

14.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Fast by Shri Raj Narain

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। श्री राजनारायण, भूत-पूर्व संसद-सदस्य तथा केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने बागपत, बांदा, गोंडा, बांका, भटिंडा, डबवाली, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली इत्यादि देश के समूचे स्थानों पर बलात्कार की घटनाओं के खिलाफ शासन की उदासीनता को लेकर 3-8-1980 दिन के 8 बजे से बोट क्लब पर भूख-हड़ताल प्रारम्भ की है। उनका दलीय राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर यह कदम, नारी का शील और मानव साभिमान और जीवन कैसे देश में सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं, इसके लिए उठाया गया है।

3-8-80 को डा. टंडन, जो डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के डाक्टर हैं, की रपट के मुताबिक उनका वजन 82.5 किलोग्राम 3 तारीख का था और कल को रपट के मुताबिक उनका वजन 76.5 किलोग्राम है। आज की रपट डाक्टरों की तरफ से नहीं है। शासन को छोटे छोटे सवाल को अपनी निजी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए, बल्कि ऐसे कामों में जनता से आगे नहीं तो साथ तो अवश्य रहना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि बागपत कांड और ऐसे सभी कांडों के लिए दोषी पुलिस अफसरों के विरुद्ध, जो कि नामजद हैं, उचित कार्यवाही की जाये।

(ii) Construction of a fishing harbour at Paradip.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Orissa Government has been following up with the Central Government for the last seven years for construction of a fishing harbour at Paradip. The final revised project report at a cost of Rs. 311.18 lakhs was sent to Government of India on 18th November 1977 by the Paradip Port Trust. This Harbour when constructed will provide landing and

berthing facilities to 270 mechanised trawlers besides providing facilities to deep sea trawlers. The demand for landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels has been increasing at Paradip. The momentum created in marine fishing in Orissa State requires early construction of the fishing harbour at Paradip. Thus without any further delay the Government of India should approve this fishing harbour at Paradip which will go a long way in helping to earn a large amount of foreign exchange and help in the rapid development of marine fishing in Orissa which has a great potential.

(iii) Difficulties in transportation of goods in Delhi Zone of Northern Railway.

श्री चतुर्भूष (भालाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर रेलवे के नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र के माल गोदामों तथा याडों में रेल बोगनों का भारी जमाव हो गया है, जिसकी वजह से माल तथा पार्सल ढोने के काम में रुकावट आ रही है। मूल डिब्बों के जाम होने के कारण यह हुआ है कि उनमें भरा हुआ सामान उठाया नहीं जा रहा है और माल से भरे हुए डिब्बे बड़ी तादाद में खड़े हुए हैं। डिब्बों का यह जमाव नई दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद तथा अन्य याडों में हो रहा है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 40 से अधिक बगन इस तरह रोक कर खड़े हैं। यदि यही स्थिति रही, तो दिल्ली में रेल डिब्बों में से माल उतारने और चढाने का काम बिल्कुल रुक जायेगा। इसका एक नतीजा यह भी हो सकता है कि दिल्ली में जरूरत की चीजों की कमी हो जाये और भाव बढ़ जाए।

रेल कानून में संशोधन करके उन व्यापारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार सरकार ने लिया था, जो अपने गोदामों में माल रखने की बजाये उन्हें रेल के डिब्बों में ही पड़ा रहने देना अधिक लाभदायक समझते हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

(iv) Demand for a separate circle Head Office of the State Bank of India at Bangalore.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, with your permission I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The State of Karnataka does not have a separate circle of Head Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore. The seat of Chief decision making authority at Circle Head Office viz., Local Board is at Madras. The administrative heads of the circle General Manager, Head Office at Madras.

All decisions regarding opening of Branches, sanction of advances; development activities, recruitment and promotion of employees are made at Madras.

Karnataka has not received sufficient attention in the matter of Branch expansion, coverage of finance to small scale industries, agriculture and other priority sector activities. In the recruitment and promotions, the people and the employees respectively have been neglected.

Though in terms of area and population, Karnataka is larger than Tamil Nadu, the State Bank of India has 345 branches in Tamil Nadu while Karnataka has only 142. The pace of branch expansion is slow in Karnataka because of the indifferent attitude of Madras Circle authority.

Typical of the attitude of the Madras Circle authorities is that, even when licences for opening branches are issued by Reserve Bank of India, no arrangements were made to open them within the stipulated time; as a result, licences for opening branches in Karnataka have lapsed. The Northern Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Bidar, Raipur and Gulbarga are not so well banked. The people particularly the agriculturists, are affected; for stimulating growth and expansion, adequate authority had not been vested in respect of most of the matters to the banking operation,

personnel administration, planning and expansion.

In short, it is submitted that the State of Karnataka has been neglected and in fact, a step-motherly treatment is meted out to the people of Karnataka by the Madras Circle, affecting the growth of Karnataka. There is vicious circle which is preventing the expansion and growth of the State Bank of India in Karnataka even though Karnataka is a major State. In each of the other major States, there is a local head office of the Bank.

I am appealing to the Government of India to open a separate head office at Bangalore in the interest of the State of Karnataka.

(V) EXEMPTION OF CARDAMOM PLANTATION FROM THE WEALTH TAX

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, cardamom, the queen of the spices is a major foreign exchange earner. Though rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom are considered to be plantation crops, cardamom has its own peculiar traits. The life span of a cardamom plant is much shorter than that of coffee, tea or rubber. Cardamom is produced in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The industry is today beset with too many problems and burden. The planter has to pay as many as 15 taxes like plantation tax, agricultural income tax and sales tax, profession tax, land cess, land revenue, etc.

Alukalrot and Katta are a few of the diseases that devastate the cardamom plant. All the latest scientific technology has not been able to control these diseases. Due to the fall in production, export to the tune of Rs. 10 crores has declined this year. 1978-79 season export of cardamom was 2,876 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 58.35 crores. 1979-80 season export of cardamom was 2,671 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 49.80 crores.