, therefore, find that this bogey of Assamese culture, Assamese way of life, all being swamped by others is unrealistic, mischievous in character and I have presented these figures before you.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Don't you have the latest figures? It would have been good if you had the latest figures.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** These are the latest figures which I could lay my hand on. The census (latest) figures will be of 1971 because the whole thing has to be related with the census figures, to which I will be coming later. I hope, you will allow me a couple of minutes more in order to place this whole thing because the nation has to be told what is the conspiracy that is going on in Assam in order to destroy the unity and the integrity of the country. The nation has realised the attempt at balkanisation of this motherland. It is for that purpose, in order to expose the overdone, untrue character of the propaganda that is going on that there are these figures which I have taken a little time to present before this House and which, as I speak further, I shall try to compare with the census figures.

18 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I said, all kinds of propaganda have been let loose. There is this propaganda of the danger to Assamese culture, there is this propaganda of the danger to Assamese language, there is this sinister propaganda that the Assamese way of life is in danger of being swamped by the so-called outsiders.

These are census figures: Assamese-speaking people in 1921 according to the 1921 census were 44.6 per cent, and this figure of 44.6 per cent Assamese people in 1921 rose to 71.76 per cent in the year 1971 according to the 1971 census. We, therefore, find not a decline, but a considerable increase in the Assamese-speaking people. Take the question of the Bengali-speaking people. According to the 1921 census, the Bengali-speaking people formed 22.1 per cent of the

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

total population, but this figures of 22.1 per cent Bengali-speaking people of 1921, came down in 1971 census to 11.48 per cent. Therefore, I ask: Where is this danger of the Assamese people, of the Assamese language, of the Assamese culture, of the Assamese way of life being swamped by Bengalees or by 'outsiders' as they are called? We, therefore, find that a grand conspiracy unrelated to the situation, unrelated to facts and figures, is there in Assam. The fact is that some other objectives are sought to be fulfilled in Assam. I need not say much about it. We are already told how the entire movement in Assam has assumed an anti-national character. We are told of the slogans that are being raised, viz.

"Indian Dogs get out of Assam  
Condemn Indian Army for raping  
our mothers and sisters in Assam

Forget Mother India. Love Mother  
Assam

Victory to Mother Assam".

and such other slogans. As I have been saying earlier, the Government cannot be a silent spectator to all this that is happening over there.

18.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I have here with me a copy of the Report of the Fact Finding Committee appointed by the People's Union for Civil Liberties on Assam Unrest. It is they who after visiting and studying the conditions in Assam came to this conclusion, and I quote:

"It is, therefore, quite possible that the known anti-communist powers of the western world may be actively involved in this".

There are various disclosures, but then we have to see to our duty towards Assam.

Here I must point out the solemn assurances that have been given to the people of Assam. solemn assuran-

ces that have been given by our leaders through various kinds of international understandings also. It is well-known that communal unrest unfortunately overtook that part of our country after independence resulting in the flight of a large number of people from Assam into East Pakistan. Then came what is popularly known as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. It was this Nehru-Liaquat Pact which was placed on the Table of the House here that extended solemn assurances, made solemn promises, with respect to the rights of all those persons who were forced to migrate from our country. They were invited to return. The condition in those days cannot be forgotten. It was the late lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking in this House, laying on the Table of the House the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, who made some observations with deep agony and anguish. He had a talk with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, and he narrated here in this House how he felt while he was having that talk with him, and I quote:

"As I sat hour after hour discussing these matters of grave import with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, I saw an unending stream of unhappy, fear-stricken refugees uprooted from their homes, facing a dark and unknown future. I experienced their sorrow and misery and I prayed for guidance as to how this could be stopped. All the ideals I had stood for since fate and circumstances pushed me into public affairs at last faded away and a sense of utter helplessness came over me".

MR. SPEAKER: Sum up now please. Time is over.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have still a lot to say.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 24 minutes already.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will take some more time to conclude.

(Dis.)

MR. SPEAKER: You have two minutes more. That is what I can give.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Let him continue next time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Let him complete today. Why should he continue next time.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Let us be quite clear how long we are going to sit. There is this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one minute. You can conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: When such was the condition in Assam, we were told about it in the House. The agreement was laid on the Table of the House and solemn assurances were given. Based on those assurances, many of our brothers and sisters returned. They are sought to be uprooted again. An Urdu poet says in a couplet:

क्या इसलिए तकदीर ने चूनाया थे तिनके  
बन जाये नशेमन तो कोई आग लगा दे ।

[क्या इस لئے تقدیر نے چنوائے تھے  
بن جائے نशेमन تو کوئی آگ لگا दे-]

Now, the solemn assurances given to the people have to be kept, carried out and later on also, there was Indira-Mujib Agreement of 1971....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Shall I continue next time? I have still to come to the operative part of the amendment that I have moved.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is over. I have to take up the discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will take just a few minutes next time and conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

18.11 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: ALLEGED MOLESTATION OF A WOMAN AT BAGHPAT ON 18TH JUNE, 1980

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon Prof. Madhu Dandavate to raise the discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the alleged molestation of a woman on 18th June, 1980 at Baghpat I would like to point out that the UP Government have since ordered an enquiry into the Baghpat incident. It is a well-established rule of parliamentary practice and procedure that discussion on a matter which is *sub-judice* is out of order.

The question of holding a discussion was discussed at a meeting I held with the Leaders of the Parties and Groups in the House and the Minister of Home Affairs on 2 July 1980 and it was decided that the discussion on the Home Minister's statement regarding the Baghpat incident may be allowed to be held on 4 July, 1980. Accordingly the discussion is now to take place, but I would request the Members to exercise utmost self-restraint while participating in the debates, so as not to prejudice or adversely affect in any way the proceedings of enquiry which has already been ordered.

श्री मनीष बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस पर मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है । आपने कहा है यह प्रोजेडिस... (बखश)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसको मैं नहीं रोक रहा हूँ ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while initiating the discussion on this sensitive subject, I will definitely keep in



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

mind the valuable observations that you have already made in the beginning.

After the Home Minister made the statement on what he described as the alleged molestation of a woman on 18th of June 1980 at Baghpat, I propose to raise the discussion on the subject, which has not only legal but moral and human overtones. I am sure this is a subject on which all of us will agree that the Members on both the sides of the House will be committed to certain basic values of Indian culture and it is only in that context that the problem will be discussed in this House.

Only a few years back, we observed, not only in this country but in different parts of the world, the 'International Year of Women'. The values of dignity of women and the values of honour of women were the noble values on which men and women in different parts of the world laid great emphasis and stress. At various rallies and meetings held during the International Year for Women, different organisations, various political parties, solemnly pledged themselves to see that these noble values in our life are respected and implemented.

But in reality what do you find? Our Home Minister visited Baghpat along with some MPs and others. It is not only he who visited Baghpat. Prior to that, a number of teams went to Baghpat to make an on-the-spot study. My hon. friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and a few MPs visited the place. Then, a team of 7 women, including 2 women MPs of this House and also the former alderman of Delhi Corporation visited the spot. Then, the Home Minister along with 10 women MPs also visited Baghpat. Some journalists also tried to find out what exactly had happened and a very important aspect has not to be forgotten and that is that 6 Supreme Court advocates visited the place.. (In-

terruptions) Some members may like to laugh at Supreme Court advocates...

AN HON. MEMBER: They are of all types.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some people might like to cast aspersions on Supreme Court and Supreme Court advocates. But I am wedded to a certain school of thought.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We are not casting aspersions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to the conventions of the House, I am addressing the Home Minister through you, Sir. The Supreme Court advocates also went there and they tried to bring forward certain important conclusions after making an on-the-spot study.

Sir, the women's memorandum has already been submitted to you. In fact, I had requested you that it may be laid on the Table of the House. But then you were of the opinion that since the Home Minister had already been requested to visit Baghpat and make an on-the-spot study, he was likely to make a statement and you were kind enough to inform us that you would forward that statement and the memorandum to the Home Minister, he will study that in depth, to the extent he will be able to study in depth. he will study the situation in Baghpat and, after that, he will be able to make a statement here. He made a statement in the House and that statement is very important. In that statement, he has accepted that there is a *prima facie* case for a judicial enquiry and, therefore, he categorically announced that there will be a judicial enquiry.

Of course, the terms of reference were not mentioned. By what time the judicial enquiry will be completed has also not been mentioned in the House. How that comprehensive judicial enquiry will be has not been mentioned. But these are matters of detail and, I am sure, if this debate

proceeds in a fruitful manner, at the close of the discussion, the Home Minister will be able to satisfy the House that these are the specific terms of reference for the judicial enquiry; this is the time-bound limit within which the judicial enquiry will be completed and this will be the comprehensive nature of the enquiry which will also include the charge that Shri mati Maya Tyagi had been raped, the charge that 3 persons had been shot down and a number of allied allegations. Not only she was raped but she was stripped naked and paraded in the street... (Interruptions) Let us have unanimity on this at least.

I would like to quote a small passage from the written statement that was made by the Home Minister. The Home Minister in his statement made here on 2nd July, 1980, in 2nd paragraph said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that incidents of this nature are a disgrace and a slur on the traditions and culture of this country where women have always been accorded and held in high esteem. The incident at Baghpat, therefore, deserves to be condemned unreservedly and without any hesitation at all."

That is exactly what he has said and, as a result of this, since he felt that there was a *prima facie* case, he announced at the end of the statement that a judicial enquiry will be gone into. The various teams that had gone there have already prepared their memoranda. The advocates had prepared their memorandum. Some Members of Parliament who visited along with others have made certain mentions in the House. The Women's Delegation having MPs among them also sent a memorandum. The advocates have categorically made a statement, and the women's delegation also has categorically made a statement, that Mrs. Maya Tyagi was stripped naked and was paraded through the streets of Baghpat bazaar and when one of the shopkeepers felt that here was a sister who was being paraded

in the streets, naked, he took out a lungi from his shop and threw it at that lady, so that not only the honour of that single woman but the honour of womanhood in this country would be protected. He threw a lungi. But what did the police do? Most of the persons who visited the spot have said that, when the lungi was thrown at that naked lady, that person, that shopkeeper, who threw the lungi, was beaten up. This is exactly what had happened. Of course, this will be investigated. In the judicial inquiry, the detailed facts will come out. When the Women's Delegation went, they made three concrete demands. These demands have also been made by the advocates. These demands have also been made by our colleagues, the MPs, who visited Baghpat. They demanded a judicial inquiry with definite terms of reference; they demanded suspension of the police officers concerned, they demanded prosecution of the SHO; they demanded that the officers guilty of the atrocities should be heavily dealt with. That is what they demanded. We are told that the transfer of officers has taken place...

AN HON. MEMBER: That news has appeared today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That news has appeared in the press today. That was not in the statement.

Here I would like to give an analogy. The other day in this very House when, with your permission, during the Call Attention Motion the question was raised about some one who was drowned into the water reservoir near Delhi Station, the Railway Minister was kind enough to get up in the House and announce that they had already instituted an inquiry and in order that the inquiry should be impartial, Panditji, as Railway Minister, announced in this House, the persons concerned had been summarily suspended and they would remain suspended till the final findings of the inquiry were out. But here the news has appeared in the press that the concerned police officers have been transferred from Baghpat.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

In order that justice should be done, in order that the judicial inquiry should be conducted in a proper way, the conventions and traditions demand that the officers concerned must be suspended. But they have not been suspended here; they have been just transferred. This is the point which is the most important and which was raised in the various memoranda that were submitted, but unfortunately that has not been taken note of.

There is another aspect of the statement which is very unfortunate; it has nothing to do with the judicial inquiry...

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to sum up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How can such an atrocious crime be summed up so soon.

MR. SPEAKER: The other Members also will have to take part.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will not take much time. I hope that the Members would request you, Sir, to give me some more time because I am not raising the issue in a partisan manner. All of us are interested in the culture of the country, in the honour of the country, in the dignity of woman in the country.

Unfortunately in the statement that was made by the hon. Minister, there is another important aspect that he has touched. In paragraph (3) the hon. Minister for Home Affairs has said:—

"I would, however, appeal to all that the incident should not be used by any person or party towards any political gain as we are afraid that it has acquired some political overtones and is being taken advantage of by some elements for purposes which are not relevant at all to the main issue of protecting the honour of women."

Sir, the hon. Home Minister cast aspersions on the political parties. I would like to point out to him that the six Supreme Court advocates who visited Baghpat and the Women's Delegation that visited Baghpat have brought out a very important aspect. They have pointed out two things.

"The Home Minister went there to make an on-the-spot inquiry. At Baghpat bazaar a number of shopkeepers and various cross sections of the masses had assembled but he did not go to that spot." I will not say on my own but I would like to quote what the six Supreme Court advocates have said. Referring to the Parliamentary delegation led by the Home Minister, Mr. Zafir Singh, which visited the area, the advocates have said "The local administration organised a stage-managed show for the delegation. He did not go to the Baghpat bazaar. He went to the Co-operative Sugar Factory rest house. There various people were called. There was a partisan atmosphere." That is what is says.

Actually, this is the stage-managed manner in which he tried to conduct the inquiry—of course, in an informal way. He tried to make an on-the-spot study without visiting the spot where actually the trouble had taken place. Large sections of the masses were there. Sir, in Marathi there is a drama in which there is a very interesting comment. That comment is:

"जाय रामेश्वरी बंब सोमेश्वरी"

That means:

Fire takes place at Rameswaram, and the Fire Brigade goes to Someswaram.

That exactly is the correct description—that the trouble took place at one place. Some shopkeepers were beaten because they tried to protect the honour of the lady and, on the top of it, unfortunately he did not visit the spot but he tried to visit other spots.

Those advocates also have drawn another inference. They say:—

“All sides presented their viewpoints. But the zeal to defend the Police was obviously inspired, so was the attempt to convert it into a conflict between two political parties.”

That is what the advocates have said ..

SHR. M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Very uncharitable.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It might be uncharitable. I am only quoting the Supreme Court Advocates who went there and the impression they gathered... (Interruptions).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Washim): We want the names of the Supreme Court advocates

... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: वे किसी को रफेर कर सकते हैं।

Why do you disturb him?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: By this time it should have been clear that I will not be cowed down in my comments. I am making my comments in a restrained way, but I am not going to be cowed down... (Interruptions) I am addressing the Home Minister through you.

In this case there is another important aspect...

SHRI EDUARDO FALERO (Mormugao): We want to know the names of the Advocates. Will you kindly tell us?

MR. SPEAKER: What is there in the names? There is nothing. He can refer to anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is only the Speaker who can direct me and I will obey your direction. I accept only one the authority in this House, that is the authority of the

Speaker. If you give me the direction, I will give the names.

MR. SPEAKER: What is there in the names. He can refer to anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When the matter was brought here, I wish to bring to your notice that unfortunately even before an on-the-spot study was made by the Home Minister, one hon. Member said here and what he said was quoted by another hon. Member. It was said here in this very House that Mrs. Maya Tyagi, the lady who was stripped naked and raped by the Police, was herself a dacoit. That is what was said. Sir, if you go through the debate—these are the official Lok Sabha debates—on page No. 8575, some interruptions are there. But, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro said:—

‘Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very serious allegation is being made by an hon. Member that the lady in question is a dacoit.’ (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 194 if one hour is consumed by him, then what happens to other speakers?

After all, that speech should not be repeated because the rule is very clear here. Under Rule 194 within one hour the whole thing should be completed. If he consumes half an hour, what will happen to the other speakers? (Interruptions) You will kindly read Rule 194, Sir. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to bring to your kind notice the fact that I met you in your chamber and said that under 193 adequate time is not there. You yourself said that you may extend that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you the time. You go ahead.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** This was that Shri Faleiro has said:

'Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very serious allegation is being made hereby an hon. Member that the lady in question is a dacoit.'

On that another hon. Member. Shri Indrajit Gupta said:

'If she is a dacoit, should she be raped?'

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** What is he doing? Why should he quote that the lady is a dacoit? (*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Faleiro, it is time consuming. This is not the way. Why should anybody be interrupted?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to ask one question. I am telling what has been said in the debate.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Go ahead.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to ask the Home Minister one simple question. If it is to be established what type of the lady Mrs. Maya Tyagi, is, I would like to ask one question. If some lady had been sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of murder and had been sent to prison, will the Superintendent of Jails be authorised to rape that woman inside the jail? That is the question I ask.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That has not been implied. The Home Minister has categorically said it. This should not be implied; he did not imply that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I am not referring to him. (*Interruptions*) I am only saying that it is.... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** No interruption please. Let him have his own time and you will have your own time. You

should all conduct yourselves as hon. Members of this House. I shall give an opportunity and you can have your own viewpoint.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I made a reference to what happened in the House. It has already appeared in the newspapers and some people had been making an allegation that the lady happened to be a dacoit. But my position is that if she happens to be a dacoit, even then, no lady in this country could be raped by a police officer. That is the point I would like to make. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has freedom to say that. The enquiry will reveal that. You conclude now.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I won't take much time. I am quoting.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not the only speaker.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You are the Speaker. I am not the Speaker.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not in that sense.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, in the end, I would like to tell you that we protest against the atrocities that had taken place at Baghpat and elsewhere...

Today a number of women's organisations irrespective of their political affiliations—I repeat irrespective of their political affiliations—have organised a dharna outside the Parliament—of course, beyond the limits of Section 144. They have organised a dharna to draw the attention of the Parliament. Outside Parliament House and within the permissible limits hundreds of women have gathered and they represent organisations with varied political affiliations and no political affiliations. They are:—

(I) Mahila Dakshata Samiti

(II) National Federation of Indian Women

(III) Janwadi Mahila Samiti

(IV) Action India

(V) Stree Sangarsh

(VI) Manushi

(VII) Peoples Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights (Delhi State)

(VIII) Delhi Council of Child Welfare

While concluding I shall say only one thing. Unfortunately, when this atrocity took place many of us were in the Parliament House. Sir, I consider it to be my misfortune. When this atrocity took place and when the lady was stripped naked, I would have preferred to remain there on the spot at Bhagpat to defend the honour of the lady and if need be die in the defence of the honour of the lady rather than initiating the discussion in the House. With that I conclude.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बंगूसराय) :** देश के अनेक भागों से पुलिस द्वारा जो महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार के समाचार जा रहे हैं, इससे सभी सहमत होंगे कि इस तरह के क्रूर कृत्य करने वाले पुलिस कर्मियों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिये। बागपत में जो दुर्घटना हुई है उसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो यह सभी माननीय सदन के लोग चाहेंगे और देश भी हमारा यही चाहता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो अप्रिय घटना घटी है इसको सनसनीखेज रूप दिया जा रहा है और राजनीतिक चरम से इसको देखा और इसका प्रचार किया जा रहा है।

मैं प्रमाण नहीं देना चाहती हूँ लेकिन कुछ तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। गृह मंत्री जी के साथ हम सभी पार्टी की इस सदन की महिलायें। बुलाई को बागपत गई थीं। वहाँ हमारा प्रतिनिधि मंडल गैस्ट हाउस में गया। वहाँ जा कर हम ने देखा कि काफी लोग इकट्ठे थे। हमारे माननीय सदस्य मधु दण्डवत जी ने कहा कि गृह मंत्री और हम लोग स्पॉट पर नहीं गए और मनेज करके लोगों को बुलाया गया, वहाँ लोगों को लाया गया। यह बात सही है कि वहाँ लोग आए थे लेकिन वे गृह मंत्री द्वारा लाए

नहीं गए थे बल्कि विरोध दलों के द्वारा लाये गये थे। मैं अदब से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि श्री राज नारायण जो वहाँ थे, उनको क्या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने निमंत्रण दे कर बुलाया था? वह अपने दल बल के साथ वहाँ उपस्थित थे। बागपत से जिन्होंने विधान सभा के लिए अभी हाल में चुनाव लड़े थे वह भी वहाँ मौजूद थे और दल बल के साथ थे। जब हम लोग वहाँ पहुँचे तो बाहर जोरों से नारे लगाए गए। लोग ट्रैक्टरों में, ट्रालियों में चढ़ कर वहाँ लाए गए। हम लोग इस उद्देश्य से वहाँ गए थे कि जो वस्तु स्थिति है उसकी हम जानकारी प्राप्त करें, ताकि जिन लोगों ने ऐसा अन्याय किया है, जिन लोगों ने गलत काम किया है, उनको सजा दी जाए और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाए। वह दी भी जाएगी। लेकिन वहाँ पहुँचने पर जो वातावरण था वह हमें ऐसा लगा कि जो हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग हैं, जो राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए, पॉलिटिकल गेन के लिए वहाँ गए थे वे नहीं चाहते थे कि सही इनक्वायरी हो और वहाँ पर माहौल को बहुत ही तनावपूर्ण बना दिया गया वातावरण में तनाव, लोग उत्तेजित। और विरोधी दल के लोगों ने, जिन्होंने सच्चाई को गलत ढंग से कहना शुरू किया, उत्तेजित भाषा उनकी थी और बड़ी तनावपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा की व उन लोगों ने वहाँ कहना शुरू किया तो ऐसा लगा कि जैसे वह सच्ची बात नहीं कह रहे हैं, बल्कि पॉलिटिकल स्पीचेज देने लगे।

जब मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप इन्सीडेंट के बारे में बतायें कि घटना क्या घटी? आप घटनास्थल पर थे कि नहीं? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, मैं बाद में पहुँचा था।

मैं और जो हमारी बहिनें गई थीं साथ में, हमारे उस पक्ष की भी समस्याएँ थीं, सब ने इच्छा जाहिर की कि माया त्यागी से हम मिलना चाहते हैं। कहा गया कि माया त्यागी यहाँ नहीं हैं, गांव में हैं। हमने कहा कि हम लोग गांव में जाकर उनसे मिलेंगे, वहाँ जाकर उनसे बातें सुनेंगे, तब कहा गया कि उनको दिल्ली ले जाया गया है। मैं भी मिलना चाहती थी और हमारे और भी साथी मिलना चाहते थे। लेकिन अभी दो दिन पहले जब हमने अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वह जनता

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहनी]

पार्टी के कार्यालय में है। हमने कहा कि उनको वहाँ यदि लाया जाए तो हम सारी महिलाएँ उनसे बात कर सकते हैं। यदि इसको राजनीतिक रंग नहीं दिया जा रहा है तो वह जनता पार्टी के इस्तर में क्यों है? उनको हम लोगों से भी मिलना चाहिए, हृष लोण भी उनके दुःखदर्द को सुन सकते हैं, लोकम में आपको कहना चाहती हूँ कि लोकल के श्री जगतसिंह ने भी लम्बा-चौड़ा वहाँ पर भाषण दिया और जब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आप घटनास्थल पर थे, तो उन्होंने साफ इन्कार किया और कहा कि मैं वहाँ पर नहीं था।

एक अपने को जो जसवीर सिंह है, या जगवीर सिंह है, कहते थे कि मैं माया त्यागी का वकील हूँ। मैं उनको माया त्यागी का वकील नहीं मानती हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा कहा। उन्होंने भी ऐसी तकरौरी की, ऐसा लग रहा था कि जैसे उन्होंने सब कुछ अपनी आंखों से देखा है। जब 15 मिनट तक वह बोलते रहे और होहल्ला होता रहा तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि क्या आप वहाँ उपस्थित थे? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, मैं बस-स्टैंड पर था और वहाँ पर लोगों ने कहा कि एक महिला को मार पीटा क्या है जो इकट्ठी जैसी है जिसके साथ ऐसी घटना घटी है और 3 प्रश्नों को जान से मार दिया गया। वह खूद वहाँ पर नहीं थी लेकिन उन्होंने इस तरह की बात की।

एक विजेन्द्र सिंह और दूसरे जो उनके साथी थे, वह जय प्रकाश तोमर थे, जब मैंने उन लोगों से कहा कि क्या बात थी, आप बताइये और मैंने कहा कि क्या ऐसा संभव है कि जहाँ आप बता रहे हैं कि 3, 4 हजार की भीड़ थी और वहाँ एक महिला को निर्वस्त्र कर लिया जाये, क्या वहाँ पुलिस नहीं थी? उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस थी, 2, 3 पुलिस वाले थे और 2 अफसर थे। मैंने कहा कि क्या भंरतवासियों का खून इसना ठण्डा हो गया है कि 3, 4 हजार लोग वहाँ इकट्ठे हैं और एक महिला को निर्वस्त्र कर वहाँ से ले जाया जाये, और वह मूक-द्रष्टा होकर देख रहे हैं, क्यों नहीं उन्होंने पुलिस को ऐसा क़रम करने से रोका? उनके पास इन बातों का सम्बन्धित उत्तर नहीं था।

एक हास्यास्पद बात यह हुई, जो हमारे साथ हमारी बाँहें थीं, संसद सदस्यों,

उनके सामने भी एक दो महिलाएँ आई हुई थीं और उनमें से एक पूर्णिमा रस्तोगी थीं। उन्होंने सब के सामने ध्यान दिया कि हम वकील हैं। मैंने और हमारी सहोदरियों ने पूछा कि आप कब से बकालत करती हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि एक साल से बकालत करती हूँ और वह भी इतना लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण देने लगीं, लेकिन ऐसा लगा कि वह बीच-बीच में कुछ-कुछ भूल जाती थीं और उनको प्राप्त किया जा रहा था। हमने बिचार किया कि यह महिला है, क्यों नहीं हम इनको अलग कमरे में ले जायें। उसी कमरे में हमारी महिला सब्साएँ भी थी, हम भी वहाँ थे और साथ में और जो वहाँ से 4, 5 औरतें आई थीं, हम सब बैठे हुए थे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप सच्ची बात बताइये, आप क्या करती हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि मैं एल.एल.बी. की फाइनेल ईयर की स्टूडेंट हूँ मेरठ यूनिवर्सिटी की। हमने कहा कि वहाँ पर क्या बकालत करती हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि एल.एल.बी. की फाइनेल ईयर की स्टूडेंट हूँ और मेरे पति बकालत करते हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि यदि पति बकालत करते हैं तो आप तो वकील नहीं हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, मैं उनके साथ प्रैक्टिस करती हूँ। मैंने कहा कि यदि कोई डाक्टर है और उनकी पत्नी अगर डाक्टर नहीं है तो वह तो नहीं कह सकती है कि मैं सब का इलाज करूंगी, वह तो प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकती है। (व्यवधान)

आप भी हमारे साथ थीं अब यहाँ न बोलिये तो बात दूसरी है। श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी भी साथ थीं और श्रीमती कनक मुखर्जी भी साथ थीं, अब यहाँ न बोलें तो दूसरी बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब मैंने उनसे कहा कि यहाँ ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, आप ने इस तरह की गलत बात क्यों की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने ऐसा कहा गया कहने के लिये। आप ही बताइये, वहाँ पर जो और भी महिलाएँ थीं, मैंने सब के नाम लिखे हैं, मेरे पास सब के सबूत हैं, जो महिलाएँ आई थीं। उन लोगों ने कहा कि हमने लड़की को निर्वस्त्र नहीं देखा। दोनों पक्षों की बातें सामने आईं। कुछ

लोगों ने कहा कि वह निर्बल थी, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं थी।

एक बात यह भी थी कि जो घटनास्थल को द्रष्टा थे, उन्हें बोलने नहीं दिया गया। जो दो बार लोग वहाँ आये थे और सही बात कहना चाहते थे, उनके बारे में कहा गया कि वे कांग्रेस (आई) के दलाल हैं और उन्हें बात करने से रोक दिया गया।

अभी श्री मधु दडवते ने हमारे देश की परम्पराओं की बात कही है। यह सही है कि हमारा देश परम्पराओं का देश है। हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा है कि जिस घर में महिलाये होती हैं, उनको पूजा होती है। हमारे यहाँ कहा जाता है कि जहाँ महिलाओं की पूजा होती है, वहाँ देवता निवास करते हैं। लेकिन समाज में कुछ लोग मानसिक रोग से ग्रस्त होते हैं, जिसके कारण वे ऐसे जघन्य कृत्य करते हैं। इस में केवल प्रशासन का दोष नहीं है। हमारे समाज में कुछ लोग महिलाओं को ऐसी मजदूरी से दूर करते आये हैं, जिसके कारण ऐसी घटनाये होती हैं।

मैंने जब उन महिलाओं को सचभाया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोगों पर बहुत दबदबा डाला गया है, हम लोग स्वयं नहीं आई हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, वहाँ पर लोगों को ट्रैक्टरों और ट्रैलरों पर लाया गया था। माननीय सदस्य ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकीलों की बात कही है, जो बिल्ली से वहाँ गये। सब लोगों को इस बात की ज़रूरत थी कि गृह मंत्री वहाँ जा रहे हैं। कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं होगा, जिसे यह बात पता न हो। लेकिन फिर भी माया त्यागी को वहाँ नहीं रखा गया। मैं उन्हीं से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्यों नहीं रखा गया।

मैं सभकती हूँ कि जो लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए ऐसी घटनाओं को राजनीतिक रंग देना चाहते हैं, वे वास्तव में महिलाओं के प्रति भाव नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ पर उनकी बलि चढ़ाते हैं। जब नारायणपुर में ऐसी घटना घटी थी, तो माननीय सदस्य, श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस, ने कहा था कि वह तो इन्दिरा गांधी का स्टंट है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वह तो जो

बागपत का कांड हुआ है, क्या यह भी उनका और उनके साथियों का राजनीतिक स्टंट है। मुझे यह कहती हूँ कि आई कि महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार की घटना बीलडी में हुई, दिल्ली में ओबला के नजदीक हुई, वहाँ पर गीता-कांड हुआ, सहरसा और भीमपुर में हुई, नारायणपुर में हुई, वहाँ सैकड़ों महिलाओं पर अत्याचार किये गये। बागपत की घटना उसी की एक कड़ी है। (अवधान) हमारी सरकार ने विरोधी दल की सदस्यों को भी नारायणपुर जाने के लिए मनोनीत किया था। जब हम लोग वहाँ गये, तो उन्हें भी विभ्रम दिया, लेकिन वे नहीं आई। जब हम ट्रेन में थे, तो ईश इस प्रतिभा में थे कि सही वस्तु-स्थिति का ज्ञान करने के लिए वे आयेगी, लेकिन वे नहीं आई। क्या उस समय उनकी आंखों पर पर्दा पड़ गया था? क्या उन्हें उस वक़्त इन बातों का एहसास नहीं था? आज माया त्यागी को ले कर जो इतना धोर हो रहा है, वह राजनीतिक प्रतिशोध की भावना से हो रहा है।

मैं यह नहीं कहती कि यह घटना हुई ही नहीं है। लेकिन सही स्थिति की जानकारी ली जा सकती थी, जबकि इस घटना पर राजनीतिक आवरण न डाला जाता। जब इस पर राजनीतिक आवरण डाल दिया गया है, तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में वस्तुस्थिति की जाद-कारी नहीं होती। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि वे लोग नहीं चाहते कि सही ढंग से न्यायिक जांच हो। वे तो राजनीतिक गेम के लिए बवंडर छड़ा करना चाहते हैं। सभी लोग यह मानते हैं कि ऐसे ऐसे जैसे बड़े हैं। अगर हम इस घटना को इस दृष्टि से देखें कि एक महिला के प्रति अन्याय हुआ है, तो मैं सभकती हूँ कि हम महिलाओं की प्रतिष्ठा को रक्षा के लिए कुछ कर सकेंगे। इस तरह की प्रचार और जापनों के द्वारा, ऐसी घटनाओं का निराकरण नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को बधाई देती हूँ और धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने न्यायिक जांच के लिए वादें दिये हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने संघ सभा में कहा है, एक प्रश्न को उत्तर में उन्होंने मोरवांसने दिया है और कहा है कि ऐसे पुलिस कमिश्नों के खिलाफ जो इस तरह का अन्याय करते हैं, जो इस तरह के दुराचारी पुलिस-कर्मियों हैं



## [श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

उन के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी। तो इस बात में हम लोग किसी से पीछे कहां हैं कि सही स्थिति को न जाना जाये? प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इस के लिए परेशान हैं और चिन्तित हैं, धीरे चिन्ता उन्होंने व्यक्त की है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं उन को राजनीतिक रंग न दें। इस तरह से वे समाज का कल्याण नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं अपनी महिला सदस्याओं से भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने वस्तु-स्थिति को देखा है, समझा है, ऐसी स्थिति में जो बात आएगी इस तरह का राजनीतिक रंग देने के बाद, उस से आप वस्तुस्थिति को जान ही नहीं पाएंगी। इस तरह से आप ने अपने पक्ष को और भी कमजोर किया है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप लोगों से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि वस्तुस्थिति को देखिए, इस का निराकरण समाज का दृष्टिकोण बदलने से होगा। विधि आयोग की अनुसंधान इस सम्बन्ध में आई है, मैं अपने विधि मंत्री और गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगी कि उस को हम लोग शीघ्र से शीघ्र अपनाएं और उस को लागू किया जाये।

**श्री राज बिलास पातवान (हाजीपुर):**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग जिस विषय पर बहस कर रहे हैं व बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है और दोनों पक्ष के लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि इसको राजनीतिक कलर न दिया जाए। मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक कलर इसको कान दे रहा है? आप पढ़िए 23 तारीख के अखबार को। हम लोग 25 तारीख को बागपत गए थे। आप पढ़िए 23 तारीख के अखबार को जिस दिन संजय गांधी के बारे में दुखद समाचार आया था, उस दिन स्पेशल बुलीटिन निकला था कि कांग्रेस आई के एक एम एल ए, त्यागी ने जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी की मांग की है। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह बहुत शर्मनाक घटना घटी है। इसके बाद तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोगों ने मांग की। पता नहीं त्यागी की क्या दूर्गति होगी पार्टी के अंदर। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक कलर कहीं नहीं था। हम लोग तब गए थे जब तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज के

लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन निकलना शुरू हुआ। तब हम लोग यहाँ से बागपत गए। मैं गृह मंत्री से भी मिला था जिस दिन वह जा रहे थे और उन्होंने स्वयं हम लोगों से कहा कि जिस ढंग से उस लड़की के साथ व्यवहार किया गया, मैंने उस लड़की को देखा है, हमारे नजदीक मैं वह लड़की आई है तो देखने से, बोलने चलने से, मैं निश्चित दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि वह अच्छी लड़की है, भली लड़की है। यह गृह मंत्री ने कहा हम ने जब रेप के मामले में कहा तो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि रेप उसके साथ हुआ हो या नहीं हुआ लेकिन जैसा उस के साथ घटना घटी है, जिस तरह से उसे नंगी कर के उस के गुप्तांग में लाठी को ठकेला गया है, यह भारत की मर्यादा के लिए एक शर्मनाक बात है। यह रेप से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक चीज है।

आप कहते हैं कि हम लोग राजनीतिक रंग दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... आप पुलिस की तरफ से बोल रहे हैं इस का मतलब है कि कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी काने में आप के दिमाग में प्रेजुडिस है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई भी बात यहां चले तो उसे गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। मैंने नहीं कहा किसी ने नहीं कहा कि आप का इस में हाथ है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से आप डिफेंड कर रहे हैं, दर्सक दीर्घा में लोग बैठे हुए हैं, प्रेस के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जिस तरीके से आप एक तरफा पुलिस को डिफेंड कर रहे हैं, उस से लगता है कि आप के दिमाग में कहीं प्रेजुडिस है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इसको राजनीतिक भावना से नहीं लेना चाहिए।

हम लोग जब बागपत में गए, हम लोगों ने सब से मिलने की कोशिश की और जो रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के सामने प्रकाश में आई, मैं कहता हूँ कि भरे दिन दहाड़े कोई डकैती करता है? और यदि कोई डकैती करने के लिए आएगा तो वह अपनी गाड़ी के चक्के को पंक्चर ठीक करने के लिए देगा? वहां वह आया है और आने के बाद जब वह बाजार चला गया है, त्यागी की पत्नी आया त्यागी गाड़ी में बैठी हुई थी, वहां पुलिस कांस्टेबल या दीवान आता है सादे षेप में और उस लड़की की पीठ पर ठोकर मार कर कहता है कि यह टैक्सी चलेगी? जब उस ने ऐसा कहा तो उस लड़की ने प्रतिरोध

किया। लेकिन आज कल की पुलिस की टैंडीसी जैसी है, वह कहीं प्रतिरोध सुन सकती है? उस के बाद हो हल्ला होता है, उस के परिवार के लोग आते हैं। आने के बाद जब वह मार खा जाता है तब उस के बाद वह जाता है हल्ला करते हुए थाने में कि डकैत आये हैं और बैंक लूट रहे हैं। हमने बैंक वालों से भी पूछा कि कोई लूटने के लिए आये थे तो उन्होंने कहा--नहीं। कही पर बैंक लूटा जा रहा हो तो स्वाभाविक है पुलिस दौड़ेगी। पुलिस आती है और गोली चलाना शुरू कर देती है और मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि गोली पीठ में लगी है या छाती में लगी है। जब एन्काउटर होगा, आमने सामने, जैसा आप कहते हैं तीन चार हजार लोग थे, उनके बीच में गोली चले, एक तरफ एक आदमी के छर्रां न लगे और एक तरफ तीन आदमी मर जायें, दो आदमियों के गोली लगी और वही मर गए, तीसरे के पांच में गोली लगी। वह आदमी कह रहा था मेरी बात सुन लीजिए तब गोली चलाइये लेकिन पुलिस तो यह दिखलाना चाहती थी कि हम सर्वेसर्वा हैं और पब्लिक की कोई भी वेल्यू नहीं है, उन्होंने उसको मार दिया। उसके बाद लड़की को दोनों पांच पकड़ कर गाड़ी में से खीचकर निकाला जाता है और फिर नंगा करके शहर में घुमाया जाता है। जैसा कि दण्डवते जी ने कहा अगर किसी ने उसको लुगी देने की कोशिश की तो पुलिस के द्वारा उसको पिटाई की गई। उसके बाद हम लोगों को कुछ लोगों ने बतलाया (व्यवधान)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am on a point of order, Sir. My point of order is this. I am entitled to make a point of order. The hon. Minister has said in this House that a judicial enquiry has been instituted. That means that the matter is *sub-judice*, concerning certain aspects. My friend is going on saying things like "This could not be done—they shot from behind. It was broad day-light. Robbery could not be committed." This is prejudicial to the judicial enquiry. You will be creating, with utmost respect I am submitting Sir, a wrong precedent.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं फ़ैक्ट्स बता रहा हूँ जोकि सामने आये हैं। ये सारी बातें अखबार में आ चुकी हैं।

उसके बाद हम लोगों ने लोगों से पूछना शुरू किया। एक डाक्टर है, उनके पास हम गए। जब हम उनसे बातचीत कर रहे थे तो मालूम हुआ जैसे गुण्डों का कोई आम्ब गैंग आ गया हो और वह उस मकान को तोड़ देगा। डाक्टर ने कहा कि यह एस.एच.ओ. के भेजे हुए आदमी है। हमने कहा डरिए नहीं, हमारा सिर टूटेंगा, कोई बात नहीं। उसने कहा आपके जाने के बाद हमारा क्या होगा? उसके बाद हम बाहर आये और कहा यह क्या मजाक हो रहा है। वहां पुलिस खड़ी थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ जो पुलिस गोली चला सकती है क्या वह पुलिस अरैस्ट नहीं कर सकती है। पुलिस कहती है कि पब्लिक ने नंगा किया तो पुलिस गोली चला सकती है वह पब्लिक को रोक नहीं सकती है। जहां गोली चल रही हो क्या वहां पर पब्लिक खड़ी रहती है? जब गोली चल रही हो तो पब्लिक अपने घर में चली जाती है। इसलिए जो वस्तुस्थिति है उससे हमको मुकरना नहीं चाहिए। उस दिन मैंने कहा था, जब गृह मंत्री जी जा रहे थे, कि जिस ढंग से आप जा रहे हैं इसमें आप इन्क्वायरी नहीं कर पायेंगे। जैसा कि दण्डवते जी ने कहा जिस दिन मंत्री जी गए उस दिन 4-5 हजार सिपाहियों को सड़कों के द्वारा ताकि उनको मिलने न दिया जाए। मंत्री जी को गेस्ट हाउस में रखा गया और वहां सारे के सारे लोग लाये गए। एक से वे मिल पाये, शायद राजनारायण जी आ गए थे इसलिए। गृह मंत्री जी ने कबूल किया है कि जिस ढंग से इन्क्वायरी की गई है उस ढंग से जो हकीकत सामने आनी चाहिए वह नहीं आ सकती है।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत की सरकार कंविंसड है, इस बात को मानती है बल्कि दोनों पक्ष मानते हैं कि उस लड़की को नंगा किया गया, उसको घुमाया गया, बेइज्जत किया गया, अब किसने नंगा किया और क्यों नंगा किया, यह दूसरी बात है कि लेकिन इसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो पुलिस जिम्मेदार है। क्यों नंगा होने दिया या क्यों पुलिस ने नंगा किया? यदि पुलिस नंगा करती है तो भी पुलिस जिम्मेदार है और पुलिस के सामने नंगा

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

किया जाता है तो भी पुलिस जिम्मेदार है। इसलिए यह सरकार इस जवाबदेहों से अपने को बचा नहीं सकती है। कहीं कोई घटना घट जाये। चाहे वह धारायणपुर का काण्ड हो या और कोई काण्ड हो, अगर दूसरी जगह कोई गलत काम हो जाये, तो क्या यहां पर भी वही गलत काम करवायेंगे? अगर दूसरी जगह कहीं गलत काम हो जाये, तो यहां पर भी वही काम करें, तो एक कीचड़ से दूसरी कीचड़ को धोया नहीं जा सकता है। इस लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा—गृह मंत्री भारत का स्वराष्ट्र मंत्री होता है, यदि वे इस बात से कन्विन्सिड हैं कि महिला के साथ इस तरह की दुर्गीत की गई है, वह महिला भी इन से आ कर मिली है, इस लिये यदि वे कन्विन्सिड हैं तो इस शर्मनाक घटना की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाय, वह कम है।

19 hrs.

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ आप की सरकार दिल्ली में है, आप की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में है और आप केवल यह कहते हैं कि शर्मनाक घटना घटी है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कहते हैं कि हम सिर्फ उस का ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं। ट्रांसफर क्या कोई पनिसमेन्ट है, क्या स्थानान्तरण कोई पनिसमेन्ट है? कोई पनिसमेन्ट नहीं है। जिस एस. एच. ओ. ने किया है, उस का तो अभी तक ट्रांसफर भी नहीं किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष जी, जैसी मुझ को जानकारी मिली है, इन्होंने इस काम पर सी. आई. डी. बहाल की थी और सी. आई. डी. की रिपोर्ट भी इनके पास आ गई कि उस लड़की के साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया गया था। उसके अनुसार पुलिस को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने चाहिए, यह पुलिस की ज्यादाती थी.... इस बात को सी. आई. डी. ने भी कहा है। सी. आई. डी. की रिपोर्ट आ गई है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब खतरा कीजिए ।  
अस्य को कैसे पता है ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इस सदन में रक्षा मंत्रालय की भी गोपनीय चीज खोली जाती है, लेकिन यह कैसे सालूम हुआ है—किसी सदस्य से पूछा नहीं जाता है। इस लिये मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, वह गलत भी हो सकती है, इस को गृह मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ने जूडीशियल एन्क्वायरी के आदेश दे दिए हैं और सी. आई. डी. की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और सी. आई. डी. ने माना है कि उसके साथ जुल्म किया गया है। मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि सी. आई. डी. की रिपोर्ट पर काम कीजिए और वहां के पुलिस अधिकारी को सस्पेंड कीजिए। वहां के एस. पी. को भी जानकारी थी और उस का भी इस में इन्डायरेक्ट हाथ था। एक तरफ एस. पी. की प्रैस कन्फेन्स हो रही है और आप कहते हैं कि यह जूडीशियल मैटर है। अगर यह जूडीशियल मैटर है तो डी. एम. और आई. जी. यह कैसे कहते हैं कि वह डकैत था। इस लिये मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि वहां के लोकल पुलिस अधिकारी को सस्पेंड कीजिए, एस. पी. को सस्पेंड कीजिए, आई. जी. को ट्रांसफर कीजिए और उन लोगों के खिलाफ रेप का, बलात्कार का मुकदमा चला कर जेल में बन्द कीजिए, तब आप की इज्जत बचेगी और देश की भी इज्जत बचेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put the facts of the incident at Baghpat, before the House I would like to throw challenge to my opposition colleague that what I speak here I speak with my conscience and perfectly the truth, not political hint in this. The incident took place on 18th at 12.20 hrs. This is my effort of four days' working at Baghpat, not going in a delegation, not going with government's permission. I had gone to the common people and had taken their point of view.

(Dis.)

The incident took place at 12.20 hours in an Ambassador Car with the mark. UPG 6005, white colour, halted at Baghpat Chowk. It had seven persons including a lady. They stopped the car and asked for three glasses from a khoncha very close to Baghpat Chowk. There were bottles of whisky and beer. These were even traced out after the incident and the broken bottles are still lying in the car. When they were offered the glasses, they took two glasses of wine, quarrel broke among them. This is a fact that firing started among them and not the police. When the firing started.....(Interruptions) When the firing took place, two rounds were fired... (Interruption) by Ishwar Tyagi (Interruptions) in the two rounds of firing, two persons out of these seven were seen running towards Tatri and they fled away from there. The moment firing took place, one sepoy, who was going in a rickshaw towards police station was stopped. He recognised Ishwar Tyagi. Ishwar Tyagi is a famous dacoit of that area. If anyone has got a doubt, I have the list of the cases registered against this name in different police stations. You can verify them. It is a fact that he has not been required in sales tax or income tax cases.

He is required in murder and dacoity cases. When the firing took place... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. Why are you speaking?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This police chap went to Ishwar Tyagi and asked him, what happened? He shouted back. This police chap went to the police station, brought two ASIs and four constables with him. They reached the spot. After they talked to the occupants of the car the police men recognised that they were Ishwar Tyagi and Surinder Singh. Ishwar Tyagi is also wanted in Bulland Shahr and other

places in many cases. Then the chaos started. After that these people took positions. Firing took place. In this firing three people were killed. I would like to know from these people, if public was not co-operative with the police how could these four Police men kill these three persons and none of the policemen would have been killed. This is the public which threw stones over the dacoits and made the dacoits not to fire correctly at the sepoys and none of the constables got hurt and these people were killed by shots fired by the police.

(Interruptions)

After the firing took place, when these people had died, this lady was seen by so many people. She was throwing cartridges from the car. She had ammunition in the car. She was seen giving that ammunition. There was firing.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): This will also prejudice the enquiry.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This lady, as per the information divorced her husband and married Ishwar Tyagi. Whether it is correct or not, it is not known. She belongs to Shankar Putti and Rattan Giri which is very close to Bhagpat. After this they took care of this lady from the car and I was told this lady tried to hit from the car with whatsoever was available. The police chaps got hurt. Driver Laru, which is his fake name; is known by different names and the car is registered in a different name, insured in a different name. The Driver's licence and photograph—name is different and photograph is of a different person. When the police caught these people, people were bringing this lady and driver to the police station—from Bhagpat chowk upto Dak Khana. There is a post office there.

There was a crowd of 2,000 people. There is no doubt about it. People had complained that the crowd teas-

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

ed her. People had torn her sari and clothes. There is a chap called Mehru. He is a shop keeper of a Pan shop. He threw tehmad on her. It is a fact that her clothes were torn. But none of Baghpat people has asserted that she was naked—completely naked. I have checked it up. Nobody has said that he has seen with his own eyes. She was taken on the road. They say clothes were torn from all parts of the body and she was in a bad condition. Mehru threw his tehmad on her. With torn clothes she was taken to the police station. I would like to ask a question from these friends, is there any possibility to rape a woman when there is a crowd of 2,500 people? I want yet to see such persons in India who can rape a woman when 2,500 people have gathered in the police station, when 2,500 people are waiting outside? Which policeman can rape a woman in these circumstances? Has anybody got the guts to rape a woman, the rape which they say? It is not proved. In her statement which she has given to the police... (Interruptions).

It is a damage in her private parts. not rape.

She has put an application claiming that she has been raped by . . .

PROF. MADHŪ DANDAVATE:  
Lady Dr. has examined her.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Truth cannot be concealed.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It has been claimed that she has been raped by nine persons. They have given the names. They have given the sequence how she has been raped. I fail to understand this story that a woman who, after even nine people raped her, will know who has raped her. At least seventh or eighth time, she would have known who has come and who has gone.

She has given the names saying that he raped me first, he raped me second and so on. It is all built-up story. After that, she was handed over to the police and she was taken to a doctor. She was sent to Meerut. S.H.O. Gaur of Meerut reached the spot after all this had happened. She was handed over to police custody at Meerut. I want a few clarifications about the points which our colleagues have made. Firstly, if she is from a respectable family, why yet there is no bail application from any of her family members or any of her relations going to the police station, giving some statement or going to some Government authority? Only political parties are doing everything. Mr. Raj Narain reached Meerut and it has been told to us that he made a trunk call from Delhi to the CMO, Meerut that this thing should be looked after. He is camping in Baghpat. They say, they are not giving it a political colour. They were supposed to hold a rally today and this is what their poster reads:

“चाँधरी चरण सिंह की सिंही आवाज।  
चाँधरी चरण सिंह की सिंही आवाज सुनने  
बागपत चलो 4 तारीख को, चाँधरी चरण  
सिंह अत्याचारों के बारे में बोलेंगे।

I want to know from Chaudhury Charan Singh, the same type of rape took place in Baraut in 1978 when Shri Ram Naresh Yadav was Chief Minister. A Muslim, lady Nizamuddin was raped. What had happened to that? Nothing happened.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): I had raised the matter in the Assembly at that time. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I shall leave it there.

As I was saying, if her family members are there, why did not they go in for her bail? Why only the

political parties are running after her? Why can't they let the common people talk to her? She is under custody. She has come to Delhi and she is staying here. She has been taken over. They have taken full control of her. They have not allowed the common persons to meet her. When I talked to the people in Baghpat and asked them, "What is your opinion about this case?", they said, "Sir, these people are dacoits. They are known in that area. I have collected information from various police stations where they were required. Either I will prove that they were dacoits or they should prove that they are gentlemen. The moment it is proved, the story changes. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय . रेप और डेकायट्म

दो अलहदा-अलहदा बातें हैं ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH (Bhagpat): They are pressing the point of dacoits in justification of their killing. That is the point. Otherwise, what relevance is there whether they were dacoits or good people?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have got to tell the facts. If they were gentlemen, there would not have been chaos. If I travel with a lady, if somebody is harassing, I will keep quiet and pass the time. But they were dacoits. They are described in the Gazette of U.P. as dacoits. I want to know, if a lady travels with such a notorious group, maybe his wife or somebody else, tell me, what public opinion can be formed among the people who have gathered there? When the firing is taking place, the lady is supplying bullets to them. How can the people have respect for that lady? You can quote International Women's Year or anything. If she is a lady, she should behave like a lady. Not that when she is a lady, she be-

haves like a dacoit and give mercy to Putlibai, a dacoit. My point is that they are giving it a political colour. They are all changing into a political thing. They are making a rally on 6th again. They have postponed the rally saying that it will be held on 6th. If they are not giving it a political colour, let the action be taken after the matter has been discussed in the Parliament. Why should they hold rally before that? When Choudhary Charan Singh was going to Baghpat, why did he cancel it? There is a complete political layout of this. The only thing is that they are feeling that they have lost in the western sector of UP and nothing else. They want to make use of the situation.

We are a responsible people elected from different constituencies. If we do not give proper rights to the administration, particularly the Police which has to control the whole nation and harass the Police on such occasions, what can you expect in future from the police administration? We have to control the country's discipline. If we do not give police right place and right direction and harass them, Police will have no meaning for themselves.

I would request you to inform the political parties that till such time the judicial inquiry is not over, no political meeting or rally should be held.

(Interruptions)

Let the truth come out. If somebody is found guilty, we will be with you to get him punished. We are also citizens of this nation. We want this country to come up in a correct fashion and not according to the political requirement or political needs.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Madhu Dandavate spoke in the House as if a social reformer was speaking but truth came out when he said that when the Home Minister went to Baghpat. It

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was a stage-managed show. If at all, it was a stage-managed show, it was by your friends sitting on your right, who arranged a rally, who shouted and did not allow them to hold the enquiry there properly.

Secondly, he also mentioned when my friend said that the lady was also a dacoit, that it is not an established fact. Is it an established fact that the rape took place? When the matter is referred to the judicial inquiry, let the facts come out and then we can talk about establish facts.

Mr. Paswan said that no political touch should be given to such a serious thing. May I ask him through you: is it not a fact that Mr. Jagat Singh, who was a defeated MLA in the Assembly elections, was staging a demonstration? He entered our room where we were holding an enquiry. I must tell him because I was also there with the Home Minister, that he did not let the work take place. Is it not a political thing? What you are saying here is that no political touch should be given and your representatives were trying to stop the enquiry.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : रेप होगा तो बोलेंगे भी नहीं क्या ?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Let it be established. If it is established, we will be one with you. You are not above law. No judicial enquiry has been entrusted to you.

We went with the Home Minister on the 1st to Baghpat. Over there many people came to see us. The enquiry started. There were two versions that came to us. One was that some people came in a car in the chowk police arrived, firing took place and the lady was removed to the thana while she was naked. The other version was that those people who were drinking in the chowk

quarrelled among themselves. Someone in that area reported to the police that those people had fire arms with them and the quarrel might not turn into a serious thing. When the police arrived, these people tried to run away. Police opened fire and those people also replied by firing on the police. Ultimately, three people killed and two ran away. This lady remained in the car. (Interruptions) I am just telling the facts before the House. I am not passing any judgement like Mr. Dandavate or Mr. Paswan. I am simply placing the facts before the House so that the hon. Members may be able to reach a conclusion. I am not passing any judgment.

So, the lady was being removed from the car. She was sitting in the car. The police were trying to push her out and she was holding on to the car. In that scuffle her clothes were torn. It is a fact. There is no denying this fact. Then the lady was taken to police chowki. Then, when the people from both the groups came to see us we enquired from them: "Were any of you present when all these things took place?" They said: "No, we reached late. When we heard, we reached there." There is no eye-witness who came forward to give the evidence. There were two gentlemen who incidentally came to the town and they came and swore before us and said that those people were really drunk. It is a fact that the lady was not going with the police. She was trying to stop and while they were trying to snatch her, her blouse was torn. Then all those 2 to 3 thousand people followed the lady and the police to the police station. Then, when those 2 to 3 thousand people were also present outside, how is it that a lady could be raped in a thana and at a time when it was just 1 o'clock in the day, at noon? How she could be raped at that time?

Then, Sir, Mr. Raj Narain also came there. He said: "I also want to tell

you what happened." The Home Minister was very nice, he offered him a chair, he offered him a glass of water and heard what he wanted to say very patiently. Then, Mr. R. K. Garg, Supreme Court lawyer, also came. He is a friend of mine, he belongs to the Communist Party, as my friends here will bear me out, he took the trouble of going to Baghpat on the day when the Home Minister went and there were no lawyers from outside, there were two local lawyers with him and he wanted that he should be heard. We very quietly asked him to sit down and we heard what he wanted to say. He was pleading the case like this, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate was doing, like a lawyer. When we asked 'Were you present when the incident took place? Are you an eye-witness?', he could not satisfy us.

May I tell you what the facts are? The facts are...

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Did you see that?

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA**: I don't say that. I am just telling you what the witnesses said before us. I don't pass any remarks.

What happened was that that area is a citadel of Chaudhuri Charan Singh Ji, our honourable friend. In the last election he lost it. So, they were all anti-police, they were against a particular man, Mr. Gaur, who is SHO. because he was courageous enough to let the Harijans go to the polling booth and vote for the first time. (Interruptions). Ch. Charan Singhji never let the Harijans vote because Harijans are pro-Congress. So, Mr. Gaur was responsible for casting of votes by the Harijans. So, they are all against Mr. Gaur. Incidentally, Mr. Gaur was not there when this incident took place, but they were saying 'Gaur, Gaur, Gaur'. Even Mr. Jagat Singh, the candidate of the Lok Dal said: "If you remove this man, Gaur, the situation will be defused." He came out openly to say that this man was the trouble-maker, and that if he removed, the situation

would become all right. But this man was not there.

I agree with Prof. Dandavate and other friends that we are discussing a very serious matter. But the question is that an incident took place, we are all very much concerned about it, we want that the truth should come out, we want that something should be done so that in future such incidents do not take place. But before we do anything, there are certain questions that must be answered.

Firstly, what was the provocation for the dacoits to start firing? Secondly, what made the police kill three people, why did they have encounter? Every day they move in the streets, they do not kill people like this. There must have been something. That something we want to find out. (Interruptions). If they are really guilty, we will be one with you, I assure you that we will see that they are punished, and our Home Minister has already made a statement about it. You should be satisfied with it.

Thirdly, was Mr. Gaur, who is the target, present on that day on duty when this incident took place? Fourthly, it is said that the woman was pregnant and that abortion took place because of the beating of the police. This is a very serious matter. This must be enquired into whether actually abortion took place. Fifthly, it should be enquired into whether rape took place in the police station, whether it is possible when there were 3,000 people present. Let the judicial enquiry look into this and let their judgment come before us.

My appeal to my hon. friends on the other side is this. This is a very serious matter. We are all one in desiring to punish the people who are responsible for it, but let us create the conditions, let us create a situation, in which the culprits may be found, those who are responsible can be identified. You are not concerned



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with Maya Tyagi or others, you want to make a political gain out of it. That is why you are having rallies, taking advantage of the situation. You want to see that the responsibility is fixed on the Government. But may I request most humbly...

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: ... that we should await the result of the enquiry. We will then debate and deliberate and certainly punish those who are responsible.

Has any Home Minister in a situation like this ever gone personally to study it? It is goodness on the part of Giani Zail Singh, and you are taking advantage of that. He went there like a perfect democrat in order to satisfy your demands that he should go and report.

So, a judicial enquiry has been ordered. The officers have been transferred as you wanted. Now let the truth come out, let us await the report.

MR. SPEAKER: Five minutes to Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I was the person who went there first on the 21st. I have also seen the woman.

MR. SPEAKER: You can conclude in five minutes, I know.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would entreat you to give me a little more time.

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing more.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: First of all, the Home Minister's statement has referred to the fact that a very shameful thing happened in Baghat. What was it? Something must have happened which is called shameful.

MR. SPEAKER: This is repetition. You make a new point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I went there before anybody else, I was the first woman M.P. to visit the place on the 21st itself. You know I gave a calling attention, but due to the unfortunate death of Shri Sanjay Gandhi it was put off. That is why I am entreating you to give me a little more time. I have also seen the woman. On that day, on the 21st, when I went there, I not only examined the local people, but I went to the police station also to take their version. So you cannot say that I was prejudiced against this or that. Something very shameful has taken place and now the question is, who is responsible for it and what is to be done about it? That is the primary question that I am posing at the moment. Before I went to the police station, many members of the public told me about this incident, which has been described by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and I am not going to repeat them. This woman was stripped, she was bleeding, she was beaten and taken to the police station. I asked Mr. Singh, a sub-Inspector of Baghat Police station, whether such things took place. He did not say 'nothing like that has taken place'. He said: "it was the members of the public who did it". Even then he did not say that these things did not take place. Now, why should the members of the public do this thing? Three people accompanying this particular lady were killed in the police firing on that spot. In our country, has anybody ever seen such a thing where when some persons have been shot dead by police and the dead bodies are still lying, the public taking the side of the police, and stripping a lady and doing all such kinds of things? Secondly I asked him: "If you say that the public did it, how is it that you, having the superior fire power of killing three persons, did not arrest the accomplice of the so-called dacoits, who was alleged to have sup-

plied ammunitions to them?" You will be surprised to know the answer he gave. He said: "Oh! you are sorry that I was not shot dead." He could not say, why she could not be arrested. He was saying: "When we were running helter-skelter, how can we arrest her? Who was thinking of all that?" Is this the attitude of the custodian of law and order in a place where such a shameful incident has taken place? While talking about the incident, the Home Minister himself says that our heads are hung in shame. I asked the S.I.: "You say that they fired. Then, those bullets must be somewhere. Did it not hit, if not the police or the members of the public, any building, tree, shop or any other spot? Did you find the bullets?" He said: "We did not have time to find all that. We were running helter-skelter, very much overwhelmed. In such a situation, how can we do it?" Look at the attitude of this S.I., Mr. Singh, with whom I was talking. He did not at all feel that something should have been done for protecting this woman. He did not think it necessary to answer a responsible MP, who is not a part of the alleged politicking, if there is any, who is not an one of the principal political parties who are in dispute there, who went with a women's delegation. This was the answer he gave. If today certain women's organisations and social organisations are demanding that these police officials should be removed, suspended and arrested, as otherwise there cannot be any impartial enquiry, is it all wrong? Is it not a right apprehension that the enquiry will not be conducted really in a proper way if these people are not given some punishment? After all, suspension is not a punishment. I am not going to repeat what all Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said.

I am coming to another question. That is about the enquiry, its terms of reference, etc. Nothing has been said about the duration of the enquiry. I will request that this judicial enquiry, to be somewhat convincing, should be done under the Commis-

sions of Inquiry Act, 1952. But since it is a single incident and very few people are involved, that can take place very quickly. I think, a stipulation of time should be made so that this House can again hear and find out what actually happened to the culprits who put this woman to horrible dishonour, rape, etc. inside the police station. Things inside the police station can be investigated. But one fact need not be investigated and that is how she was horribly treated before the public eye. The police people were responsible for it, either directly or indirectly, in my opinion directly.

As you are not giving me enough time, I want to tell you only this much. I went to the place of this girl's father in the dead of night, on the same night. I asked her father, "Do you have a daughter like that?" He said: "Yes." I asked, "What is the name of her husband?". He said, "Shri Ishwar Dayal Tyagi." I asked him, "Was there divorce?". He replied, "No." The police people told me that she was the mistress. So, I asked her father: "Is she the mistress?". He answered, "No, never. He is my son-in-law." I asked all this from her father on that very night. As for the friends who said that none of the members of their family came, this is not true. I was waiting till his brother returned from Meerut after taking her out of the hospital. The advocate who bailed her out is also an inhabitant of her own village. He went to Meerut with this girl.

Lastly, I would only say that much is being talked about politicking. But all this would not have happened at all if, after this shameful incident was reported in the Press it had been taken serious note of by the Government. If I having no car, nothing of the sort, could rush to Baghat on the 21st itself, how could not the Home Minister and the present Government take cognizance of this very serious incident, immediately suspend those police officers who were responsible at least for serious dereliction of their duty?

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Then, nobody could do any politicking. If any politicking is there, it is because of the blatant defence of the police and of the horrible thing done to a woman. I entreat and implore the members of the ruling party not to be the advocates of police atrocities after this serious incident and not to be the advocates of dishonour of women. The women's organisations who have sent a *rakhi* to you for defending the honour of women should be accepted by you even at the last moment and I appeal to you that you cease to be the advocates of police atrocities.

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ सदन में सुना है और जो कुछ अखबारों में आ रहा है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इस बारे में किस प्रकार अपनी भावना व्यक्त करूं? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप मूझे मेहरबानी करके बोलने दें। अगर यह घटना सच्ची है तो इसकी जितनी भर्त्सना की जाए, जितनी निन्दा की जाय कम है और हमारे विपक्ष के सहयोगियों ने जो एक तस्वीर बनाने की कोशिश की है कि महिलाओं के सम्मान को बचाने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी है और जैसे हम यहां पर बैठे हुए लोग . . . (व्यवधान) . . . देखिए, मुझे बोलने दें। कोई हम बलात्कार के हक में है या अगर पुलिस ने ऐसा काम किया है तो हम पुलिस का पक्ष ले रहे हैं, पहिले तो मैं इस धारणा को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह धारणा गलत है, राजनीति से प्रेरित है अगर यह धारणा बनाने की व कोशिश करते हैं। इस देश की जनता ने जिस में बड़ी तादाद में महिलाएं हैं, हमारी नेता महिला हैं, हमारे ऊपर विश्वास व्यक्त किया, जानमाल, सम्मान की हिफाजत करने की जिम्मेदारी हमें सौंपी। हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को

निभाएंगे। जैसे मैंने पहले ही कहा अगर इस तरह की घटना हुई है तो उस की जितनी भी भर्त्सना हो कम है। लेकिन एक बात है, मुझे बड़ा एक अजीब खयाल आता है कि महिला के प्रति सम्मान क्या उन सीटों पर जाने के बाद जागृत होता है? महिला के सम्मान का प्रश्न है तो महिला को अपमानित चाहे काश्मीर में किया जाय, चाहे केरल में किया जाय, चाहे बागपत, बडौत में किया जाय, चाहे लखनऊ कानपुर में किया जाय, अगर अपमान और सम्मान का मामला है तो वह चाहे जहां हों, हम चाहे जिस जगह पर बैठे हों, उसके प्रति हमें बराबर चिन्तित होना चाहिए। मैं उस घटना को भूल नहीं पाता हूं, तीन महीने हुए थे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को, चौधरी साहब के चहेते श्री राम नरेश यादव वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस सरकार में मैं भी था उपमंत्री, शायद पूरे भारत में सबसे कम उम्र का मंत्री था—मूझे आज भी याद है लखनऊ के पुराने इलाके को ऐसा बना दिया गया था पुलिस की गोलियां से—पहले तो खास तौर से राजस्थान से इम्पोर्ट करके श्री लालसिंह वर्मा को आई०जी० बनाया गया, उन्होंने मुझ से थाने में कहा कि मैं आपको वहां जाने के लिए मशिवरा नहीं दूंगा लेकिन मेरी गाड़ी पर झंडा लगा हुआ था इसलिए रोक भी नहीं सकते थे। मैंने कहा जाऊंगा। मैं 8 बजे उस इलाके में पहुंचा। शायद मैं अकेला आदमी था, उस मौके पर जब गोलियां चल रही थीं मैं उस जगह पर पहुंच गया। तो जब मैं एक फ्लॉग निकल गया था तब आई०जी० ने पीछे से एक ट्रक पी०ए०सी० भेजी थी। आप यकीन मानिये, मेरी आंखों का देखा हुआ है, सुना हुआ नहीं है, मेरी गाड़ी को देखकर पुलिस वाले छतों से ऐसे कुद रहे थे जैसे कि मालिक मकान को देख कर चोर भागते हैं। मैं मंत्रिमंडल में था, सरकार का हिस्सा था, मैं ने सब कुछ आकर सदन में बताया। अगले दिन मैं कानपुर पहुंचा। (व्यवधान) यह चर्चा केवल माया त्यागी की नहीं है—हमें पूरी हमदर्दी है अगर उनके साथ ऐसे हुआ,—लेकिन

यह चर्चा है महिलाओं के सम्मान और अपमान की, चर्चा किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की नहीं है। हम यही जानते हैं, हमें इस देश में बताया गया है, हमारी यह सभ्यता है कि कन्या और गैया—इनकी इज्जत अगर न हो तो सब बर्बाद हो जात है। इसलिए यहां पर महिला के अपमान और सम्मान का मामला है। (व्यवधान) कानपुर में मुझ से कहा गया कि इस मकान में जरूर चले जाइए। श्री अब्दुल्ला बूखारी, जोकि आज हमारे विरोधी हैं और हरिकेश जी के मित्र हैं, वे भी हमारे साथ थे, हरिकेश जी उनसे मालूम कर सकते हैं (व्यवधान) मैं हरिकेशजी पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, कह रहा हूं मालूम कर लीजिए। मैं उस घर के अन्दर पहुंचा। उसमें तीन औरतें थीं—दादी, बेटा और बहू। (व्यवधान) जी हां, मैं मिनिस्ट्री में था और तीन महीने के बाद छोड़ दिया था। मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि कर्पूर एक घंटे के लिए खूला ताकि लोग आटे दाल का इन्जाम कर सकें लेकिन 45 मिनट में फिर लगा दिया गया, लो अपने घरों को लौट भी नहीं सके। तो जिस घर में मैं गया वहां औरतों ने दुपट्टे नहीं हटाए और इस तरह से रोई कि मैं आपको क्या बताऊं। कर्पूर लगने के बाद मैं सिपाही घर के अन्दर आए और वह लड़की जिसकी 8 दिन के बाद शादी होने वाली थी, उसके साथ उन्होंने जो कुछ किया, उसके साथ बेइज्जती की और उसके देहेज का सारा सामान उठा ले गए। मैंने अगले दिन उत्तर प्रदेश के सदन के अन्दर आ कर यह बात बतलाई थी। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, उस जमाने में अगर बड़ीत में किसी मुसलमान महिला के साथ बलात्कार हो और वह क्षेत्र भी चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का था, तो उस महिला के अपमान के प्रति इन की अन्तःत्मा नहीं जागी। कानपुर में 18 साल की लड़की जिसकी 8 दिन बाद शादी होनेवाली थी. . . उसके साथ बलात्कार हुआ. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बागपत पर आइये ।

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : फिर भी इन की अन्तरात्मा नहीं जागी और लखनऊ में जो कुछ हुआ. . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . सुनने का दम रखिये. . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . अगर ये किस्से इन के जमाने के, इन को बुरे लगते हैं तो मैं नहीं सुनाना चाहता. . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . मैं ऐसी बात सुनाना नहीं चाहता, जिस पर इन को ऐतराज है, मैं दूसरी बात कहता हूं. . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . जरा खामोशी रखिये, मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, मुझे ताज्जुब होता है. . . . . (व्यवधान)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Sir, he is going into the working of the Ministry and all that. ..(Interruptions)

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : वह महिला नहीं थी, महिला तो माया त्यागी है। वह कानपुर की महिला नहीं थी. . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I know what he is taking about. The question pertains to women. (Interruptions)

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : मैं वह बात जो बुरी लगती है नहीं कहता हूं. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खत्म करिये ।

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : मैं उन मामलों को नहीं गिनाऊंगा जो इन को बुरे लगते हैं मैं केवल एक बात कहता हूं—दोनों पक्षों की तरफ से जो बातें कही गई, इस देश के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि, महिलाओं का सम्मान हो इस के प्रति जागरूक है, लेकिन फिर भी इस तरह

[श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां]

को घटनायें होती हैं;—क्यों ? मेरा यह विश्वास है कि नेकनीयती से यदि किसी बात पर चिन्ता व्यक्त क जाय और उस तिलनिले में कदम उठाये जाय, तो उसका फल अच्छा निकलता है । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह वक्त्र भाषण का वक्त नहीं है । हम सब अपनी अन्तरात्मा टटोलें और देखें कि बागपत में होने वाले इस किस्से, से, जो माया त्यागी के साथ तथाकथित अपमान हुआ है क्या सही मायनों में हम उस से चिन्तित है या ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि हमें चिन्ता है किसी और चीज की । जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि महिला तो महिला है, चाहे किसी जगह की हो । महिला के सम्मान के प्रति मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा है—जो कुछ हुआ और जो मुझे बतलाया गया, अगर यह सच है तो मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है । हमारा सब का सिर शर्म से झुकना चाहिये .....

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : लेकिन आप का नहीं झुका ।

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : हमारा सब का सिर शर्म से झुकना चाहिये । अगर यह बात सच है तो इस की जिन्नी भर्त्सना करें कम है । लेकिन भर्त्सना और निन्दा उस की भी की जायगी, जहां महिलाओं के सम्मान और अपमान की बात को लेकर राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने की कोशिश की जायगी ।

25 सालों में पहली बार कुछ ईमानदार अफसरों के उस क्षेत्र में भेजे जाने के कारण ऐसी बात हो रही है । जरा याद कीजिये, केवल एक साल पहले, पार्लियामेन्ट्री चुनाव के पहले, वहां पर

11 कस्बेना बे, जिन में से 10 एक जाति के थे .... (व्यवधान) .... क्या वह तथ्य नहीं है ? मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के उस भाग में पहली बार राजनीतिक जमींदारी जो लाठी के आधार पर की जाती थी, उस राजनीतिक जमींदारी को तोड़ा गया और उस राजनीतिक जमींदारी के टूटने से आज ऐसी बात कही जा रही है । वरना मैं कहता हूँ—जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें और सोचें—बड़ौत और बागपत के क्षेत्र में कितनी हरिजन महिलाओं के साथ रोजाना इस तरह के दुराचार होते हैं । जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें और सोचें—कितनी महिलायें जब वे उस अमानवीय सुलूक को मानने से इन्कार करती हैं तो उन का खेत पर घास काटने जाना बन्द कर दिया जाता है । एक किस्सा नहीं है, न जाने कितने किस्से हैं—क्या वे महिलायें नहीं हैं ? ..... (व्यवधान)

मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, केवल एक बात कहने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ—बहुत हल्की सी बात कहता हूँ—हम फिल्म देखने जाते हैं, अक्सर उस में देखा जाता है कि जब कोई भली लड़की विलेन की बात नहीं मानती है, तो अपने ही किसी गुण्डे साथी से उस पर हमला कराता है और खुद उस को बचाने के लिये पहुंच जाता है, अपने ही साथी को मार कर भला बनने की कोशिश करता है । हम राजनीतिक लोग यह सोच लें कि कहीं ऐसा न हो, लोग कहने लगे कि ये तो इसी बात का इन्तजार कर रहे थे कि दूसरे पर कब मुसीबत पड़े और कब आ कर आसू बहायें । इस से राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश न करें

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप जरा अपनी अन्तरात्मा को टटोलिये और देखिये—

क्या सच्चे मायनों में महिला के सम्मान और अपमान के प्रति हम जागरूक हैं? यदि सच मायनों में जागरूक हैं तो इस पक्ष के लोग भी कटिबद्ध हैं महिलाओं के सम्मान की रक्षा करने के मामले में, चाहे वह माया त्यागी हो या कोई दूसरी महिला हो, कोई असर नहीं उठा रखेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Ram Bagri. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to extend it according to the number of Members wanting to speak. There is no time. If everything that has been said has to be told again, then, we will have to sit for four hours.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will speak for three or minutes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को बुलाऊंगा तो सब को टाइम दूंगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मनीराम बागड़ी। आप पाँच मिनट में अपना भाषण खत्म कर दीजिए।

.... (व्यवधान) .....

समय निर्धारित कर दूँ दो, दो मिनट। अगर पार्टी के हिसाब से बोलना चाहते हैं, तो फिर इधर वालों को भी बोलने का समय दिया जाएगा। मनीराम बागड़ी जी, आप बैठिये। पहले श्रीमती गोपालन बोल लें। आप पाँच मिनट में समाप्त कर दें। मैं किसी को पाँच मिनट से ज्यादा टाइम नहीं दूंगा।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the second time when we are discussing here in this House about outrageous incidents against women. First, the Madurai case was discussed and if the Speaker was lenient enough, I think many more occasions would have been there to discuss about these things. Yesterday itself an incident was reported in the Press that one lady was kidnapped and two police personnel were involved. In today's papers there is mention of an incident where police people went into a house and beat up a lady and a man in the house. So many such incidents are being reported in the papers daily. It is because the fence itself is eating up the crops. Police people who have to protect are themselves involved in this.

Sir, this is not the first time. On so many occasions it has happened earlier. That is why we want a proper inquiry. I think this incident has no parallel. To my memory it has no parallel because a woman is stripped naked and paraded in the streets, and she had her abortion right in the street. This is most shameful. Whether she is a dacoit or connected with dacoits that does not matter but whether a lady can be stripped naked and paraded in the streets. By this incident you have stripped naked and paraded not Mrs. Maya Tyagi but the whole womanhood of India you have dis-honoured the women of India.

Sir, my point is if you want to have a thorough inquiry into this then you have not only to suspend the concerned police officials—the women's organisations have demanded their arrest but I am of the view that they should not be allowed to enter the district till the inquiry is over; otherwise you cannot have a free and fair inquiry. Are you prepared for that? Otherwise, we have so many earlier experiences. In Kerala—Mr. Karunakaran was the Home Minister at that time—two women were molested and raped and

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

when they came out they committed suicide. Our women's organisations forced them to have an inquiry and suspend the concerned police officials. They were suspended but after two months when all the noise died down the suspended police officials were taken back and even given promotion. That is our experience. That should not happen any more. There should be some justice and this should be a lesson to all the people in the country that after this thing nobody should be prepared to do such a thing. If you are prepared to take such an attitude, then only justice can be done. This is my appeal to the ruling party.

You are telling about bringing legislation. We are not much concerned with what legislation you bring. What is important is your attitude and what you are doing to prevent attacks on women and we find nothing is being done. For 30 years you have ruled. You say you are thinking of bringing about a legislation. But what have you done? Your young friends are defending these police people. That is what is worrying us. I ask: Are you prepared to order an impartial enquiry into this matter? You should take strict action against the police people. Let there not be any such incidents in future. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he is prepared to suspend them and also to ban them from entering the district till the enquiry is over. I request you that at least now you should take strict action against these people. Your action should be such that in this country no police personnel should hereafter be bold enough to commit such offences. With these words I conclude my speech.

20 hrs.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सारी बातें हियर से हैं। हियरसे इज नो एबीडेंस। मैंने

सभी बातें यहाँ सुनीं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री नारायणपुर की घटना को देखने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के नारायणपुर जाना चाहती थीं तो उस समय उनसे यह कहा गया कि मेहरबानी करके आप वहाँ न आइये क्योंकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। आज उस बात को यहाँ कोई नहीं कह रहा है। आज उसी स्टेट सब्जेक्ट को यहाँ डिसकस किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने इस केस की एफ० आई० आर० पढ़ी है। इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मालूम होगा कि किस प्रकार से यह बनाई गयी है। इसमें मेडिकल रिपोर्ट भी है। बयान पर अंगूठे के निशान भी हैं। ये सारे तथ्य जो आप कह रहे हैं वे इस से साबित नहीं होते। या तो यह एफ० आई० आर० गलत है या तथ्य कहने वाले गलत हैं। मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन हो गया। उसकी रिपोर्ट है। उसमें कहा है कि रेप हुआ है। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो उसका कुछ पोशन बढ़ सकता है। उसी दिन डाक्टर ने उसको एग्जामिन किया। वह कुछ लोगों की कंपनी में थी।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी जोरों से यहाँ पर इस घटना की चर्चा हुई। यह घटना 19 जून को घटती है और उसकी एफ० आई० आर० 19 को नहीं, 20 को नहीं, 21 जून को लिखी जाती है। पूरे तीन दिन के बाद एफ० आई० आर० लिखी जाती है। इस तीन दिन के बाद लिखी गयी एफ० आई० आर० के बारे में यहाँ कुछ नहीं कहा गया।

मैं सुदेश त्यागी के बयान से पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—'दिन के दो बजे जब हम

बागपत चौपाल पर आये, जैसे ही कुछ सामान लेने के लिए दुकानात की ओर चले तो देखा कि पुलिस थाना बागपत के कुछ लोगों से झगड़ा किया तथा फायरिंग शुरू कर दिया।" यह एक इम्प्रोबेबल स्टोरी है। सारी कथा आप पढ़ लें। न तो एस एच ओ है वहाँ पर और न कोई चीज है। पूरी मैडीकल रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है। इस में साफ लिखा हुआ है उस दिन कोई रेप नहीं हुआ।

"This is an improbable story.

क्यों आप रेप, रेप कर रहे हैं। डाक्टर क्या कहता है इसको आप देखें। उसी दिन की रिपोर्ट है। क्या मैं सारी रिपोर्ट पढ़ूँ ? इस में यह लिखा हुआ है

There is no living or dead sperm found on that part.

अगर मैं मारी रिपोर्ट आपको पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ तो आपको दुख होगा आपको चाहिये कि आर्गुमेंट्स देने के पहले जो वस्तुस्थिति है, उसको आप जान लें। यह जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है यह पैथोलॉजिस्ट के द्वारा दी गई है और आन दैट वेरी डे दी गई है। इस में कहा गया है

No rape has been committed and nothing of that sort...

हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बड़े सीधे सादे हैं। दाढ़ी रखने से सरदार नहीं हो जाता है। उनका दिल भी सरदार का है। सरदार ने कह दिया है कि अगर गलत काम हुआ है और यह साबित हो जाता है तो सब्त सजा दी जाएगी और न्याय किया जाएगा। जब उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दे दिया है तो फिर आपने इस मामले को उखाड़ने की क्यों कोशिश की है, क्यों इस मामले को आप उछाल रहे हैं। जब एक सरदार ने एक बात कह दी है और दिल से कह दी है.....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह ठीक बात इन्होंने नहीं कही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़प्पन की बात उन्होंने बताई है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या जो इम्प्रोबेबल स्टोर है उसको आप मानेंगे ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सब लोग अपनी अन्तर्त्मा की हत्या कर रहे हैं इसको आप रोचिये।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वहाँ पर कहा गया कि कोई बागपत का आदमी गवाही देने के लिए तैयार है तो कोई तैयार नहीं हुआ।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस सवाल को आप अपने तब ही सीमित रखें। यह जो स्टोरी है इसको पढ़ें। जानबूझ कर औरत ने गलत रिपोर्ट दी है, तीन दिन के बाद दी है। सारी रिपोर्ट, सारी इंजरीज, अगर आपने इसको देखा तो आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि फर्जों है, वनकाक्टिड है, वनादटी है।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : आदमी मरे यह तो सही है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जो मारे गए हैं उनकी क्यों आपके वकालत करना चाहते हैं ? आप के सामने सारी चीजें हैं। ईश्वर त्यागी के खिलाफ आठ मुकदमे थे जो पैडिंग थे। 302, 397, 39 5 392 धाराओं के तहत ये कैसे चल रहे थे। रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि स्कफल हुई थी।

जहाँ तक महिला की इज्जत का सवाल है सारे देश के लोग उसके हक में हैं और एक आवाज से कहते हैं कि



## [श्री मल बन्धु डागा]

महिलाओं की इज्जत होनी चाहिये। सदस्यों को भारत के हर नागरिक को औरतों पर गर्व है। और हम उसको सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह की घटनाओं को हम को उछालना नहीं चाहिये और चुपी साध कर रखनी चाहिये जब तक कि सही सही तथ्य हमारे सामने न आ जाएं और इस तरह की घटनाओं को राजनीतिक रंग देना कदापि उचित नहीं है। न्याय होने वाला है। ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वायरी आर्डर कर दी गई है। लेकिन आज तो यही मालूम देता है कि यह जो सारी रिपोर्ट है यह फर्जी है, बनावटी है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं श्रीमती माया त्यागी को नमस्कार करता हूँ। इस सदन में जो यह चर्चा चली है, इससे न सिर्फ भारत बल्कि सभार के लोगों को, नारी के बारे में बहस-मुवायमे के दौरान सत्य, असत्य जो कुछ कहा गया है, इन बहस ने सबको एक दफा झंझोडा है। हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री ने भी पहले यह चर्चा की थी कि किस तरह से नारी के सम्मान को रखा जायेगा।

लम्बा समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं अहिंसे-आहिंसे अपनी दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि यह सरकार अभी बहुत शक्तिशाली नहीं है और विपक्ष में भी कोई दम नहीं है। अगर विपक्ष में दम हो तो मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर किसी माया त्यागी के साथ किसी भी सरकार के दौर में ऐसा जुल्म हो तो सत्याग्रह कर के उस सरकार को उलट दे। अगर सरकार शक्तिशाली होती तो यह 18 तारीख को वाकया है और ने विरोध करने के बाद यह न्याय की जांच हो, इसको मैं बिल्कुल गलत मानता

हूँ। रपट दर्ज होनी चाहिए थी, मुजरिमों को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिये था, अदालत फैसला करती कि दोषी कौन है या कौन नहीं।

जब माया त्यागी आकर घर-मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और आपको कहती हैं और रपट लिखाती हैं, तो यह कायदा है हिन्दुस्तान में। एक तरफ आप कानून बना रहे हैं, मैं खुश हूँ कि सख्त कानून बने जिससे नारी की इज्जत बचे, और अभी जो कानून है, उसका आप उपयोग नहीं होने देते। अगर कोई औरत जाकर थाने में रपट लिखाये, कि मेरे साथ बलात्कार किया है, तो कायदा है, पर्चा दर्ज करके मुजरिम को गिरफ्तार करें और फिर उसके बाद इन्वैस्टीगेशन हो। मैं जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी का विरोध करता हूँ, इससे नारी के सम्मान को शक्ति नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि उन मुजरिमों की रक्षा मिलेगी। पहला काम था पर्चा दर्ज करो, गिरफ्तार करो और सस्पेंड करो। मामला खत्म।

आप राजनीति की बात करते हैं, राजनीति का क्या मतलब है। कोई जनता पागल है क्या जो इस तरीके से समझेगी। मैं राजनीतिक हूँ, मेरा धर्म है कि किसी अबला की इज्जत लुटती हो तो उसे बचायें। श्री कमलापति जी, ज्ञानी जैल सिंह और सब चाहेंगे कि ऐसा हो। अगर जनता सरकार दोष करती थी, तो यह उस वक्त भी दोष था, उससे पहली सरकार दोष करती थी तो वह भी दोष था और आज भी दोष है। एक दोष दूसरे दोष को करने की इजाजत नहीं देता। जनता सरकार के वक्त का पाप, पाप है और इस वक्त का पाप, महा-पाप है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने बहुत बड़ा उपकार किया है जो इस सदन में यह चर्चा चली है। उधर से जो, नौजवान साथी उठ कर तेजी से बोलते थे, तो मैं खुश होता

था क्योंकि इसकी शक्ति से मुझे उत्तेजना होती थी कि वह तीव्रता से कबत ही घोर में सोचता था कि यह अन्याय, श्री सर्वो, रहे हैं। लेकिन इनको वह जान होता चाहिये कि राज हरिश्चन्द्र के जमाने से लेकर आज तक पुलिस, मासन, पीसे और गुंडे की शास रही है। उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इस देश में पुलिस के सुधार की जरूरत है। मैं आप और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से चाहूंगा कि लोक-सभा रक्षा करे, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन खान अब्दुल गफ्फारखां ने कहा कि मैं इन्दिरा गांधी से मिला था और इन्दिरा गांधी से यह बात कही कि किसी तरिके से आप अबला की इज्जत बचाये, औरत की इज्जत को बचायें और जरूरत पड़े तो ऐसे लोगों को गोली मार दें। इन्दिरा जी ने कहा कि हमारे मुल्क में डेमोक्रेमी है, गोली नहीं मार सकते। तो उन्होंने कहा कि कोई कानून बनायें। एक तरफ

अबुल गफ्फारखां कहते हैं और इन्दिरा जी कहती हैं, कानून बनाओ, और दूसरी तरफ जो कानून आज अबला को सहायता देता है, उसका उपयोग नहीं करते हो। हमारी किसी से दुश्मनी नहीं है, कौन थानेदार, कौन डी० एम० और कौन आई०जी०, मैं जानी जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह न आपके दोस्त हैं और न हमारे। यह हजूर के नौकर हैं। कल जनता की सरकार थी, इनसे कहते थे कि पकड़ लाओ जानी जी को, तो फट पकड़ लाते थे। आज कहते हैं कि पकड़ लाओ, उसको तो यह पकड़ लाते हैं। ये किसी के सगे नहीं हैं, ये एकसार हैं, मैं आपको बताता हूँ।

यह ठीक बात है कि आदमी जब उस तरफ बैठता है, तो उसको एक बात नजर आती है, लेकिन जब वह इस तरफ आ जाता है, तो उसे कुछ और ही नजर आता है। अच्छा हो कि इस बहस से इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो जाये। अगर यह संवर्ध बड़ता रहेगा, तो वह दिन भी आयेगा, जब उधर वाले

को सोचना पड़ेगा कि कल जब मैं बोलता था, तब क्या हालत थी और इधर वाले को सोचना पड़ेगा कि जब मैं वहां था, तो क्या काम कर रहा था।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बटला को एक मामूली बात न समझा जाए। मुझे किसी से दुश्मनी नहीं है। मैं मौके पर भी नहीं था। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की हर औरत, चाहे वह चोर, डाकू या वैश्या हो, भारत की बेटी है। अगर उसके साथ बलात्कार होता है, तो वह भारत की बेटी के साथ होता है। चाहे इस देश की कोई वैश्या हो, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री और यह लोक सभा यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वह हमारी बेटी नहीं है। चोर-डकैतों के लिए कायदे-काबून बने हुए हैं। इस तरह गोली मार कर यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

फर्ज कीजिए कि मेरे बाप को कोई कत्ल करता है तो मैं उसको कत्ल नहीं कर सकता हूं। सुबूत मिलने पर सेशन जज ही उसको सजा दे सकता है। इन्सानों को कीड़े-मकोड़ों की तरह नहीं मारना चाहिए। मैं खुश हूंगा कि माया त्यागी के साथ ज्यादाती करने वाले मलजिमों को सजा मिले। अगर न मिले, तो हिन्दुस्तान भर की जनता उठे, शान्तिमय आन्दोलन करे, सत्याग्रह करे और वक्त की इकूमत को एक्शन लेने के लिए मजबूर करे।

यह ठीक है कि श्री राज नारायण वहां पर 18 तारीख को गये थे। मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूं। वह श्री राज नारायण ही हैं, जिन्होंने इस मामले को उठाया और इस हाउस को इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका मिला। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग कहे कि यह गलत है, लेकिन सारे संसार में एक बहुत बड़े इश्यु को उठाया गया। श्री राज नारायण वहां पर गये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सब लोग वहां जायें।

## [श्री मनी राज बन्दी]

आफिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि द्रोपदी के चीर-हरण के समय भीष्म और द्रोणाचार्य चुप बैठे रहे। कमलापति जी और ज्ञानी जी कुछ करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मजबूर हैं, कुस्वामी उन्हें सच्ची बात नहीं करने देते हैं—उन्हें भागे बढ़ कर कुछ करना चाहिए।

**श्री जगदानंद देव (प्रजमेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने मगरमच्छ के घांसू बहाये, उन्होंने ढाई घंटे बर्बाद किए और फिर वहीं के वहीं छोड़े रहे। सरकार ने कह दिया कि न्यायिक जांच होगी और जो व्यक्ति मुजरिम पाये जायेंगे, उनको सजा दी जायगी। श्री मधु दंडवते शहीद होने को भी तैयार हो गये। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अपने ढाई सालों में उन्होंने क्या क्या कर्म किये। जो घटनायें नारायणपुर वगैरह में घटीं, उनके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या किया? जब हमारी अध्यक्षता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, उस गांव में जा रही थी, उन्हें रोका गया। उस समय इन लोगों ने ही इस सदन में इस बात को उठाने नहीं दिया और कहा कि यह तो स्टेट का विषय है और इसका चर्चा एसेम्बली में ही होगा। आज ये यहां पर बैठ कर दाते कर रहे हैं। असली विरसा क्या है, वह रामन आयेगा। इनके कर्म भी सब तो रामन आने वाले हैं। ये लोग बेतुकी बातें कर के समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। इनसे क्या नतीजा निकलने वाला है? यह तो ऐसा हुआ कि खोदा पहाड़ और निर्वल चुहिया। जिन्होंने यह घटना की है, जिन्होंने इस तरह का अत्याचार किया है उसका दण्ड दिया जायगा। मैं चौधरी चरण सिंह जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, आज वह महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ आवाज करने

जा रहे हैं। उन की भाषाच में शिउना दम है वह तो बुनिया ने देव लिया। परन्तु उन्होंने महिलाओं का अपमान किया और यह कहा अपने काल में जब वह मुख्य मंत्री थे कि महिलाओं को तो घर में बैठ कर रोटी बनानी चाहिए। और अब सम्मान की बात करते हैं। यह किस मुंह से ऐसी बात करते हैं... (व्यवधान)... और हां, अपनी बीबी को चुनवा कर ले आए। यह दुरंगी चाल है। वह लहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। इन की कबनी और करनी में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ सरकार को कि वह न्यायिक जांच कराएगी।

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :** मान्यवर, . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

जब पूरे राष्ट्र का मस्तक शर्म से झुका हुआ है बागपत की घटना पर तो हमारे खलिग पार्टी के लोगो को ऐसा लग रहा है कि उन्हें गौरव महसूस हो रहा है और वे पुलिस को लगातार बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के राज्य में आज महिलाओं, हरिजन और अल्पसंख्यकों, किसानों का भी जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है। मैं कुछ उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“Woman paraded naked, then raped by police.” “CID, to probe Harijan Woman’s death—Bara-banki”; “Cop on duty rapes woman in JP Hospital”; “Woman raped in police station”. I have quoted from the press cuttings.

इन लोगों को अन्तरात्मा है ही नहीं, वह पूरे तरफ से भ्रष्ट हो गई है और जो बड़े बड़े नेता इस पार्टी के अंदर बैठे हुए हैं, देश के साथ, देश की जनता

के साथ चाहे एमर्जेंसी के समय में विधवासंचालत हुआ, चाहे अब हो रहा है; उस सब को ये लोग डिफेंड करने की कोशिश करते हैं। वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है और गर्व की बात है। साथ ही यही काम किया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा था कि देश का झंडा तब झुकता है जब पुलिस का झंडा टूटता है। अगर यही ऐटीच्यूड है तो आप पुलिस को बचाने के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। कितना अत्याचार पुलिस कर रही है इसके बारे में आप अपने कान खोल करके सुनिए और आंख खोल करके देखिए। आप लोग राजनैतिक लाभ की बात करते हैं। नारायणपुर का काण्ड हुआ था तो उस सरकार की बर्खास्त करने की मांग मैंने की थी और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी सरकारों को बर्खास्त किया जाये, ऐसी सरकारें रहें नहीं और आप को भी बर्खास्त होना पड़ेगा, आप की जनता बर्खास्त करेगी। जब पत्रकारों ने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा कि यह धारणा बन रही है कि नारायणपुर कांड से आप लोग राजनैतिक लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री ने जवाब दिया था कि जब ये अपोजीशन के लोग गतिवियां करेंगे तो राजनैतिक दल होने के नाते हम क्यों न लाभ उठाएं? आप अगर अस्सी पुलिस को उकसाते हैं भ्रष्टाचार और गभिचार करने के लिए तो राजनैतिक दल के लोग यहां पर चुप्पी साध कर बैठेंगे और आप का समर्थन करेंगे? आप ऐसा क्यों समझते हैं? हम इस का लाभ भी उठाएंगे। लेकिन सवाल यहां लाभ उठाने का नहीं है। सवाल है देश की उन महान परम्पराओं और मर्यादाओं का जिनके लिए इस देश के महान् व्यक्तित्व और महापुरुषों ने जीवन भर काम किया है, जिन्होंने आप के

सामने ऐसा धारण स्थापित किया है... (व्यवधान)... त्यागपत्र की बात नष्ट कीजिए... (व्यवधान)....

जब की नियुक्ति हुई और उस की नियुक्ति होने के बाद ग्राइ की पुलिस और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट वहां पर प्रैस कॉन्फ्रेंस कर रहे हैं? क्या वे इंटरच फेयर नहीं कर रहे हैं जूडिशियल एम्बवायरी में? आप उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? मैं मान करता हूँ कि आप ऐसे लोगों को सस्पेंड कीजिए, ग्राइ जी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को सस्पेंड कीजिए। ये कोई खुदा के नुमाइन्दे नहीं हैं कि जो चाहें वह करें और आप इन से जो चाहे कराते रहें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए।

मान्यवर, यह वह देश है... (व्यवधान)... यह टाइम्स आफ् इंडिया है, देख लीजिए, चांदनी चौक में एक कुत्ते की मौत हुई तो टाइम्स आफ् इंडिया में छपा हुआ है, इस को इज्जत दी गई। आप खुले आम दिन दहाड़े लोगों को गलियों से उड़ा रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि वे डाकू हैं। डाकू हैं तो आप गालियों से उड़ाएंगे? अगर कोई महिला डाकू है तो आप उसको नंगी कर के परेड कराएंगे? ये तमाम चीजें जो हो नहीं हैं देश के लिए बड़े शर्म की बात हैं। सरकार का अपने तौर तरीक को बदलना होगा और देश के साथ न्याय करना होगा, महिलाओं, गरीबों और हरिजनों, सब के साथ जो आज अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन्हें बंद करना होगा... (व्यवधान)....

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, आपने बड़ी मेहरबानी करके, जबकि रूल्स में एक घंटे से ज्यादा टाइम नहीं दिया

• [श्री जैल सिंह]

जा सकता था, डॉक्टरों को, डॉक्टरों को दे दिए। यह आपकी मेहरबानी है। यहां पर आनरेबल मेम्बर ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। दंडवते जी ने इस बहस का उद्घाटन किया, मिसिज साही, मि० पासवान, मि० रावेंश पाइलट, मि० आर० एन० भाटिया, मिसिज गीता मुर्जी, मि० मोहम्मद आरिफ, मिसिज सुशीला गीपालन, श्री मूलचन्द डगग, चीघरी जी—इन सभी मेम्बरों के जवाब तो मैं देना जरूरी भी नहीं समझता हूं और मेरा खयाल है आप भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि इस पर वक्त खर्च किया जाए। जब आपस में एक दूसरे को जवाब मिल ही गया है तो उसके बाद मैं क्या जवाब दूंगा।

स्पीकर साहब, आपने भले ही कह दिया था कि जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के आर्डर हो चुके हैं, इसका खयाल रख कर आनरेबल मेम्बर बोलेंगे। खैर, खयाल तो रखा ही होगा लेकिन मेरा खयाल है जुडिशियरी का जज यहां बैठा होता तो उसका आधा मन तो बन ही जाता। यह जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी ऐक्ट के मातहत है। दंडवते जी के प्रति मेरा खयाल था कि वे प्रोफेसर रहे हैं और प्रोफेसर हमेशा इसे बात का ख्याल रखता है कि वह जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा नालेज दे सके लोगों को, वह दे। वे स्टडी करके भी आते हैं। आज मेरे मन पर एक बात का प्रभाव पड़ा कि वे स्टडी करके भी आते हैं और यह भी समझते हैं कि उनके स्टूडेंट्स बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने पहले बड़ा सुन्दर रूप दिया कि इंडियन कल्चर को ध्यान में रख कर बात करेंगे और फिर कहा कि जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी जो है... (व्यवधान) आप हार्टिकल्चर समझते हैं तो मैं स्पीकर साहब, बख्ति करूंगा कि आनरेबल मेम्बर के विभाग का इलाज कराया जाए। (व्यवधान) उर्दू क्वांदा दोस्त समझेंगे :

मैं मुझा मिळता रहा, वे क्या करते रहे। एकही नुस्ती ने बहरन से बर्जास्म र्बा दिया। तो वह बातें धीरे हैं। मेरा खयाल था कि वे इस बात को सिद्ध करने में सामने रखेंगे। मगर यह भी ठीक है कि गृह मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट पर दो बंटे बहस हो ली। शायद पहले भी गृह मंत्री के बयान पर बहस होती रही हो लेकिन मुझ तो पहला मौका तुनमे को मिला है कि गृह मंत्री ने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया, जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के लिए कह दिया, स्टेट ने उसको मान लिया उसके बाद जो ऐसी तकरीरे होती हैं उनसे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उससे उस लड़की की इज्जत बचाने का मकसद है, गुनहगारों को सजा दिलाने का मकसद है या अपनी पार्टी की इमेज बन्नाने का मकसद है? खैर, मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं इन दोनों पति पत्नी की, यानी प्रोफेसर साहब और उनकी वाइफ की... (व्यवधान)

श्री मन्वीराम बागड़ी : यहां पर दोनों इस सदन के मेम्बर हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : तो पति और पत्नी मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते, बागड़ी जी, क्या वाजपेयी जी और भूपेश गुप्त जी ही मेम्बर हो सकते हैं जो पति नहीं बने? खैर, मैं सच बात कहता हूं कि मिसिज दंडवते जो पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर हैं उन के साथ माया त्यागी और एक-दो शख्सियतें मुझे मिले थे। मैंने कहा—बहिन जी, आप ने सब कुछ बता दिया होगा, हम अक्षलियत पर जाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो आनरेबल मिसिज दंडवते... (व्यवधान)... मैं तो बहन उन्हें ही समझता हूं, बहन कहेंगी भी, लेकिन रिकार्ड में आनरेबल मेम्बर कहना जरूरी है.....

श्रीमती प्रसिद्धा दंडवते (बम्बई-उत्तर मध्य) : मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मिलने नहीं गई

थी। हमारी कुछ महिलायें गई थीं। मैं माया त्यागी के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने गई थी, आप ने दूसरी महिला को कैसे प्रमिला दंडवते समझ लिया ?

श्री जैल सिंह : सपीकर साहब, आप ही हैं न श्री मधु दंडवते की मिसिज ? अच्छा मुझे बताओ, रात के 8 बजे मेरे घर में प्रधान मंत्री जी का क्या काम ? आप उन को मिलने गई थीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये कहती हैं : मैं आप के घर नहीं गई थी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मैं माया त्यागी को साथ ले कर प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने गई थी, आप के यहां मैंने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव भेजी थी, लेकिन मैं खुद नहीं आई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां मुझे रूलिंग देना पड़ेगा—आप घर में झगड़ा नहीं करवा सकते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:  
For the information of the hon. Minister, I confirm that she is my wife.'

श्री जैल सिंह : जो मुझे याद है, मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ। मुझे बताया गया मैं मिसिज मधु दंडवते हूँ और यह वह लड़की है और उन के साथ एक लेडी और थी। मैंने यह भी कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलना चाहिये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसे समय में, अफसोस के दिनों में, हम प्रधान मंत्री जी को क्यों तकलीफ दें। इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि . . .

श्री जी० एम० बनासबाला : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसकी एन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये।  
. . . व्यवधान . . .

श्री जैल सिंह : उन के साथ दो बहने और थीं।

श्री कुम्भाराम शाय (सीकर) : क्या वागपत क्री जांच भी ऐसी ही कर के घाये हैं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैं चौधरी साहब को बहुत पुराना जानता हूँ और वे भी मुझे जानते हैं। हम दोनों प्रजा मंडल में रहे हैं। उन के मुंह से यह बात सुन कर मुझे अफसोस हुआ। मैं अगर जानकारी कर पाता तो क्या मेरा स्टेटमेंट यही आता ? अगर मेरी जानकारी मुकम्मिल हो जाती तो क्या फिर जूडीशियल एन्कवायरी की जरूरत रह जाती ? क्या मैं उन को सजा न देता, क्या मैं हुकूमत को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता था कि उन को सजा दी जाय ? वहां एन्कवायरी नहीं होने दी गई, वहां हजारों आदमी मौजूद थे जोकि पोलिटीकल पार्टियों के आदमी थे और अपनी अपनी पार्टियों के स्लोगन लगा रहे थे। कोई एन्कवायरी नहीं हो सकती थी, किसी को माया त्यागी का ख्याल नहीं था। पोलिटीकल पार्टियां अपने जल्से लगा रही थी। मैं वहां क्यों गया ? इस लिये कि मैंने राज्य सभा में वचन दिया था कि मैं वहां जाऊंगा। हालांकि मैं समझता था कि जाने का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। पार्लियामेंट की दस लेडी मेम्बर्स मेरे साथ थी और भाटिया जी मेरे साथ थे। मैं दो दिन रहने के लिये वहां तयार था, लेकिन जब मैंने वहां एटमास्फीयर देखा, जिन्होंने अपनी आंखों से हाल देखा था, वे तो आते नह; और बड़े बड़े लीडर्स, वकील, हमारे सामने तकरीरें करते हैं, तो मैंने समझ लिया कि इस तरह से असलियत सामने नहीं आयेगी। यही मैंने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है इस लिये मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप थोड़ा माहौल को ठंडा होने दें।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : अगर यह ठण्डा दिमाग है, तो गर्म दिमाग क्या होगा ?

श्री जैल सिंह : प्रो० फेमर साहब ने कहा—मीयर ट्रांसफर से कुछ बात नहीं बनती। मैं उनके खजवात क्री कर करता हूँ। उन्होंने ने

### श्री जैल सिंह

वह भी कहा कि रेस्ट हाउस में जाकर इन्कवायरी की, उसे क्यों नहीं कर ? इसका जवाब मैंने दे दिया है। प्रार्थने जाने का कोई फायदा नहीं था, क्योंकि असलियत निकालने नहीं मिले। जिन्होंने आज बहुत बड़ी पब्लिक मोटिव की है, वहां जाकर क्या मायादागी की उज्ज्वल कदमों के लिए की है? मायादागी के नाम से पोलिटिकल पदा रठाने की कोशिश की गई है। अगर ऐसी हासल रहेगा तो इन्फाम होना मुश्किल है।

प्रो. फेसर साहब, आप की तकरीर मान्यार थी। मुझे एक शेर यद आया—

इकबाल बड़ा उपदेश कहे, मन बातों से  
मोह लेता है,

कूपारका माजी बनतों गया, फिरदार  
का गाजी बन न सका।

आप की तकरीरका एण्डिंग हुआ, उसको देखिए। क्या उसमें पोलिटिकल रंगत नहीं थी? क्या आप उस पोलिटिकल रंगत को उत्तर सकते हैं। आप क तमाम क तमाम तकरीर में यही बात थी—श्री मंत्री ने वहां जाकर कुछ नहीं किया, श्री मंत्री ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें कुछ नहीं कहा है? क्या उपादा कह कर मुझे जुडीशियल इन्कवायरी का मजाक बनाना था? मैं वहां गया और मैंने देखा कि यहां इन्फाम नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक जुडीशियल इन्कवायरी नहीं होती। मैंने दिल्ली का हर चीफ मिनिस्टर क टेलीफोन किया। जब मैं वहां गया था, जुडीशियल इन्कवायरी की बात मेरे दिमाग में नहीं थी। मैंने उसरोज शाम को स्टेटमेंट क्यों दिया? इसलिए कि मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर को अपनी राय देना चाहता था और मैंने उनकी अपनी राय दी। उन्होंने उस राय को मंजूर किया और जुडीशियल इन्कवायरी के आर्डर हो गए।

मैं यह प्रश्नना चाहता हूँ—श्री मंत्री पृष्ठना नहीं चाहिए, कलसी के पृष्ठलिमा, मुझे तो बताना चाहिए था—मैं बतसात्मा चाहता हूँ—क्या आप इन तकरीरों और उन तकरीरों को गुनं के आंक ईजजमेंट दे सकते हैं, कि कौन गुनाहगार है? कौन गुनहगार है, यह साबित नहीं हो सकता है, इसी लिए जुडीशियल इन्कवायरी की जरूरत है।

श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी और आर.रे. बिल सी० पी० आई० के मेम्बर साहबान के जजबात की बहुत कड़ है। लेकिन मैं उनसे फिर दरखास्त करूँगा—आप ने जो लैटर मुझे लिखा था—यह लैटर श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी, श्रीमती कनका मुखर्जी और श्रीमती अजीजा इमाम तीनों का लैटर है—यह मेरे स्टेटमेंट से पहले मुझे मिल गया था। इसमें आपने लिखा है—

We demand a judicial inquiry leading to the severest punishment to the beatsts guilty of this heinous crime of shameful molestation of woman.

आपको यह चिट्ठी आई और मैंने आप को चिट्ठी को मान लिया

... (व्यवधान) ...

आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, आप तो बहुत पुरानी पार्लियामेंटरियन हैं, पोलिटिकल लीडर हैं। मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, बैठ जाइए। मैं बोल रहा हूँ, अगर कोई मर्द होता, तो पूछ लेता कि कैसे बोलते हो...

श्री मंत्रीराम बागड़ी : मर्द पर गुस्ता निकलेगा।

श्री जैल सिंह : जो मेम्बर साहबान मेरे साथ गई, उनमें से तीन मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट ने मुझे इन्कवायरी के लिए कहा और जब मैंने उनकी बात मान ली तो आपको इस बात की श्लाघा करनी चाहिए थी या मेरे पद पड़ जाग चाहिए था?..

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I simply said: what other Members of your Party are doing? I only wanted suspension.

**श्री जैल सिंह :** मैं आप से आशा करता हूँ कि आप में सौंदर्य के न होने, यह मामला पोलिटिकल मामला नहीं है, इसको पोलिटिकल मामला बनाना अच्छा नहीं रहेगा।  
**श्री आज भीयह कहता हूँ—** उस माया त्यागी को इज्जत, सरकार और सम्मान हमारी नजर में, बचाव वह डाकू होया कुछ भी हो, लेकिन वह भी भारत का एक बेटा है, मैं गृह मंत्री के नाते उसको बेटे समझता हूँ और मैं उसकी इज्जत को लूटने वालों को सजा दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन बुनियात में इन्साफ क्या है? इन्साफ है निर्दोषियों को बचाया जाये और दोषियों को पकड़ा जाये। क्या यही इन्साफ है कि निर्दोष को पकड़ लिया जाय दबाव डाल कर, जलूस निकाल कर और सत्याग्रह कर के? क्या इन्साफ होगा? सत्याग्रह किस बात का करेंगे आप जब जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी हो रही है। आप सत्याग्रह करने जायेंगे, जलूस निकालेंगे और शोर मचायेंगे तब तक कोई गवाही न दे सके। इस बात के लिए आप का अपने हृदय को टटोलना चाहिए और इस बात को एप्रोशियेट करना चाहिए कि एक कसकया हुआ, जिसके बारे में जब हमें पता चला, तो हमने जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी का आर्डर कर दिया और जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी के लिए वह जज लिया, जिसको वहाँ की हाई कर्ट ने मंजूर किया। उनसे हम इन्क्वायरी करवा रहे हैं।... (अपमान) ... आपको बोलना है, तो जरा ऊँचे होकर बोलिये, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

**प्रो० बधु बंडवते :** मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तो मिनिस्टर हैं। आज आप इतने गुस्से में बात यह समझ कर मत करिए कि हम यहाँ जजिस आफिसर बैठे हुये हैं और आप होय मिनिस्टर हैं और आप हम को डाँट रहे हैं।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** मैं एप्रोशियेट करता हूँ दण्डवते जी कि आप ने ऐसा फैसला किया कि उधार नहीं रखा। मैंने भी आपको कहा था

कि आप हमको स्टूडेंट्स समझते हो। इसलिए आपने भी हमको ऐसी ही बात कह दी और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको हजम न किया जाए। इनके शब्द भी रिकार्ड में रहने चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप रोज बलास लवाना न शुरू कर दें।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** स्पीकर साहब, मैं अपनी पार्टी के विरोधियों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तलवार को लड़ाई नहीं है, यह बिचारा को लड़ाई है। इस्पात की तेज धार से जलम होता है लेकिन बिचारों के लिए अगर कठोर नफ्त इस्तेमाल किये जायें, तो जलम नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं मदद से बात करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ अपने दोस्तों को :

“तुम तीर मारो सीने में बेशक मगर इतना ख्याल रखना कि सीने में दिल है और दिल में तुम्हारा मुकाम है”।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हम ध्यान रखेंगे।

**प्रो० बधु बंडवते :** आप के दिल पर कभी तीर नहीं मारा है।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** नहीं मारा है, ठीक बात आप ने कही। आप ने दुस्त कहा अभी एक दोस्त ने कहा कि शानी जैल सिंह जी मजबूर हैं।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैंने कहा।

**श्री जैल सिंह :** बागड़ी जी ने कहा। बागड़ी जी हमारे पड़ोसी हैं और हमारा इनके साथ बहुत प्यार रहा है और हम भी हैं लेकिन जब चाहते हैं मेरे ऊपर इज्जत भी लगाने देते हैं, मुख्यतः से लगते हैं।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैंने कभी इज्जत नहीं लगाया आप पर।



श्री जैल सिंह: मैं सिर्फ बागड़ी जी को इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बहुत भ्रदब करता हूँ सत्कार करता हूँ, इज्जत करता हूँ, नरमाई से बोलता हूँ, मुलायम भी हूँ लेकिन मैं फर्म भी हूँ, मजबूत भी हूँ। इसलिए मुझे जब काम करना हो लोगों के इन्साफ के लिए, तो मैं किसी से नहीं डरता सिवाय खुदा के। मेरे ऊपर किसी ने दबाव डाला नहीं। ये जो हमारे दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं, ये मुझे मिले तक नहीं, मुझसे कुछ कहा नहीं। तकरीरों से आप भ्रन्दाजा लगाते होंगे। मैं इनकी तकरीरों की तारीफ करता हूँ। जब बात सच्ची कहते हों, तो मैं क्या करूँ। अगर आप की बात में सच्चाई नहीं तो मैं क्या करूँ मेरे बस की क्या बात है।

मेरे एक और दोस्त ने कहा, शायद चौधरी साहब ने कहा था कि ये पुलिस वाले खुदा के नुमायन्दे नहीं हैं। बात बिल्कुल दुरुस्त कही। हम भी खुदा के नुमायन्दे नहीं हैं। इन्सान हैं और वे भी इन्सान हैं और हम भी हैं। बागड़ी जी ने कहा कि इधर बैठ कर कभी दिमाग कुछ और हो जाता है और उधर बैठ कर कुछ और हो जाता है। फिर वे सपना भी लेते हैं कि कोई समय आएगा कि हम उधर जाएंगे और वे इधर आएंगे। बागड़ी जी, अब इस बात को तो छोड़ दीजिए। वह जमाना अब नहीं आ सकता और भारत की परम्परा के मुताबक, हमारी संस्कृति के मुताबिक हम जब मरेंगे या हम को मुक्ति मिलेगी या स्वर्ग मिलेगा या नर्क मिलेगा, तो बागड़ी जी आप और मैं दोनों ऐसे आदमी हैं कि जिन्होंने इतने अच्छे काम नहीं किये हैं जिससे कि हमको मुक्ति प्राप्त हो जाए और इतने बुरे काम भी नहीं किये हैं कि कोई हम को नर्क में भेज दें। हम तो भारत में फिर पैदा होंगे लेकिन आपका स्थान वहीं रहेगा जो है और हमारा स्थान भी वही रहेगा। आप जिस जिस जगह पर

बैठ गये हैं, जिस बेड़े पर बैठ गये हैं अब वह बेड़ा आगे जाने वाला वाला नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

एक बात मैं प्रोफेसर साहब आपको कहना चाहता हूँ बहिन मुखर्जी को कहना चाहता हूँ। लोक दल के नेता चौधरी साहब चले गये। मैं चाहता था कि वे बैठे होते। वे इतिफाक से प्रधान मंत्री भी रह गये, बगैर पार्लियामेंट का एक दिन भी सेशन किये और वे होम मिनिस्टर भी रहे। मेरी उनसे कोई भ्रदावत की बात नहीं है। लेकिन यहां कुछ दोस्तों से बातें हो रही थीं, जरा वे भी सुनते। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं वहां गया तो लोक दल के नेता सब से आगे आगे थे। मैंने एक कमरा छोड़ा दूसरे कमरे में गया दूसरा छोड़ा, तीसरे में गया। मैंने पुलिस वालों को साथ नहीं रखा था। एक औरत, एक मर्द और कुछ लोग मुझे कहने लगे कि हम कुछ नहीं कहते क्या हुआ क्योंकि हमने देखा नहीं, लेकिन एक बात हम कहते हैं कि आज से 6 महीने पहले इसी इलाके में गुण्डे रोजना घुमते थे और जो लोक दल के नेता आप से मिले हैं, इनके वे साथी थे। वे लोगों के घरों में जाते थे, कहते थे खाना बनाओ और खाना खाते थे। उनके घर में सो जाते थे उनकी बहू बेटियों की इज्जत लूटने के बाद उनके घर लूट ले जाते थे। अब हम सुख और चैन की सांस ले रहे हैं। इसलिए याद रखना कि कहीं हमारी बेइज्जती न हो जाए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तब से हम को किसी ने वोट डालने नहीं दिया लेकिन अब हम जहां चाहेंगे जायेंगे हम को आजादी तो मिली (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : जो सवाल उसको छोड़ कर आप दूसरी बातें कह रहे हैं।

श्री जेल सिंह : मैं यह बात कहता हूँ कि कि मायादेवी को अपनी बेटी समझता हूँ।

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी (कौराना): आप कैसे ये बातें कह रहे हैं क्या उनके सामने ये बातें कहेंगे ?

श्री जेल सिंह : मैं किसी से भी कह सकता हूँ। मेम्बर साहिबान, मैं खुदा की मेहरबानी से एक जिम्मेदार हिसियत रखता हूँ होम मिनिस्टर हूँ। जब मैं कुछ भी नहीं था, नाचीज था, तब भी मेरी गर्दन किसी के आगे नहीं झुकी, मैंने जो कुछ बात कही वह सब के सामने कही। मैं पीछे नहीं कहा करता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : हमारा भी सिर किसी के सामने नहीं झुका है। ताना शाही के सामने भी नहीं झुका है।

श्री जेल सिंह : प्रोफेसर साहब मैं आपको नहीं कहता। आनरबल मेम्बर साहिबा ने कहा कि मैं सामने बात करूँ तो मैंने सामने यह बात कही है। इसमें आपको क्या तकलीफ हुई ? (व्यवधान)

श्री मैनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक बात की मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा। जिसके हाथ में राज का डंडा होता है उसकी गर्जना शेरकी सी नहीं होनी चाहिए उसकी वाणी मधुर होनी चाहिए। आपके हाथ में डंडा है, यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता। (व्यवधान)

श्री जेल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैं बागड़ी साहब का मशकूर हूँ। नम्रता

बो किसी के आगे भी मेरा सिर झुकता है मैं सब का दास हूँ और नम्रता से सबको सेवा करता हूँ। लेकिन स्पीकर साहब मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी शराफत को मेरी कमजोरी न समझा जाए। मेरी शराफत को कमजोरी समझा गया, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से मैं आपको लिहाज और इज्जत करके चलता हूँ, आप भी चलें। इस मामले में इतना तो साबित हो गया है कि—उस लड़की को कपड़े फाड़े गए। लेकिन किस ने फाड़े, उसको देखा है किसी ने फाड़ते हुए बेइज्जती की है, उसको देखा है, उसके साथ रेप हुआ या नहीं और अगर हुआ तो किस ने किया, क्यों हुआ कैसे हुआ, ये सारी बातें जानने के लिए हम और आप जज नहीं बन सकते हैं। आनरबल मेम्बर, साहिबान ने जिस तरह से यहां कह दिया है उस तरह से मुझे नहीं बहना चाहिये क्यों कि जज प्रेजुडिस होजाएगा और उसकी इनव्दायरी ठीक नहीं होगी। अगर गृह मंत्री ने पहले अपनी राय दे दी तो दुखस्त नहीं होगा राज्य सभा में भी यही बात आई थी एक बर्जन नेता कहने लगे कि आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया, उस में कुछ भी नहीं है मैंने कहा कुछ होता तो मैं स्टेटमेंट देता ही नहीं। स्टेटमेंट में कुछ होना नहीं चाहिये ताकि जिस आदमी को फँसला करना है वह डिपेंडेंटली फँसला कर सके।

सारे हाडस से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ, अदब से करता हूँ कि एक स्टेट है, उसकी अपनी असेम्बली है उस में भी अपोजीशन पार्टीज हैं लोगों की वहाँ चुनी हुई सरकार

[श्री जस सिंह]

है और यह चर्चा या बहस मुवाहिदा मेहरबानी करके उन पर छोड़िये : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है : राज्य सरकार इसको देखें । अगर कोई दुरुस्त बात वहां नहीं होती है तो फिर पार्लियामेंट का वक्त लेना चाहिये । वरना वे लोग भी लोगों को चुने हुए हैं, वे भी उन से पूछ सकते हैं । इतना मैं जरूर कहता हूँ कि कि जो मैंने वहां की सरकार का राय दी

उन्होंने कुछ मानी है और जो आपका जजबात है उनसे मैं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को क्रीफ कर दूंगा । मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि इस इनक्वायरी में आप सहयोग देते, कोऑप्रेशन देंगे ताकि दांषी को सजा मिल सके ।

20. 52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, July 5, 1980/Asadha 14, 1902 (Saka).*