

पर विचार किया जा रहा है। किन हवाई अड्डों के लिये यह सेवा परिचालित की जायेगी, कौन सी एजेंसी इसे परिचालित करेगी, किस प्रकार के विमान का प्रयोग किया जायेगा, कितना पूंजीगत व्यय होगा, और इसे सम्बद्ध अन्य व्यौरों के संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी लिये जाने हैं।

Non-operation of Bombay-Ratnagiri and Bombay-Kolhapur Air Flight by Golden son Aviation

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Golden son Aviation company to whom licence was given to operate non-Scheduled flights between Bombay-Ratnagiri and Bombay-Kolhapur could not operate flights from June 1979 onwards;

(b) reasons for the same;

(c) whether the same company has submitted a petition requesting for some concession and permission to import an aircraft for putting into operation; and

(d) the details of the petition and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) M/s. Golden SON Aviation recently informed the Director General of Civil Aviation that their services on Bombay-Ratnagiri and Bombay-Kolhapur routes had been discontinued from the middle of last year owing to irregular supply of AV Gas 100 and steep increase in fuel prices.

(c) and (d) The Company has applied for import of a Nomand N 22B aircraft. The Company has been

advised that their proposal will be considered after a decision on the selection of suitable small aircraft for operation of feeder services is taken.

Minerals in Karnataka

*710. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the minerals in Karnataka on which there is a ban for export;

(b) what are the minerals on which there is no ban for export; and

(c) whether Government of India propose taking steps to re-examine the licensing of minerals of Karnataka taking into consideration the latest report of Indian Bureau of Mines and other authorised agencies like Department of Mines, Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The export policy of an item is in general terms and not applicable to a particular State. The following minerals found in Karnataka are banned for export:

(1) Copper (2) Silver (3) Kyanite (4) Raw, dead burnt, and calcined magnesite having silica below 9 per cent.

(b) There is no ban on the export of following minerals found in Karnataka:

(1) Asbestos (2) Bauxite (3) Iron ore (4) Limestone (5) Limeshell (6) Dolomite (7) Raw, calcined and dead burnt Magnesite (with silica more than 9 per cent) (8) Manganese ore (9) Steatite (10) Chromite (11) Corundum (12) Felspar (13) Fireclay (14) Kaolin (15) Moulding sand (16) Silica sand (17) Ochre (18) (Quartz and Quartzite) (19) Sta-

rolite (20) Vermiculite (21) Granite and other dimension stones.

The export of Gold is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India under Gold Control Act.

(c) The Government has not received any reports from the Indian Bureau of Mines or the Department of Mining and Geology, Karnataka for changing the licensing of minerals.

Gap between Control and Market Prices of Essential Commodities

*711. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at present there is a big gap between controlled and market prices of essential commodities in a climate of scarcity; and

(b) if so, what effective measures Government propose to remove this gap?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Prices of most of the essential commodities are not being statutorily controlled. However, certain essential commodities like cereals, sugar, kerosene, soft coke, etc. are being issued to State Governments for public distribution at uniform central issue prices. With a view to reducing the gap between the market prices and the central issue prices, periodical reviews are made to take remedial action relating to production, procurement, transportation and distribution including enforcement of various statutory orders.

राष्ट्रीय मजूरी नीति

*713. श्री मूलबंध डाला : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय मजूरी नीति को लागू करने का है ताकि विभिन्न विभागों में उसी तरह के काम में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को समान मजूरी मिले और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को समान काम के लिये समान मजूरी नहीं मिलती है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप सरकार को समय-समय पर हड़तालों और आन्दोलनों का सामना करना पड़ता है और सरकार इस स्थिति से निबटने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मजूरी नीति बनाते समय देश की आर्थिक अवस्था और प्रति व्यक्ति आय को ध्यान में रखेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का विद्यमान वेतन ढांचा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशें तैयार करते समय इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा था कि विभिन्न विभागों में उसी तरह के काम में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को समान पारिश्रमिक दिया जाए;

(ख) ऐतिहासिक कारणों से सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उपक्रमों के वेतन ढांचे में विकृतियां हैं। परन्तु सरकार का यह