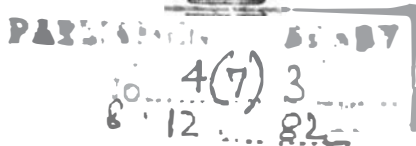


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Friday, August 16, 1974
Sravana 25, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 16, 1974/Sravana 25,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Functioning of Nationalised Banks

*365 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a sample survey of a cross section of the Banking public in both the rural and urban areas Public Sector Banks after being nationalised are functioning most inefficiently,

(b) whether a large number of forward looking business concerns, both big and small, had shifted their accounts to the non-nationalised banks, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make the nationalised banks work efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (c) A Statement is being laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Presumably the Hon ble Member is referring to an article published in the daily *Hindustan Times* dated 22nd July, 1974, captioned "Customer

service deteriorates due to rude, inefficient staff".

Reserve Bank has reported that no large scale shifting of accounts to non-nationalised banks has come to its notice

It has been the constant endeavour of public sector banks to take appropriate measures to improve their efficiency and the quality of service to their customers, such as, changing suitably the scope and content of the training programmes, recruitment of technically qualified staff, simplification of forms and procedures decentralisation of administrative structure, delegation of powers at regional and branch levels and promotion of better relations between the employees and the management with a view to improving customer service

Recently Government have accepted several of the recommendations contained in Chapter 11 of the Banking Commission's Report entitled "Bank Operating Methods and Procedures", covering various areas in the functioning of banks, including customer service. The banks have been advised that expeditious steps should be taken to give effect to those recommendations which are primarily designed for improving the functional and operational efficiency of banks

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH The statement before me accepts that shifting of accounts has taken place but not on a large scale and also that there was some article in the *Hindustan Times* captioned "Customer service deteriorates due to rude, inefficient staff". The second para of the statement says:

"Reserve Bank has reported that no large-scale shifting of accounts

to non-nationalised banks has come to its notice."

So, shifting of accounts has been done but not on a large-scale, according to the statement. I want to know whether in the absence of the exact number of accounts shifted or the amount involved, we can presume that shifting has been done by a large number of clients.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The inference of the hon. Member is not correct. When I said that the Reserve Bank of India has reported no large-scale shifting of accounts to non-nationalised banks, he presumes that some accounts must have gone to them. It is true. But this is a sort of normal activity or normal position. Because, ultimately, we have to see what is the trend, whether all kinds of deposits etc are being shifted deliberately to the non-nationalised banks. I have tried to find out the position in order to assure myself whether it is so. I have tried to find out what was the trend in 1969 and what is the trend now. If the total deposits of the scheduled commercial banks is 100, the share of the nationalised banks in 1969 was 83.7 and in 1973 it was 83.9. So, there is absolutely no change or reduction in the deposits of the nationalised banks. In the case of foreign banks I find the percentage is going down. It is true that in the case of non-nationalised banks there is a slight change in the percentage and it is somewhat more. But that is very natural because the small banks serve their own regional areas and sometimes they make rather concentrated effort for deposit mobilisation etc. Further, they have no obligation of going to new areas, non-banking areas or rural areas to open branches, as is the case with the nationalised banks. I suppose this explanation will convince the member that there is no trend as such.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: What is the quantum of overtime allowance paid

by the nationalised banks since nationalisation? Has it increased since nationalisation as compared to the period prior to nationalisation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not got that information. If the hon. Member asks a specific question, I will get all the information.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान ग्राल इण्डिया बैंक एम्पलाइज एसोसियेशन के जनरल सेंट्रि के इस आरोप की ओर गया है— मैं उन के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ—

"In one case about Rs. 3 crores were advanced for cornering yarn. We opposed it. We said it was against the Government policy. But the RBI came forward with control of advance against yarn."

क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जो कर्मचारी प्रतिनिधि हैं, अगर वे कोई सुझाव देते हैं, जैसे बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को कर्जा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए, तो वे सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किये जाते और गवर्नमेंट के डायरेक्टरों उन्हें रद्द कर देते हैं? क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें मंत्री महोदय की जाणकारी में आई हैं?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैंने अखबार में उन के आर्टिकल को पढ़ा था। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर के नाते वे इन मामलों को अपने अपने बोर्ड में उठा सकते हैं। उस के बाद अगर बोर्ड ने कोई फैसला किया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस मामले की अपनी मरिट पर फैसला किया है। उस के बारे में मैं यहाँ से इंटरफ़ीयर नहीं कर सकता।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know whether it is a fact that the relatives of some of the Managing Directors of nationalised banks have become directors of non-nationalised banks and, at their instance, profitable accounts are being shifted to non-nationalised banks? May I know whether the percentage of deposits in nationalised banks is maintained mainly due to Government patronage, both Central and State?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, I do not accept this assessment. On the question whether anybody related to the Chairman or Managing Director of the Bank has become a director of a non-nationalised bank, I cannot either accept it or deny it because I have no personal information and no such case has been brought to my notice. If the hon. Member has any information, I am prepared to look into it. Regarding the second part of the question the answer is "No, Sir."

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether the various branches of the nationalised banks keep a register where they will enter the applications for loans which are entertained, the applications which are sanctioned or rejected, and the reasons therefor, so that a monthly statement could be given to the Government? In this way the people could know whether their applications have been rejected or kept pending and the village people or rural people will not be harassed by the behaviour of the bank employees.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member. Now this information do not come to the Government from the individual banks. Now when Government want the information they get it from the individual bank directly or through the Reserve Bank. I think it is a good suggestion. At least in the case of small borrowers some such information should be available with the banks.

Tourists visiting India during 1973-74

***366. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:**

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of tourists who visited India during 1973-74 and foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The total number of tourists who visited India during the financial year 1973-74 is 408,121. It is estimated that foreign exchange earnings from tourism during this period amounted to about Rs. 67 crores.

श्री भगताराम मनहर : अध्यक्ष जी, यह निर्विवाद है कि पर्यटन आज दुनिया का प्रमुख व्यवसाय है। इससे देश को विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ होता है। साथ ही विभिन्न देशों से परस्पर प्रेम और सद्भावना बढ़ती है। अभी के नियमों के अनुसार विदेशी पर्यटकों को अपने होटल विल का भुगतान फारेन एक्सचेंज में करना पड़ता है जिससे एजेंट लाभ उठाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय फारेन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा कुछ अधिकृत होटलों, पर्यटक एजेंटों, बड़े रेलवे स्टेशनों एवं कुछ खास दुकानों में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The facilities for money exchange have been made at many places. Except in the case of certain people who have been exempted from making payment in foreign exchange, all the foreign tourists are required to make payments in hotels in foreign exchange. As a result, to some extent the leakage of foreign exchange has been plugged. As the hon. Member knows, not only in hotels but in many other places facilities for money exchange have

been given and this has improved the situation and this has given more foreign exchange earnings from 1st November 1972 onwards.

International Flights via Calcutta

*387. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international flight has been increased recently at Calcutta airport;

(b) whether his Ministry has taken any initiative to have dialogue with foreign airlines to operate flights via Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) British Airways have stepped up their operations through Calcutta from 4 to 5 services per week.

(b) and (c). The Government of India will certainly welcome and encourage operation of scheduled air services by foreign carriers to/through Calcutta in accordance with their entitlements. However, it is for the airlines concerned to take the initiative in this regard in their best commercial judgment.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The Calcutta international airport have recently built a new terminal building which I consider to be one of the best well-equipped buildings in India so far as international airports are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many international flights used to operate from Calcutta airport till 1968 and what are the basic reasons that almost all the international airlines, including Lufthansa,

K.L.M., Burma Airways, have withdrawn their flights from Calcutta airport. What effective steps the Government have taken in this regard to create an atmosphere to bring back the operation of these international flights from Calcutta airport?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There are six international flights operating through Calcutta excluding Air India. Including Air India and Indian Airlines, it comes to eight. Earlier, in 1969, there used to be nine plus six, that is, fifteen international flights. One after another, they withdrew the flights on account of certain situation that was existing in that part of the country. The hon. Member knows how unsteady the political situation was during that time and how it did not give any convenience to the international flights also. Therefore, many of the Airlines withdrew their flights. I may tell the hon. Member that gradually, the traffic is picking up and the international traffic in Calcutta has risen from 164,813 in 1972 to 206,764 in 1973.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since she is aware of the fact that international flights are not operating in a big way from Calcutta airport, what was the basic reason behind the Ministry's thinking to construct a five-star hotel under the I.T.D.C. behind the terminal building and to make arrangements for Jumbo flights when the Air India Jumbo is not operating from that airport.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Air India Jumbo is not operating from there. There are six flights operating through Calcutta airport—three, east-bound and three west-bound. That requires accommodation also. Therefore the I.T.D.C. thought that accommodation near the airport was essential.

In the first part, of the question of the hon. Member, he asked why so

much money has been invested in Calcutta airport for building a terminal building.....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I did not say that. I said, it is one of the best well-equipped terminal buildings. But it is not being used.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The terminal building with an investment of over Rs. 2 crores was built there in order to increase the traffic potential in the eastern part of the country, to increase the number of flights and to facilitate the operation of international flights. Due to obvious reasons which I stated earlier, some of the international flights were withdrawn.

It is upto the discretion and the commercial judgment of the international flights to operate or not to operate through Calcutta airport. It is for them to decide. For example, the Swiss Air is operating only through Bombay airport. It has got two points, Bombay and Calcutta also. But they withdrew from Calcutta. Now, it is operating only through Bombay airport. So also Air France which was operating through Calcutta and Delhi is now operating from Bombay and Delhi. It is upto them to choose whatever points they think are commercially profitable for them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister gave a reason that the conditions in Calcutta, in West Bengal, were such that it discouraged the international airlines from continuing their air services. May I know whether it is a fact that one of the dissuading reasons for the international airlines to continue their services is the high rate of sales tax that is imposed on aviation fuel in West Bengal as compared to Bombay and Delhi? Is this one of the main reasons? The hon. Minister also said that the Government of India is trying to encourage the foreign airlines to increase the services to Calcutta

according to their entitlements. What is meant by entitlements?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There are certain bilateral agreements between the countries. Usually, two points are given to them. From amongst the points of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, they can select any two points. They have got a right of operating from both the points. But they do not operate from both the points. Sometimes they select only one point. They cannot go beyond two points. Sometimes they do not want to operate through Calcutta, they ask for Bombay, but Bombay is not given sometimes. It depends on the agreement entered into.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about the first part of my question, about sales tax?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The sales tax on aviation fuel has increased to a great extent. But sales tax depends on the State Government also. But as far as international flights are concerned, they are not affected by this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it not the highest in West Bengal so far as aviation fuel is concerned?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Yes. First is West Bengal and then comes Bombay. But international flights have some agreements—between Air India and other international flights. They are not affected by this increase in the tax. I learn that recently the sales-tax has been temporarily withdrawn on international flights.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am sure she does not know.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Would the hon. Minister kindly inform us as to what steps Government is taking in order to encourage even the Jumbo flights of Air India to pass through the Calcutta Airport.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It depends on the traffic potential available in that part. Air India is operating 707 three east bound and three west bound. Air India thinks that the capacity of 707 is enough for the traffic available there. But other international airlines are operating mostly DC-10.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One of the reasons why I rose was I did not want to make an international airport into a Bengali affair. Apparently only Bengalis seem to be interested in the international airport and I thought I should get up to ask this question. When you have so much traffic in your domestic airport and when this beautiful international airport is lying vacant with hardly any use at all, why don't you reverse the functioning of the two airports and allow the domestic traffic to go to the new airport and take the international traffic to the old airport, so that you utilise fully the facilities that you have? As you know, the domestic airport is most inadequate.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Some of the domestic flights have been shifted to the international wing. Now the number of flights taking off and landing, including the Bangladesh Biman, Burma Airways, British Airways, Scandinavian Airlines, Royal Nepal Airlines, Thai Airlines, Air India and Indian Airlines, goes upto 314. The international airport is used to that extent. I agree with the hon. Member when he says that a very huge and fine building has been built up but the maximum utilisation of the building has not been there. There are reasons for that. Regarding the advice given by the hon. Member in this regard, if it is worth considering, if we think that it is good, we will certainly consider it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: According to the admission of the

hon. Minister, the Calcutta Airport, particularly the international airport, has started picking up traffic. This shows that the potentialities are there. Secondly, the survey conducted by the Department of Civil Aviation clearly showed that there were great potentialities, particularly in the Calcutta international airport. Suddenly, I do not know what has made this Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism to come to this conclusion that potentialities are not there and allow the foreign airlines to operate from some other place. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible even at this stage to dictate terms to some of the foreign airlines that if they like to operate from two points, they may select either Calcutta and Delhi or Calcutta and Bombay. Calcutta should not be overlooked in this way.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: With the magnificent terminal building and with the navigational aids available there and also with the very effective radar operating in the air traffic control, there is no dearth or shortcoming of any facilities in the airport. But, as far as the hon. Member knows, the whole thing with regard to the choice of the airport is left to the airlines themselves. We cannot bring any pressure upon them. It is left to their commercial judgment. Sometimes, when they were given two points—Calcutta and Delhi, they chose to operate Delhi only. In one case where we said that we were not going to allow them Delhi and Bombay, they have chosen to operate only Delhi and not Calcutta. Therefore, it is upto their judgment and it is entirely in their discretion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: His question was not answered. Why don't you force the foreign airlines to land only at Calcutta whether they want to go to Calcutta or not? Force the foreign tourist to go to Calcutta. That

was the question. Why do you not answer them?

MR. SPEAKER: You are there to explain every gentleman's question. The hon. Member himself is satisfied.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He takes upon himself all the responsibility.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For the last five years we are hearing the same replies given by the hon. Minister either himself....

SHRI PILOO MODY: ... or himself.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why the international air traffic is not picking up at Calcutta—the reason given is about certain troubles. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that more troubles are there in Bombay due to frequent rampage by Shiv Sena and other elements but all the time they are giving the blame to Calcutta that there were troubles and for that reason they have diverted the international flights from Calcutta.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that international tourism is directly linked with international flights and whether it is also a fact that in the last three or four Plans, the allocation for developing tourism in the eastern region is much less than the allocation made for the western, northern and the southern regions of the country. Is it not a fact that these are the basic reasons why international flights are not coming forward to stop over at Calcutta.

Secondly, is it a fact that international flights that are using Dacca airport are not even coming to Calcutta airport and they just skip over Calcutta and go to Dacca? Why should not the hon. Minister take some interest to see that these international flights that go to Dacca at least have a stop-over at Calcutta also?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: We are trying our best to persuade the international airlines to pass and transit through Calcutta. For this purpose, all the facilities that are necessary for landing and take-off and other facilities that are needed for an international airport are there. Added to this, we are also building a hotel with 150 rooms just near the airport to give better facilities for the transiting passengers. Under these circumstances, regarding what more efforts need to be made, if the hon. Member is kind enough to give his suggestions, we shall be only too glad to consider them.

With regard to his complaint that tourism is not being promoted in the eastern region, the hon. Member may know that once he accompanied me to the Deega Beach where adequate facilities are being created by the State Government. All efforts are being made to boost up tourism in the Eastern Region. In Gauhati, a tourist bungalow is under construction. In the Khazirange sanctuary the accommodation part is being strengthened and the internal roads and other things are also being created. In West Bengal itself, as the hon. Member knows with great difficulty we got a piece of land in Darjeeling to build a Youth Hostel. Also a piece of land has been acquired in Jaldapara for increasing the accommodation there. In the Sunderbans and the Deega beach, the tourist facilities are being augmented and strengthened. Sunderbans is said to be a bird sanctuary but when I last went there, there was not a single bird.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Have you kept your eyes shut?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The tigers are not to be seen, only their pugmarks are seen. As I said, there is a lot of potential for boosting up tourism in the eastern region and all efforts are being made both by the States as well as the Central Governments.

बंगला देश को निर्यात

* 368. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बजटियर श्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 में भारत और बंगला देश के बीच हुए करारों के फलस्वरूप कुछ वस्तुओं का भारत से बंगला देश को निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया है तथा इनका किसनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया है तथा उससे भारत की खाद्य नीति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Exports to Bangladesh under the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement upto 15th July, 1974 were:

Commodity	(Value in Rs. lakhs.)
1. Coal	128.61
2. Tobacco unmanufactured	327.97
3. Cement	122.35
4. Raw Cotton	269.96
5. Cotton Textiles.	13.90
6. Stone boulders, wood, etc.	15.31
7. Spare parts & Machinery, etc.	13.27
8. Books, Newspapers, etc.	7.73
9. Others.	17.81
TOTAL	916.91

There is no item of foodgrains in the Arrangement.

श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : श्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के सम्बन्ध में जो विवरण प्रस्तुत किया है, उस से ऐसा पता लगता है, कि भारत से बंगलादेश को जो वस्तुएँ निर्यात की गई थीं, उस में सरकार अभी तक असफल रही है। मैं उस का कुछ विवरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। 1972 में 36 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ और 1973 में 21 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ। मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन के अनुसार इस वर्ष 916.91 लाख रुपये का निर्यात हुआ है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि 1972 में हम ने जो करार किया था, उस के निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है और निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति फ़ेल हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि निर्यात में इतना पीछे हटने के क्या कारण हैं, और उन कारणों को दूर करके सरकार करार के मूलाबिक निर्यात करने में सफल हो, उस के लिए क्या सच्चे उपाय निकाले गये हैं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am sorry the hon. Member has not got the reply correctly. It is specifically mentioned in the statement, that exports to Bangladesh under the balanced trade and payments arrangements upto the 15th July 1974 would be as under. This comes to Rs 9.16 crores. It is quite true that the whole thing may be Rs. 20 crores but this is only upto 15th July. These are all in the process of movement and the physical quantity exported upto this date is what is given there. I do not think we have failed in the matter of export to our good friendly neighbouring country Bangladesh.

श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह सही है कि दिसम्बर, 197 में औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा ऋता के लिए एक उधार नीति निर्धारित की गई थी; यदि हाँ, तो मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं,

उन में से बंगलादेश के लिए कितना उधार निर्यात किया गया है और कितना कैश निर्यात किया गया है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This loan which the hon. Member is referring, IDBI or something, does not come under the purview of the commercial agreement arrived at between Bangla Desh Government and the Government of India.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It is a matter of great happiness that we are exporting certain commodities to Bangladesh. In respect of these commodities which we have been exporting may I know whether any complaints have been received that the things exported have not been up to the mark particularly textiles?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Stray complaints were not but to the extent the hon. Member points out. We have evolved a procedure by which goods exported are inspected by the Textile Promotion Council etc. Where they go outside the purview of the Promotion Council there may be some complaints.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, among the list of commodities for export, tobacco (unmanufactured) is one of them. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the export of unmanufactured tobacco has been channelised through the S.T.C. or through private traders? If that is so, from which State this tobacco—most of it—has been sent to Bangladesh?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Member, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, obviously knows that 99 per cent of the tobacco (unmanufactured) exported to Bangladesh or, for that matter, to any country, is from Andhra Pradesh. As per the agreement between Bangladesh and Government of India, this item is to be channelised through the State Trading Corporation and our performance, compared to the previous year, as a result of the trade agreement, is quite satisfactory.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the prices of which the items that are mentioned here or, at least, most of them, like tobacco, coal, raw cotton, textiles etc. for export to Bangladesh are sold there at a much higher price and that is why the traders and the people of Bangladesh are against the trade with us and there is growing criticism against India by them? If so, whether Government will take up the matter with Bangladesh Government to see that prices that we fix here are not more than what they fix while selling them in Bangladesh?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let us have a price control in Bangladesh also!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Member and this House will appreciate that in an agreement between the two countries we can only stipulate the price at which we are selling and at which we can buy. At what price they sell them is their look out especially when the transactions are through the S.T.C.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the hon Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact that fish is being exported to Bangladesh via Dinajpur? Also is it a fact that fish is being get from Bangladesh side to West Bengal side? Also is it a fact that from Coochbehar and other areas fresh tobacco is being exported to Bangladesh? And the people of Bangladesh has got a liking for this tobacco.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Regarding fish export, I am sure, the hon. Member and the House will appreciate one thing that with such a long border, there may be a few stray cases of smuggling from this side to that side. But, we are progressively taking measures to see that all these loopholes are plugged and the fish import is handled by the Fishing Corporation. The performance is quite encouraging because we have provided for the import to the

tune of over Rs. 3 crores. So far, Rs. 2.74 crores worth of import is contracted for. If there is some suggestion for improvement, we will be too happy to entertain it. Regarding tobacco, the preference is that of the buyer. We do not stipulate that you do not take from such and such a place. Whatever be the commodity or destination they can obviously suggest we will be too glad to cater to their needs

MR. SPEAKER: I think on each and every question—whether important or not—so many hon. Members get up everytime.

Taking over of the National Council of Applied Economic Research

*371. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take over the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi in view of the useful work being done by it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): No, Sir.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: In view of the economic crisis in the country whether Government has entrusted or is thinking of entrusting the work of research with the Applied Economic Research with a view to tiding over the crisis, especially, with a view to arresting the rise in prices and stabilising the same,

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Not at the moment. That is a good suggestion.

Ban on Export of Yarn

*372. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government by the decentralised sector of the textile industry to put a total ban on the export of yarn; and

(b) if so, whether Government have come to a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not favour the idea of completely stopping export of yarn. Some exports have to be allowed to service bilateral trade commitments and cater to the market for high unit value industrial yarns. However, export of cotton yarn is being regulated through the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council and Government are keeping a close watch on the domestic yarn availability situation.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform us whether it is a fact that large amount of money is spent by way of subsidy for maintaining export. If so, what is the amount of subsidy given? Secondly, whether there was yarn famine in the country some time back and how the necessity of the country was set in view of this export policy of the Government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As was pointed out we are selective about allowing exports of yarn because it is a commodity which caters to an important raw material of the decentralised sector of handloom industry. In March 1973 when we had difficulty about the availability of yarn because of power shortage we banned the export but subsequently when the availability was better we progressively increase. Yarn export is being regulated and we are not giving any subsidy for yarn export.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The Minister has agreed some export is even now being made. Whether the domestic needs of the country are fully met so that something is left for export and secondly, whether

price of yarn has gone up throughout the country and affected the price of finished cloth?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There were some difficulty in 1973 when there was severe power shortage especially in Tamil Nadu. The position has improved and of late the price of yarn has stabilised. When we decide about export of yarn we take into consideration the internal availability, requirements of the decentralised sector and what best could be exported. We are blending all these factors and then only allowing the bare minimum to be exported.

श्री अणु लिंगये : मैं मन्त्री महोदय, |
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि भारत में जो बनकर लोग हैं उन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में और जो दाम निश्चित किया गया है उस दाम पर यह धागा नहीं मिल रहा है ? खास कर के भागलपुर जिले के और मेरे क्षेत्र के जो बुनकर हैं उन को न काटम यार्न मिल रहा है न स्टेपल यार्न मिल रहा है। तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय निर्यात के ऊपर रोक लग एगे ? और मान मनी का जो तरीका चल रहा है उसको भी रोकने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As I pointed out earlier it will not be wise in the larger interest to ban export of yarn because quite a bit of contracts have been concluded and much of commercial interest created. Secondly, even when we allow exports we take care of the needs of the decentralised sector and then only certain counts are allowed for export.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know the total amount of yarn exported to foreign countries, the names of the countries to which it was exported and whether the weavers of our country have suffered as a result of these exports?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In 1970, we exported 30.4 million k.g. worth

Rs. 26.87 crores, in 1973, we exported 22.2 million k.g. worth Rs. 22.77 crores, and in 1973, we exported 11.9 million k.g. worth Rs. 13.07 crores. This year, we have earmarked only 8 million k.g. for export. This has to be reviewed as per the requirement, the availability and the overall textile policy.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: To which countries were they exported?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The destination are not readily available with me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Assuming that more production is required and export is also allowed to go on, why is it that the allotments which are made for the weavers are being handed over to the big millowners? For example, out of 8,560 bales or so allotted during a period of six months to 2½ lakhs weavers having 25,000 looms in one city of Bhagalpur alone, only 1600 bales or so have been given. Taking into account the export that has to be met and the production, why is it that out of an allotment of about 8560 bales only about 1500 bales have been delivered to 25,000 looms employing about 2½ lakhs workers. What do Government propose to do in this case? Is it due to efficiency on the part of Government or inefficiency on the part of Government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, you will kindly recollect that this particular problem was discussed in detail in this House during the session before last. Our policy was to allot these bales in different counts to the concerned State Governments and preferably through the State textile corporations, the Civil Supplies Departments or through the cooperatives. We tried our level best to persuade all the State Governments to operate it through them. In quite a few cases, we feel that it would

still be desirable for the Civil Supplies Departments or the cooperatives or the concerned State Governments to come forward to take up this responsibility.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: BISCAMAN which is registered agency has already paid the price and still the bundles are not available, whereas the millowners had been given the bundles.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not aware of this particular matter.

MR. SPEAKER. Next question.

श्री मधु लिखते : नहीं क्या है ?
एक झोर से यह चल रहा है। आप के मंत्री महोदय ने मणिपुर कमेटी की एक बैठक में यह कबूल किया था कि बिहार को कोटा नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Bombay

*373. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were raids in Bombay by the Income Tax Department on the premises of the Fellowship Society, Fellowship Society Trust, Fellowship School and also at the residence of the Superintendent of the School, Secretary of the Fellowship Society and the Constituted Attorney of the Fellowship Society Trust on the 30th January, 1974;

(b) if so, whether during these raids unaccounted money to the tune of several lakhs of rupees and also gold and jewellery worth several lakhs of rupees were seized; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A search was carried out by the Income-tax Department on 30th January, 1974 at the residential and office premises of the Superintendent of the Fellowship School who is also Secretary of the Fellowship Trust and at the residential premises of his son.

(b) In the above search the following were seized:—

	Rs.
(i) Cash	85,950
(ii) Fixed deposit receipts	3,89,780
(iii) Jewellery	55 730

Besides above, certain books of account were also seized.

(c) An order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner has been passed determining the tax on the undisclosed income at Rs. 1,24,844/-. Seized assets to this extent were retained and the balance was released.

Further investigations for completion of the assessments are being made. Action may be called for under the law from the penalty and prosecution angles will be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know whether it is true that the Fellowship Society in Bombay, whose premises were raided by the income-tax authorities, as admitted in the answer, received substantial grant from the Maharashtra Government and in particular whether the grant received by them for the year ending the 31st March, 1974 was Rs. 1,83,215, and whether the Minister of Prohibition in the Maharashtra Government, Shri Mohan Lal Popat had resigned as a sequel to the raids that were organised by the Income-tax Department authorities.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This information whether this Society received some grants from the Maharashtra Government is not available with me. Also at the moment, I am not aware whether the Minister has resigned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you enquired afterwards?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Trust is an educational trust. The Founders were Shri Dharamsey Kha'au, Shri M. R. Jayakar and Shri Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The complaint was not so much against the Trust; it was against the Superintendent of the Trust for having an income disproportionate to his means and living in a luxurious manner beyond his means, and also for some malpractices in admission of students as well as their promotion to the next class etc. The residential premises of the Superintendent as well as of his son and also the office of the Superintendent of the Trust were raided. I have already indicated the assets seized, and the summary assessment of his tax has already been determined. The rest of the assets have been released.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it true that due to some intervention from the Union Finance Ministry the investigations undertaken were cold-shouldered? Is it also true that after recovery of unaccounted amounts to the tune mentioned in the reply, amounts worth lakhs of rupees were returned to the Trust without checking up these amounts from the accounts that were submitted to the Registrar of Public Trust?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is not a fact—I do not know where from the hon. member got this information—that due to some intervention from the Finance Ministry the whole thing was cold-shouldered. It is not a correct statement, to put it mildly. I have already indicated the assets seized. The details given in my reply do indicate that the lakhs of rupees worth assets which he had indicated

were not there." I may also mention that the fixed deposits of Rs. 3,54,000 which were seized had to be returned because the deposits belonged to the Trust and not to the individual.

The point is that the raid was conducted on intelligence received as far as the individual is concerned; there have been no complaints as far as the Trust was concerned. I have already indicated that the raid was conducted in January. According to the law, within 90 days summary assessment has got to be done. In this case, it has been done and tax amounting to Rs. 1,24,000 has been determined and assets to that extent have been kept and the rest released.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I asked a specific question whether without checking up the certified accounts filed with the Registrar of Public Trusts the same amount was returned. If so, what was the reason for doing so?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already indicated in the body of my reply that further investigation for completion of the assessment will be made. Then as the assessments are completed, concealment will be detected. Then from the prosecution angle, things will go on. The fact remains that after summary assessment, the whole procedure provided in the income tax law will be gone through.

The hon. member has raised an important point and a reply is necessary to clear some doubts. If a raid is conducted into the house of an assessee and assets are seized—the assets may be cash, fixed deposits, securities, jewellery and in various other forms—unless it is proved beyond doubt by reopening the assessment and detecting concealment, it will not be possible to say that the assets which are seized are assets which are concealed. That is why a summary assessment is made. In making summary assessment, as a result of information they had, they

found after getting the explanation of the assessee that so much tax was due; I had earlier indicated this amount.

Further proceedings will go on; his income-tax assessment will have to be reopened and it would be seen whether there was concealment of income; whatever other things are there will have to be done.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: In the present context we appreciate the efforts of the Finance Ministry to unearth unaccounted money. The hon. Member Dandavate put a question about Bombay which has become almost a city of black money. I should like to know from him whether they are determined to make an investigation through his Ministry or any other department to assess the resources of those who purchased land benami or in their own name in the Back-bay Reclamation Scheme of Bombay for the construction of houses? Secondly there is the film industry; there are film producers who in the name of distributors or producers in the last few years, especially the Hindi film industry, are making money. Would the Ministry make a specific enquiry into this matter?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has made some useful suggestions. The House is aware that in the recent past and earlier also many raids had been conducted in Bombay and many rackets including the Hundi racket, Hawala racket which were found in the Bombay city were revealed and to an extent these rackets have been broken. The hon. Member refers to property transactions and the happenings in the film industry. These are good suggestions and investigations will be made into them.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister says that investigations are being carried on into certain alleged malpractices. Apart from taking action under the

Income-Tax Act, will they think of proceeding against them for other criminal offences?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already indicated that further investigations from the penalty and prosecution angle will be conducted. Under the Income-Tax Act a person can be prosecuted; concealment or fraud has to be established first. Then the other questions will naturally arise under the I.P.C. or the Income-Tax Act.

पर्यटक लक्ष्य

* 374. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 अप्रैल, 1972 को श्रीनगर में हुए ट्रेवल एजेंट्स के 21वें वार्षिक सम्मेलन में सरकार ने वर्ष 1978 के अन्त तक 8 लाख पर्यटकों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Government have fixed a target of 8 lakh tourists by the end of 1978.

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The various steps taken by Government to attract more tourists are as under:

1. To promote mountaineering and trekking, certain restricted areas in Jammu & Kashmir, U.P., Himachal Pradesh have been declared open recently to foreign

tourists at the instance of the Department of Tourism.

2. To increase the foreign exchange earnings through tourism, the Government have made it obligatory on hotels to receive payments from foreign tourists in foreign currency.

3. A vigorous market-oriented drive has been launched in the potential markets abroad. Under the U.S.A. launched in collaboration U.S.A.' launched in collaboration with Air India, efforts are being made to attract more tourists from Continental Europe and Americas.

4. A Govt. of India Tourist Office is being opened in West Asia to attract tourists from the oil rich countries.

5. Intensive publicity programme in India and abroad with improved quality of literature has been undertaken.

6. The policy regarding charter flights has been liberalised.

7. Visa fees with a number of countries on a reciprocal basis has been abolished.

8. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany, Yugoslavia Nordic Countries and Bulgaria for the abolition of visas for stay upto 90 days.

9. The period of validity of the 21 day landing permit, which permits a visa-free entry, has been raised to 28 days, permitting multiple entries from neighbouring countries.

10. Facilitation procedures at airports have been improved.

11. Liquor permit are given to foreign tourists free of charge on all India basis by Indian Missions and Government of India Tourist Offices.

12. Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts.

13. A complaints cell in the Department has been created to deal with all tourist complaints and for taking remedial measures.

14. Incentives have been given to the travel trade by way of release of foreign exchange to enable them to undertake extensive overseas promotional tours and also to advertise in the leading international travel magazines abroad.

15. As a part of publicity drive, the Tourism Department incited every year about three hundred travel agents and about one hundred travel writers/journalists/TV/Film producers from abroad for familiarisation visits to India

16. Holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam, and Goa are being created for destination traffic.

17. Major improvements are being made to our four international airports.

18. Wild-Life tourism is being developed to attract wild life enthusiasts from abroad.

19. Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations/institutions and other private parties in the tourists trade by way of grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities.

20. Existing tourists facilities at important tourist centres are being improved wherever possible.

21. Places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments are being developed.

22. A training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services is being organised

23. Special point to point fares have also been introduced on some international sectors of Air India e.g. New York—Bombay/Delhi/Paris—Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta etc. within the IATA framework. Continuous efforts are being made

through Air India to introduce attractive promotional fares on as many sectors as possible to reduce the initial cost of travel to India and to face the stiff competition from other tourist destinations.

24. Special promotional fares payable in foreign exchange will come into operation from 1st September, 74. They are U.S. \$200/- for 14 days and U.S. \$275/- for 21 days unrestricted travel on the domestic sectors of Indian Airlines.

श्री मूल सचिव डा. ग. : अध्यक्ष जी, भारत में जो यात्री आते हैं वह कोई सांप सपेरे देखने के लिये नहीं आते हैं बल्कि भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति आदर की भावना से बशीभूत होकर भारतीय आत्मा के दर्शन करने आते हैं और यह विशेषकर गावों में मिलता है तो इसके लिये आपने क्या विकास किया है—मेहरबानी करके बतलाये।

डॉ० सर : जनों महोदयों : विदेशी पर्यटकों भारत में मानुमेन्ट्स देखने के लिये आते हैं ऐतिहासिक पर्वक्षणीय स्थलों को देखने के लिये आते हैं पहाड़ों में जो सुन्दर दृश्य हैं उनको देखने के लिये आते हैं, समुद्र के किनारे पर रहने के लिये आते हैं। और उनके साथ साथ अन्य प्राणियों को देखने के लिये आते हैं इस हिमाचल से बहुत कुछ काम किया गया है। नेशनल सर्वेयरों जो हैं, गिरि फारेस्ट में कहिये, कानापली मध्य प्रदेश में कहिये, काजीरंगा आसाम में कहिये, उत्तर प्रदेश में नेशनल काबेट पार्क कहिये या दक्षिण भारत में कर्डीपुर मधुमलाई—इन सभी स्थानों पर रहने के लिये सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं। इसी तरह से जहाँ जहाँ टूरिस्ट्स के पर्वक्षणीय स्थल हैं वहाँ पर काफी सहूलियतें दी गई हैं। सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं उनके अपने प्रांतों में जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal

*369. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much loan nationalised banks have advanced to the unemployed engineers, small-scale industrialists, small peasants and rickshaw pullers in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) how much loan was given to the big industrialists in these States in the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The present arrangements for flow of data in the public sector banks provide for compilation of statistics in respect of advances to small borrowers in such broad categories as "Agriculture", "Small Scale Industries", "Professional and Self-Employed Persons", "Road and Water Transport Operators", "Small Business and Retail Trade", etc. Advances to unemployed engineers would figure mostly under the categories of "Professional and Self-Employed Persons" and "Small Scale Industry". Advances to rickshaw pullers would also generally figure under "Professional and Self-Employed Persons". Advances to small peasants would be included in "Direct finance to Agriculture", for which category, holdingwise data is also available for the period ending 30th March, 1973. Details of the outstanding advances of the public sector banks under these priority sector categories in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, are set out in Statements I and II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.-2802/74].

Available data of public sector banks' outstanding advances to industries other than Small Scale In-

industries which relate to end-June, 1973 are set out below:—

States	Amount outstanding. (Rs. crores)
Uttar Pradesh	197.20
Bihar]	115.80
West Bengal	401.68

Payment of Income Tax by Doctors, Advocates and Engineers

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

(a) how many doctors, advocates and contractors pay Income-tax in each State;

(b) the amount of Income-tax collected from these categories in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74;

(c) whether Government have got machinery to cover and assess the income of these sections of the society; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to realise the Income-tax from these sections for the earlier period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement indicating the number of doctors, advocates and contractors who are on the registers of the Income Tax Department in the Various Commissioners' Charges is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8203/74].

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

(c) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been asked to launch a special drive to collect necessary information about the names and addresses of all self-employed persons, such as doctors, advocates, contractors, etc.,

and bring such of them as are having taxable income and not already on the registers of the Income Tax Department into the tax net. The survey operations are being intensified for this purpose

The work of survey has been carried out in the past also. During 1972-73 and 1973-74 the number of new cases reported as a result of that survey is indicated in Annexure to the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8203/74].

(d) Commissioners of Income-tax have been recently instructed to issue notices under section 139(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 calling for the returns of Income for the current year to all such persons who are considered to be having taxable income. They have also been asked to take action for assessing taxable income in the earlier years, wherever necessary after completion of the current assessments.

Civil Airport in Cochin

*375. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has offered the land required for a civil airport in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed airport and when the work on this is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir. The State Government has been requested to give the necessary land free of cost.

(b) Survey reports on various sites for possible construction of a civil aerodrome near Cochin are under evaluation by the Civil Aviation Department in consultation with Indian Airlines. The project has been included in the Fifth Plan.

Loan Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Textile Owners and Industrialists in Bombay

*376. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had advanced a loan of Rs. 3 crores from the nationalised banks to the textile owners and industrialists for the purchase of yarn in Bombay;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether it had any impact on the prices and availability of yarn?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Nationalised banks do not maintain data of working capital loans granted by them to the textile industry so as to reflect the amount utilised by the borrower concerned exclusively for the purchase of yarn as such. The available data of outstanding advances granted by the nationalised banks on their own to all industries, as a whole, and the share of textile units therein, as on the last Friday of June 1973 is given below:—

(Rupees in crores).

	Bombay	All-India
A. All Industry .	424.40	2029.05
B. Textile Industry	113.06	7436.02
C. Percentage of B to A .	26.6%	21.5%

(c) It is not possible to assess the impact of working capital loans granted by banks to textile industry in general on the price and availability of yarn in the market.

New Textile Policy to Boost Exports

*377. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating a new textile policy to boost exports;

(b) if so, the main features of the new policy; and

(c) whether export oriented cotton textile mills would be allowed some latitude in the matter of supply of cloth at controlled prices for the domestic markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals in this regard are under consideration of Government.

Aid from COMECON Countries

*378. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Investment Bank of Communist countries has offered to give substantial credit to India for development purposes; and

(b) if so, the quantum of this credit and main terms of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Exploratory discussions were held recently in Moscow with the International Investment Bank with regard to possible financing by that Bank of development projects in India. Further discussions with the Bank are expected.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Gir Forest Sanctuary in Junagarh (Gujarat)

*379. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) the area earmarked for expanding Gir Forest Sanctuary in Junagarh in Gujarat State;

(b) the amount earmarked for the development of the said sanctuary for the year 1974-75; and

(c) the facilities given or proposed to be given to the tourists there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) An area of 147.11 sq kms. has recently been added to the Gir Wild Life Sanctuary, making a total area of 1412.12 sq. kms.

(b) A provision of Rs. 11.04 lakhs has been made in the State and Central budgets during 1974-75 for development of Gir Wild Life Sanctuary.

(c) Facilities provided to tourists visiting Gir Wild Life Sanctuary include transport, accommodation, meals/refreshments, lion shows and excursions

Raise in Bank Interest Rates by Reserve Bank of India

*380. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently raised the bank interest rates; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revised

rates of interest on deposits of different maturities and on advances of various categories, effective from 23rd July, 1974, are set out in Statements I and II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8203/74].

Decline in Footwear Export

*381. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in footwear export during 1973-74.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts of Government to boost up exports during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Exports of leather footwears during 1973-74 are estimated to be of higher value than that during 1972-73.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken to promote export of leather footwear during the current year.—

(i) The export of semi-processed leather has been regulated through a quota scheme, with the view that additional quantities of leather should be available to manufacturers of leather footwear.

(ii) The State Trading Corporation, through whom the export of footwear is canalised, is formulating a scheme for assisting the leather industry including footwear for export purposes.

(iii) A standing list of machinery required *inter alia* for manufacture of leather footwear has been drawn.

up, import of which will be allowed against import replenishment licences and capital goods licences.

(iv) Air-freight subsidy scheme on export of leather footwear has been extended upto 30th September, 1974.

Non-fulfilment of Export Obligation by certain Mills

*382. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kohinoor Mills and Navajivan Mills are liable for penalty for non-fulfilment of export obligation for January—June, 1973 and July—December 1973 periods; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Textile Commissioner against these defaulting mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In terms of the voluntary export obligation undertaken by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in 1973, all composite cotton textile mills were to export 15 per cent of their production of cloth during the calendar year. The mills were, however, given the option of transferring the obligation to other composite mills on mutually acceptable terms. Against the obligation to export 52.28 lakh sq. metres of cloth in 1973, M/s Kohinoor Mills themselves exported 22.59 lakh sq. metres of cloth and transferred the balance obligation to some other mills including New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Mills, Maharana Mills, Swan Mills, etc. Similarly the export obligation applicable to M/s. Navjivan Mills during 1973 was 9.98 lakh sq. metres. The mills did not export any cloth in their own name but transferred their obligation to M/s. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. As the unfulfilled portion of the obligations of the two mills was duly accepted and fulfilled by the transferee mills there was no overall default on

the part of the two mills referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question. In the circumstances, the question of I.C.M.F. levying any penalty or taking any other action against the mills concerned does not arise.

सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों का निर्यात

*383. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री एडम मिहारी बाबनेबी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बातने की ज़ुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों का निर्यात किया गया और प्रत्येक देश को कितने कितने मूल्य के वस्त्रों का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) क्या ये वस्त्र कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार किये गए थे ;

(ग) उनको विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) देश में, राज्यवार, ऐसे व्यक्तियों प्रथवा संस्थाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनको सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों का निर्यात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) परिवारों के हवारे निर्यातों का काफी हिस्सा लघु पैमाने के एककों का है।

(ग) आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति (बॉर्ड 2) के उपबंधों के अनुसार रजकों तथा भ्रूकरणों की आयात प्रतिपूर्ति के अतिरिक्त परिवारों के निर्यातों के आधार पर भारतीय सूती मिल पस्विंग द्वारा नकद सहायता दी जाती है। परिवार निर्यातक सूती वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् द्वारा आवेदनित परिवारों में रिआयती दरों पर भाग ले सकते हैं। ऐसे

निर्यातक मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यात सदन बनने के हकदार हैं जिनके निर्यात 5 लाख रु से अधिक है और वे जिनसे सदनों को मिलने वाले लाभहासिभ कर सकें हैं। निर्यात दायित्व

के 60 प्रतिशत के आधार पर परिधान मशीनों का प्रायात किये जाने की अनुमति है।

(घ) परिधान निर्यातकों के पंजीयन को कोई पद्धति मौजूद नहीं है।

बिबरण

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन प्रमुख बाजारों को सिले सिलाए परिधानों का निर्यात किया गया उन के नाम और निर्यातों का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(मूल्य लाख रुपये में)

देश का नाम	1973-74†	1972-73	1971-72
1	2	3	4
फ्रांस	311.2	152.2	56.6
इटली	210.4	58.8	24.0
नीदरलैण्ड	184.2	81.2	15.6
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	305.4	260.3	100.8
डेन्मार्क	385.6	132.2	50.7
नार्वे	116.4	49.3	11.6
स्वीडन	435.5	581.4	196.2
ब्रिटेन	503.4	210.3	114.1
सोवियत संघ	608.6	626.2	454.2
सं० रा० अमरीका	974.8	442.2	189.1
आस्ट्रेलिया	425.6	121.6	33.3
कनाडा	109.6	43.8	22.0

Taking over of Textile Mills

*384. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to nationalise the textile mills which were already under Government control; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to enact suitable legislation, for the purpose, shortly.

Changes in System of Taxation

2542. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy frame is being prepared in regard to the necessary changes in tax laws for the Fifth Plan period.

(b) whether the object of these tax changes will be to stimulate the flowing back of a higher proportion of corporate profits; and

(c) if so, the main lines on which changes in tax laws will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to, (c). The fiscal policy of Government is kept under constant review. A policy framework related to taxation in the context of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. A Fiscal Policy Cell has also been set up in the Department of Economic Affairs to study in depth the various aspects of taxation with a view to making the tax system more progressive, equitable, elastic and balanced in its overall social and economic effects.

Investment of Money by A.R.C. in State Cooperative Banks in Punjab

2543. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance Corporation has invested any sum in the State Cooperative Banks in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the sum invested?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Upto June 30, 1974, loans given by Agricultural Refinance Corporation to Punjab State Cooperative Bank Limited amounted to Rs 629 crores and the debentures subscribed to by Agricultural Refinance Corporation in Punjab State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd amounted to Rs 23 86 crores

Import of Newsprint according to Agreement

2544 **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been getting the Newsprint according to the import agreement from other countries; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There has been difficulty in securing supplies according to stipulated time schedule from Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh due to shipping and transport problems.

रिहण्ड बाध क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम वर्षा के लिए परीक्षण

2545. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे : कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1974 में रिहण्ड बाध क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम वर्षा के लिये परीक्षण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कितने वर्गमील क्षेत्र में परीक्षण किये जाने की सम्भावना है और इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिक्की)

(क) : जो, हाँ उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड के अनुरोध पर भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के सहयोग से भारतीय उष्णदेशीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान द्वारा 21 जुलाई 1974 में रिहण्ड बाध क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम वृष्टि करने के पराक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) लगभग 13000 वर्ग कि०मी० का क्षेत्र इस के अन्तर्गत आने की सम्भावना है तथा व्यय लगभग 9 लाख रुपये होगा।

Telephone Calls in Government Offices

2546. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on telephone calls in respect of Government of India offices have considerably increased in the first six months of the

year 1974 as compared to the corresponding period of the year 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Levy of Employment Tax

2547 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to levy on employment tax;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the employees thereto and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The imposition of an employment tax or an employment surcharge is one of the various suggestions which have been received for raising additional resources for the economic development of the country and all such suggestions are considered at the time of framing the annual budget.

चीनी पर प्रशुल्क में वृद्धि

2548. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

श्री बनमाली पटनायक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी, 1974 से चीनी के प्रशुल्क में 10 रुपये की वृद्धि की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). (खुले बाजार में विकने वाली चीनी का टारिफ मूल्य, जिसकी प्रति मास समीक्षा की जाती है, जनवरी 1974 के महीने के दिये 260 रु० प्रति क्विंटन से बढ़ाकर 270 रुपये प्रति क्विंटन, कर दिया गया था, ऐसा कारखानागत मोसल मूल्य की, बसूली में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया था।

Reduction in Budgetary Deficit

2549. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether official sources have claimed that the Budgetary deficit would be reduced to half for 1973-74 against the revised estimate for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such official claim. The Revised Estimates for 1974-75 will be finalised only at the time of presenting the Budget for 1975-76 in February 1975.

Evasion of Taxes by Birla Group of Industries

2550. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasion and the number of cases when Birla Group of Industries have been found evading Income tax, customs and excise duties since 1971; and

(b) what action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Evasion of income-tax by the Birla Group of Industries had come to the notice of Government in the course of investigations and had also been referred to in certain memoranda submitted by Shri Chandra Shekhar. A special cell was set up in August 1972 to conduct comprehensive and continuing probe into the tax matters of some of the large industrial houses of which the Birla group is one. As a result of this probe, 39 income-tax, 213 wealth tax and 3 gift tax assessments of the Birla group is one. As a result far been re-opened. Investigations relating to these cases are in progress. Besides the above, during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, penalties were initiated in 5, 11 and 7 cases respectively and penalties aggregating Rs. 2,24,133 have been imposed during this period.

Information regarding evasion of customs and central excise duties by the Birla Group of Industries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

रेल हड़ताल के कारण महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों को क्षति पहुंचना

2551. श्री हुक्म चन्द कडवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मई 1974 की देशव्यापी रेल हड़ताल के कारण महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) :

मई, 1974 में हुई रेल हड़ताल के कारण माल और यात्रियों की आवाजाही में गड़बड़ी हो जाने से अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ा। किन्तु इसका सही अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि यातायात में इस तरह की क्षति गड़बड़ी के कारण कितनी निम्नलिखित

एकक (यूनिट) को कितनी प्रत्यक्ष हानि उठानी पड़ी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के महाराष्ट्र में स्थित निर्माणकारी एककों में से भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड (फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड) के ट्रान्से एकक ने रेल हड़ताल के कारण माल भेजने में कुछ अव्यवस्था हो जाने की सूचना दी है।

रेल हड़ताल के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के केन्द्रीय उद्योगों की क्षति

2552. श्री कुशल चन्द कछवाय: क्या बिजु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मई, 1974 की देशव्यापी रेल हड़ताल के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० झार० गणेश) : मई, 1974 में हुई रेल हड़ताल के कारण माल और यात्रियों की आवाजाही में गड़बड़ी हो जाने से अव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ा। किन्तु इसका सही अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि यातायात में इस तरह की आम गड़बड़ी के कारण किसी निर्माणकारी एकक (यूनिट) को कितनी प्रत्यक्ष हानि उठानी पड़ी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित निर्माणकारी खनन एककों में से राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की बेलाडिला लौह खनिज परियोजना और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र ने यह सूचना दी है कि रेल हड़ताल के कारण हुई कुछ कठिनाइयों के परिणाम स्वरूप उत्पादन-प्रेषण कम हुआ।

रेल हड़ताल के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों की हुई क्षति

2553. श्री कुशल चन्द कछवाय: क्या बिजु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मई, 1974 की देशव्यापी रेल हड़ताल के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय उद्योगों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० झार० गणेश) : मई, 1974 में हुई रेल हड़ताल के कारण माल और यात्रियों की आवाजाही में गड़बड़ी हो जाने से अव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ा। किन्तु इसका सही अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि यातायात में इस तरह की आम गड़बड़ी के कारण किसी निर्माणकारी एक (यूनिट) को कितनी प्रत्यक्ष हानि उठानी पड़ी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित निर्माणकारी एककों में से दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र और मित्र इस्पात संयंत्र ने यह सूचना दी है कि रेल हड़ताल के कारण उत्पादन/प्रेषण कम हुआ है।

Development of Shawl-wool Industry in Ladakh

2554. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps taken to develop shawl-wool industry in Ladakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The Government of India allocates 50 per cent of the total foreign exchange ceiling available for the worsted handloom sector of the woollen industry from time to time, to the Director of Industries, Jammu &

Kashmir. Over and above this, an additional foreign exchange ceiling of Rs. ten lakhs for the import of Raffals Yarn Wool Tops has been released in January, 1974, for the shawl industry in the Jammu & Kashmir State to the State Director of Industries. Actual allocation amongst individual units in the several parts of the State is done by the State Director of Industries who would be taking necessary steps for assisting and developing the shawl wool industry in Ladakh.

Additional flights operated by Indian Airlines during Railway Strike

2555. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines operated additional flights during the period of Railway strike; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving particulars of the additional flights operated by Indian Airlines during the railway strike is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8205/74].

Steps to ensure strict health regulations in Ranjit Hotel, Delhi

2556. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a surprise check by the Delhi Health authorities have revealed that in Ranjit Hotel, Delhi the kitchen is kept untidy, utensils not safe for cooking and the general hygienic conditions are far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether these defects were not pointed out by the inspection unit of India Tourism Development Corporation who run the hotel; and

(c) whether the hotel authorities have been asked to rectify the situation within a month failing which the licence will be cancelled and if so, whether the needful has been done and what steps are being taken to ensure strict health regulations maintained in the working of the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). As a result of a meeting between the officials of the Ministry of Health and the Indian Tourism Development Corporation, a team consisting of representatives of the Directorate General of Health Services and the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi visited various India Tourism Development Corporation hotels in Delhi. The team made suggestions for improvements in kitchen hygiene, raw material storage, hygiene of food-handlers, general environmental sanitation, etc. in Ranjit Hotel. The team also suggested that the improvements should be effected within one month. No notice, however, regarding cancellation of licence was either given or received by Ranjit Hotel. The suggestions made by the team have been implemented and a constant vigil is being kept to ensure high standard of hygiene.

Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1974

2557. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official delegation was sent to Moscow recently to review the progress of the Indo-Soviet trade plan for 1974;

(b) if so, the areas where trade agreements are suffering from inadequate implementation and the names of the commodities affected; and

(c) what steps have been evolved to ensure that agreement reached are fully implemented by both the countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An over-all review of the implementation of the 1974 trade protocol was made during this visit. Both sides noted that contracts for supply of most of the goods from the USSR to India and *vice versa* have been concluded for the quantities and values in conformity with the 1974 trade protocol.

On a review of payment position, trade provisions for some of the Indian export items, viz., handtools, automobile components, dyestuff, pharmaceuticals, castor oil, oilcakes, etc. were suitably enhanced.

Reimbursement of Price Differentials to Exporters of Engineering Goods

2558. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to withdraw the facility of reimbursing price differentials to exporters of engineering goods has resulted in a policy murder;

(b) if so, whether Government have appropriated nearly a crore of rupees which ought to have gone to exporters;

(c) if so, whether Government are thinking of reintroducing the earlier commitment to reimburse price differential; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In the context of rising international prices of steel which completely offset the price differentials the scheme for reimbursement of difference between the international and domestic prices of various categories of steel, was withdrawn with effect from 26-10-72. There is therefore no question of policy murder or appropriation of money by Government on this account.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to re-introduce the scheme for reasons indicated above.

Investment of money by Nationalised Banks in Agricultural Sector in Gujarat

2559. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has directed the banks to invest in agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, the money invested by the nationalised banks in Gujarat and Orissa in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government and Reserve Bank of India have been, from time to time, impressing upon the banks to formulate schemes under which all viable proposals in the priority sector, including the agricultural sector, can be increasingly financed by the banks. This is in pursuance of the objectives for nationalisation of banks.

(b) The outstandings of advances to agriculture made by the nationalised banks in the two States at the end of December, 1973 were as under:

	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs) Provisional
Gujarat	4166.6
Orissa	157.38

Price Pooling System of Tea

2560. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is trying to work out a Price Pooling system in consultation with other tea producing countries; and

(b) whether the question of reducing duties on tea has also been considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There was no discussion in the F.A.O. on the question of reducing duties on tea in exporting countries.

Facilities Provided by Import Policy

2561. SHRI F. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has called upon the trade and industry to make full use of the new facilities provided in 1974-75 import policy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of trade and industry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facilities provided in the import policy for 1974-75, have generally been well received.

Cash Assistance to Walnut Exporters

2562. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash assistance to Walnut exporters was sanctioned by Government for three years from October, 1972 at the rate of 5 per cent F.O.B. realisation plus additional 2½ per cent if exports exceeded the previous 12 months exports by at least 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for sanctioning the cash assistance even though

there was no loss on exports and the industry had actually realised higher costs between September, 1972 to January, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme was however, withdrawn with effect from 1-10-73 when, as a result of improvement in market conditions, it was felt that the commodity could stand in the export market on its own without any cash assistance.

(b) The export realisation figures for the period September, 1972 to January, 1973, published by The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, were not available to the Government at the time when the decision regarding the grant of cash assistance was taken. The F.O.B. realisation figures for 1971-72 available at that time indicated that the trade suffered an estimated average loss of over 5 per cent on exports. Other reasons which had prompted the Government in allowing cash assistance were as follows:—

(i) A Market Orientation Tour conducted under the aegis of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in 1971 had recommended the grant of 10 per cent cash assistance to boost up the export of Walnuts.

(ii) Since we had potential for attaining once again the export level of over 5000 tonnes which had been touched in the past, it was felt that the grant of cash assistance would provide the necessary competitive edge to our exports.

(iii) Internal prices were ruling high and the grant of cash assistance was expected to tempt the exporters to export more rather than cash in on the high internal prices by diverting their stocks for local consumption.

Business completed by L.I.C. during 1973-74

2563. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of new business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation during the year 1973-74,

(b) what was the book value of investment of Life Insurance Corporation during 1973-74; and

(c) how do these figures compare with the figures for the previous two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The new business written by the L.I.C. during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the total book value of its investments at the end of each of these years are given below:

Year	New Business (Sum assured)	Investments.
(Rupees in crores).		
1971-72	1639.89	1927.59
1972-73	2075.20	2172.38
1973-74	*2591.29	*2450.71

*These are provisional figures subject to audit.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Punjab and Haryana during 1974-75

2564. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the places where the branches of the nationalised banks will be opened in Punjab and Haryana during the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Reserve Bank has reported that as at the end of June, 1974, public sector banks had 64 and 37 licences/allotments on hand for opening branches in Punjab and Haryana respectively. The names of the places where these offices are expected to be opened are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8206/74].

Seizure of Black Money in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi

2565. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of black money recovered from the Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi during the last three years separately;

(b) the number of persons against whom action was taken in this connection separately; and

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and those punished during these years, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The value of cash, jewellery and other assets seized in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras and Delhi is as under:—

City]	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bombay .	65,01,638*	89,50,272	75,14,115
Madras .	12,17,314	88,34,153	39,08,919
Delhi .	*3,55,345	29,99,736	33,44,335

*In addition, 3927 sovereigns an 6382 Kgs. of gold were also seized.

The information relating to Calcutta is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is available.

(b) Number of persons against whom action was taken in this connection is as under:—

City	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bombay	43	58	62
Madras	18	34	21
Delhi	50	65	40

The information in respect of the City of Calcutta is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is collected.

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

Functions of Export Councils

2566. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of export councils functioning in the country and their main functions;

(b) whether there is any Governmental control over the functioning of these councils;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to have a control over the functioning of these councils; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There are 17 Export Promotion Councils functioning in the country. Their main functions are:—

(i) Assisting product development.

(ii) Undertaking market studies in individual foreign countries.

(iii) furnishing foreign market intelligence.

(iv) Maintaining information about the capacity, production, product range and export worthiness of members.

(v) General publicity.

(vi) Sending out delegations, study cum-sales teams and inviting foreign delegations.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is Governmental control over the functioning of these councils.

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

Export of Sugar

2567. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar exported to foreign countries during the years 1972 and 1973 and the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof; and

(b) the quantity of sugar proposed to be exported during the year 1974 and the names of countries to which it would be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 98, 827 tonnes of sugar valued at Rs. 12.50 crores was exported to foreign countries in 1972 and 195,042 tonnes valued at Rs. 42.21 crores was exported in 1973.

(b) A substantial quantity is expected to be exported depending upon supply, demand, and market conditions. Some of the countries to which sugar has been exported are the U.K., the U.S.A., several countries of the West Asia, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Revision of Rates of Premium and Dividend on L.I.C. Policies

2568. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of premium and dividend on LIC policies has remained the same despite significant increase in profits;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any Committee to consider the question of revision of rates of premium and dividend; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The rates of bonus have been gradually increased by the LIC from Rs. 12.80 and Rs. 14.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on Endowment Assurances and Whole Life Assurances to Rs. 17.60 and Rs. 22.00 respectively. While the increased income has been largely neutralised by the rising costs of administration, resulting from inflation, the Life Insurance Corporation is alive to the need to improve its profitability and is taking various steps in this behalf.

In view of the uncertainty of the trend of future expenses as also the fact that equity to with-profit policyholders can be ensured through the mechanism of bonus distribution, the Life Insurance Corporation has deferred consideration of revision of rates of premium under the with-profit plans till such time as the expenses have stabilised. However, in the case of the without-profit policies, the Life Insurance Corporation has, on actuarial considerations, reduced premium rates under certain without-profit plans and annuity plans in recent years.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of Development Schemes Chalked out under Lead Bank Scheme in Kerala

2569. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether development schemes chalked out under the Lead Bank Scheme for the selected districts of Kerala have since been implemented; and

(b) if so, the extent of progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Under the lead bank scheme, banks having lead responsibility are to carry out surveys in the districts allotted to them so as to locate growth centres and identify credit gaps. Such surveys have been carried out in respect of all districts in Kerala. The lead banks have also set up district level consultative committees in all the districts to secure a coordinated approach among the different financial institutions in extending banking facilities in the districts. The task of identifying bankable developmental programmes and extending credit in a coordinated manner for such schemes is a continuous process.

Arrears of Income Tax in Kerala

2570. SHRI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income tax arrears at present in Kerala; and

(b) the amount of Income tax realised in that State during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The gross and net arrears of Incometax, including Corporation-tax, outstanding as on 31-3-1974 in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala are as follows:—

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Gross arrears.	Net arrears.
9.02	3.65

(b) The total amount of Income-tax, including Corporation-tax, realised in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala during the last two years is as under:—

Financial Year.	Net collection of Income-tax.
	(In crores of Rs.)
1972-73	17.90
1973-74	20.37

Black Money Unearthed during Last Two Years

2571. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of black money recovered from the country during the years 1973 and 1974 so far;

(b) the number of persons against whom action was taken in this connection; and

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and of those punished during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The value

of assets seized during 1972-73, 1973-74 and for the period from April to June, 1974 in the course of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department amounted to Rs. 454 lakhs, Rs. 440 lakhs and Rs. 159 lakhs respectively.

2. The number of persons in whose cases searches were conducted during 1972-73, 1973-74 and for the period from April to June, 1974 is 532, 536 and 103 respectively.

3. After the searches are conducted, action is initiated in cases where cash and other assets are seized so as to pass orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating the undisclosed income in summary manner and retaining that much of the seized assets as are necessary to cover the tax liabilities. Also, assessments are then finalised on the basis of seized materials, including incriminating books of account and documents. Proceedings for levy of penalties for concealment of income/wealth and prosecution, where necessary, are also initiated.

4. It has to be mentioned that the amount of assets seized in a search is not a total indicator of its success or utility. Equally important are the books of account and documents which bear proof of clandestine and unrecorded transactions. Searches constitute one of the most potent weapons for tackling black money and tax evasion. Apart from bringing to light the black money and evasion of tax of the particular persons whose premises were searched, they are also meant to have a deterrent effect on others who may be inclined or tempted to evade taxes. Still others who have concealed their incomes also often, because of the fear of searches, come forth voluntarily to disclose their concealed income under the provisions of Section 271(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Potential for More Textile Industries in Kerala

2572. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has potential for more textile industries; and

(b) if so, which are the districts where new factories are proposed to be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The licensing policy followed during the Fourth Plan period in regard to creation of further spindleage and loomage was not based on any State-wise allocation. The creation of new spinning units was encouraged in the cooperative or public sector but no application was received for setting up of such new spinning units in Kerala. While permitting expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan period, creation of additional capacity in areas where there is an unsatisfied demand for yarn for handlooms and powerloom weavers and also in areas where cotton is grown in sufficient quantity but there is little, if any, local demand for spinning units, would be kept in view. Applications recommended by the Kerala Government, which fall within approved criteria, will receive favourable consideration.

Import of Books by S.T.C.

2573. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of foreign books in the country;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the change of policy regarding import of books by State Trading Corporation; and

(c) whether it has caused an adverse impact on indigenous book market of the country and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) No specific complaints have been received by Government in this behalf.

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

Arrears of Income Tax against Firms and individuals above rupees one lakh

2574. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons and firms against whom arrears of Income Tax of more than Rupees one lakh have been outstanding in the country;

(b) since when this amount has been outstanding; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government for its recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Information regarding arrears of Income-tax due from firms and individuals against whom arrears exceed Rs. 1 lakh is not readily available as it is not maintained in the Ministry and will have to be collected from the field organisations spread over the entire country. However, information regarding firms and individuals against whom arrears of income-tax exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs as on 31-3-74 is available in the Ministry and the names of such persons are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8297/74].

(b) These arrears relate to a large number of past assessment years, the earliest assessment year being 1940-41 and the latest 1973-74.

Arrears remain uncollected because of a variety of reasons some of which are given below:—

(i) They are stayed by various authorities including Appellate authorities like Income-tax Appellate Tribunal;

(ii) They are the subject matter of writs filed in High Courts who have issued injunctions restraining the department from collecting them;

(iii) D.I.T. Relief claim is pending;

(iv) Demands are due from persons who have left India;

(v) Amounts are disputed in appeals though not stayed;

(vi) Sale of shares in private limited companies present difficulties because, firstly, these shares are not freely transferable and, secondly, buyers may not be interested, as minority shareholders may not have any effective say in the management of the affairs of company;

(vii) Sale of attached immovable property also becomes difficult because of lack of buyers due to the influence exerted by the tax defaulters or the unpopular locality of the building. Sometimes the bids are lower than the reserve price and auction sales have to be held more than once;

(viii) Disputes regarding the ownership of assets give rise to collective and protracted litigation;

(ix) Assesseees have died leaving behind no assets or have become insolvent or are untraceable or have no attachable assets; and

(x) Demands are of a protective nature.

(c) All steps provided in law, including the following have been taken/are being taken, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:—

(i) Levy of penalty under section 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.

(ii) Attachment of salary under section 226(2).

(iii) Attachment of garnishee debts under section 226(3).

(iv) Attachment of money in courts under section 226(4).

(v) Distraint and sale of movable property under section 226(5).

(vi) Issue of Recovery Certificates under section 222.

(vii) Attachment/sale of movable/immovable property.

(viii) Detention of assessee in civil prison.

Export of Sugar during current year

2575. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during the current year with unit value realised and how does it compare with the figures for the same period last year;

(b) what percentage does it represent in the total production last year; and

(c) the particulars of any other committed exports in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity of sugar actually exported during the current year (upto 11th August, 1974) and during the corresponding period last year has been 22,758 tonnes and 84,700 tonnes respectively. The average f.o.b realisation during the last year (upto 11th August, 1973)

was Rs. 1215 per tonne and during the corresponding period this year, it is estimated to be Rs. 3256 per tonne.

(b) 2.19 per cent of the total production of 38.73 lakh tonnes during 1972-73 season.

(c) Contracts for export of a further quantity of a little over 3 lac tonnes during the current year have been finalised.

Foreign Aid

2576. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of aid approved by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to India for the current year to meet the country's foreign exchange requirements for import of industrial raw materials and components;

(b) whether it represents the total aid asked for or whether the reactions in certain countries over the recent nuclear explosion by India have had a limiting effect on the aid; and

(c) the steps taken to dispel the fears and hesitation on the part of aid giving countries and to ensure normal flow of aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) India has signed an Agreement on 29th May, 1974, with the International Development Association, for a credit of Rs. 112.50 crores (\$150 million) for the Ninth Industrial Imports Project to finance the foreign exchange requirements of imported raw materials, components and spares needed by industrial units in selected priority industries.

(b) The recent nuclear explosion has not affected the aggregate flow of aid being received by this country from abroad or on the credit referred to in (a).

(c) Our position has been explained to the international community and many countries have indicated an increase in their aid commitments to India this year.

Decline in Export of Jute Manufactures

2577. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of jute manufactures declined during the year 1973-74 as compared to the year 1972-73, and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export of jute manufactures declined from 578,400 tonnes valued at Rs. 249.06 crores in 1972-73 to 545,400 tonnes valued at Rs. 222.82 crores in 1973-74. This decline was caused due to several factors like disruption in production on account of strike in the industry lasting over a month as well as power cuts; non-availability of adequate shipping space etc.

Bomb Explosion in front of I.A. Office in Dacca

2578. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb exploded in front of the Indian Airlines office of Moti Jheel Commercial area in Dacca on the 15th June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the damage caused to Airlines' office as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Two 'molotov cocktails' were thrown, aimed at the passenger coach parked by the side of staff quarters, and also on the gate of the staff quarters on the night of 15th June, 1974. No damage was caused.

Three bombs were thrown on the City Booking Office of Indian Airlines at Moti Jheel, Dacca and on the

passenger coach parked by the side of the office on the night of 14th June, 1974 resulting in a loss of Rs. 1000 (approx.).

Demand by Handloom Weavers to check increase in Price of Yarn

2579. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA;

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom Weavers Congress have recently demanded firm steps to check the steady increase in the price of yarns, colours and chemicals which is falling heavily on poor weavers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Various representations to check the increase in the prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals required for the Handloom Industry have been received.

(b) The Indian Cotton Mills, Federation had, at the instance of Government and in consultation with the Textile Commissioner, evolved a scheme, in April, 1974, for disciplining prices of cotton yarn. Under this scheme, the prices of yarn have been pegged at the levels prevailing on the 26th March, 1974, and State Government nominees, State Corporations and apex bodies of weavers are allowed to lift yarn directly from mills. The Scheme is presently in force until the end of August, 1974, and has had a stabilising effect on prices of cotton yarn. As regards dyes and chemicals, a provision already exists in the policy for registered exporters for the import of scarce dyes and chemicals against exports of textile items. Steps are also being taken to step up the indigenous production of dyes and chemicals.

बिना मंत्रालय में टेलिफोन आपरेटरों को बेटनों का भुगतान

2580. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के राजस्व विभाग के टैलेफोन आपरेटरों को गत छई मास से बेटन नहीं दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो राजस्व विभाग में ऐसे कुल कितने लोग है जिन्हें एक मास से अधिक समय से बेटन नहीं दिया गया है;

(ग) उसके कारण क्या है और उन्हें बेटन का भुगतान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे है, और

(घ) दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बिना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० प्रार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). राजस्व और बीमा विभाग से दो टेलिफोन आपरेटर है और उन दोनों को ही उनके अब तक देय बेटन का पूरा भुगतान किया जा चुका है। उनके अन्तर्विभागीय स्थानान्तरण तथा उनमें से एक पद को स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने में आई कुछ कठिनाइयों के कारण भुगतान में कुछ विलम्ब हो गया था। उभयका मामले में भी 20 दिनों प्रति माह के विशेष बेटन बिना अनन्तिल भुगतान जून और जुलाई 1974 में किया गया था तथा उसकी बकाया का पूरा भुगतान इस महीने किया जा चुका है। इन प्रकार के अन्य कोई मामले नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बंगला देश की निर्यात तथा वहाँ से आयात

2581. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या वणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बंगला देश को वर्ष 1974-75 में किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०

सी० जार्ज) : भारत और बंगला देश के बीच मंजूरित व्यापार तथा भुगतान प्रबंध में, जो कि एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिये 28 नवम्बर 1973 से प्रवृत्त हुआ, प्रत्येक ओर से 30.5 करोड़ रु० तक विशेष हित की विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुओं के व्यापार की व्यवस्था है। इन कारगर के अर्धीन भारत से बंगला देश को किये जाने वाले निर्यातों में निम्नोक्त मदें शामिल हैं :

- (1) कोयला, (2) अनिर्मित लम्बाक, (3) सीमेंट, (4) चास (5) सूती वस्त्र, (6) सूत, (7) साइकिलें तथा उनके पुर्जे, (8) स्टोन बोल्डर, हार्डवुड, सोफ्टवुड, बाराइटेस, चना तथा चना पत्थर, डोलोमाइट, जिप्सम, (9) आधुनिक तथा पनानी दवायें, (10) कित्तबे अखबार, पत्रिकायें तथा वाद्य यंत्र, (11) रासायनिक तथा भेषजीय पदार्थ, (12) मसाले, (13) फालतू एजें, तथा मशीनें और कम मूल्य के उपस्कर जो 50,000 रु० से अधिक के न हों। (14) ट्यूब वृक्ष, पॉपिंग वृक्ष तथा ट्यूब पेस्ट (15) खेत कूद या सामान (16) चलचित्र तथा निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण विनियमनों के अंतर्गत अनुमत, 1 करोड़ रु० की सीमा के भीतर अन्य विविध मदें।

मंजूरित व्यापार तथा भुगतान प्रबंध के अंतर्गत बंगला देश को किये जाने वाले निर्यातों के अलावा, दोनों देशों के बीच हुये ऋण संधर्ष, फरारों के अर्धीन बंगला देश को वेगन, संतरे, डिब्बे, स्नापर, पावर उपस्कर, ट्रान्मिशन लाइंस, कृषि संबंधी मशीनें, वस्त्र संबंधी मशीनें आदि सप्लाई करने के संबंध में भी सहमत हुई है।

Facilities for Tourists visiting Birds Sanctuary of Nal Sarovar (Gujarat)

2583. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper facilities have been provided for tourists visiting Birds Sanctuary of Nal Sarovar in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the number of tourist lodges constructed and the facilities provided to the tourists there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The facilities provided for tourists at Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary include a Holiday Home and Restaurant, a picnic shed and Boating facilities. The State Government propose to construct a dormitory there during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Subject to availability of funds and feasibility study, it is also proposed to construct a Rest House at Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Indian participation in Foreign Companies engaged in Exports

2584. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 9885 on the 10th May, 1974 regarding Indian participation in foreign companies engaged in exports, and state:

(a) the number of companies whose exports are below 60 per cent of their production;

(b) what is the meaning of the expression 'specified period' within which these companies will have to convert themselves into Indian companies or if they are registered in India already, they will have to have Indian participation of not less than 26 per cent of their equity;

(c) whether the specified time had been laid down in the case of each company; and

(d) whether penal action would be taken against those companies which fail to comply with these regulations and instructions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The information is not readily available and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as ready.

(b) and (c). The specified period in each case will depend *inter alia* upon the size of the foreign branch/company, the extent of dilution of foreign shareholding involved and may normally range between 2 to 3 years. The period will be specified in each case by the Reserve Bank of India while communicating its decision to the party concerned on its application under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(d) Adequate powers have been vested under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to enable the Reserve Bank of India to take penal action for the non-compliance of the regulations or directions given by it.

Investment Opportunities in South East Asia

2585. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:**

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian entrepreneurs are increasingly directing their attention to investment opportunities in South East Asia;

(b) the number of ventures already started by them; and

(c) the number of proposals under consideration by the Government of India and the countries concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the approved Indian industrial joint ventures to be set up in South Asian countries, 21 have gone into production and 39 are under implementation at various stages.

(c) There are 12 proposals under consideration proposed by Indian industrialists to be set up in South East Asian countries, namely, Malaysia (2), Indonesia (3), Philippines (3), Thailand (1) and Iran (3).

Decision of Government on the Recommendations of Banking Commission

2586. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:**

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 400 recommendations of the Banking Commission,

the recommendation about the National Banking Service Commission has been accepted by Government;

(b) what steps have been taken to establish the National Banking Service Commission; and

(c) whether Government propose to take decision on the remaining recommendations of the Banking Commission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Decisions on the major recommendations of the Banking Commission have been taken and placed on the Table of the House. The remaining recommendations of the Banking Commission are in an advanced stage of examination.

Government have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Banking Commission to set up a National Banking Service Commission on the lines of Union Public Service Commission for recruitment of employees in public sector banks and expect to finalise soon the necessary legislation outlining the scope and jurisdiction of the Commission.

Purchase of Airbuses by Indian Airlines

2587. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines is negotiating with a French firm for the purchase of some air buses for its internal flights;

(b) if so, whether the efficacy of the aircraft has been tested;

(c) if so, the results of the test with regard to fuel consumption and operational economy as compared to the present operating aircraft; and

(d) when a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The question of the type and number of additional aircraft to be purchased to augment Indian Airlines' fleet is being examined and, in that process, wide-bodied aircraft like the A 300-B may be studied along with other aircraft.

Utilisation of Hangars at Calcutta Airport

2588. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual loss suffered due to non-utilisation of hangars constructed at Calcutta airport;

(b) since when they are not being used after their construction; and

(c) the steps now being taken to use them profitably either by Indian Airlines or by giving them on rent to other foreign air companies?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) If the hangers had been fully occupied throughout, the Airports Authority would have earned additional revenue of Rs. 3.8 lakh per annum.

(b) Three hangers at Calcutta airport are not being utilised at present from the dates given below:

Hangar No.	Date from which not utilised.
12	1-1-1973
13	19-11-1973
18	31-10-1969

However two of these were in occupation for limited periods after these dates.

(c) Hangars nos. 12 and 13 are located in an area earmarked for being handed over to Indian Airlines for their residential colony. The question of shifting these hangars from Calcutta is being examined by the Authority. The Authority is also examining in consultation with Indian Airlines and other agencies the question of utilisation of hangar no. 18.

Ganja and Smuggled Goods Seized on Indo-Nepal Border

2590. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3366 on the 15th March, 1974 regarding smuggled goods seized in 1972 and 1973 and state:

(a) the average per day regarding seizure of smuggled goods of non-Nepalese origin and Nepali ganja on the Indo-Nepal Border, particularly in areas bordering Bihar and how many persons have been arrested, prosecuted or sentenced during the last three years;

(b) whether the Customs Inspector of Jai Nagar and Block Development Officer of Basopatti in the district of Madhubani were caught red-handed while smuggling contraband goods themselves during the month of May, 1974; and

(c) if so, what action was taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(b) and (c). The matter was enquired into and it was found that a Customs Inspector and his driver were the victims at the hands of the students at Jai Nagar on the 5th May, 1974.

The matter is again being looked into.

Proposal to Turn the Money Advanced by Government/Public Financial Institutions to Industrial Undertakings, into Equity Shares

2591. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the list of industrial undertakings owned or managed by the 76 houses named by the Monopolies Enquiry Commission in which Government or public financial institutions have made investments or advanced credits and whether it is proposed to convert the entire public money into equity shares; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The required information in respect of assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India in the manner in which they maintain their data is given in the statements I, II, III, IV and V respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8206/74].

Government have issued suitable guidelines to the five all-India public financial institutions that in case of substantial assistance to any industrial concern including any concern owned, managed or controlled by the large industrial houses, the institutions should stipulate convertibility clauses in their loan assistance agreements. The guidelines were placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3785 answered on 2nd July, 1971.

As per the guidelines the institutions have started incorporating convertibility clauses in their loan agreements. The actual option to convert the loans in whole or in part into equity is to

be exercised by the financial institutions at the appropriate time, in accordance with the terms of the convertibility clause written in, in the loan agreements. The actual exercise of option to convert a portion of the loan into equity depends on various factors viz., the nature of the project, the expected yield on equity etc. In the case of a new project generally the option to convert the loan into equity will normally be available after about 5 years while in the case of substantial expansion, it may be somewhat earlier. So far the institutions have converted a portion of the loans into equity in respect of assistance to four industrial concerns.

In respect of loans given in the past, before the issue of guidelines, it is not proposed to convert all such loans into equity but the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion if there is a default, each case being settled on its own merits by negotiations with the industrial concerns.

Efforts for Artificial Rains

2592. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made in the country for having artificial rains;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such techniques have proved useful to agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Experiments are being conducted near Poona and in the Rihand catchment area in Uttar Pradesh by seeding clouds with common salt from the air and near Madras, Hissar (Haryana) and Godra (Gujarat) from the ground.

(c) The experiments will have to be conducted for a number of years before a reliable evaluation of the results can be made.

Deterioration of efficiency of Works in the Office of C.D.A., Patna

2593. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether standards and efficiencies of works in the office of C.D.A., Patna have deteriorated for the last three years due to factionalism, favouritism, anti-employee and anti-association policies pursued by the authorities;

(b) whether complaints from various sources have been received by the Financial Adviser, Controller General of Defence Accounts and Government since the last three years; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against the authorities for the above maladies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On investigation it was found that the complaints were not justified.

Decline in exports to Gulf Countries

2594. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent years many a trade delegation and individual businessmen have expressed their disappointment at the unhelpful attitude of our Missions abroad;

(b) if so, whether our Missions are not equipped with sufficient staff for handling commercial problems and also that the Commercial Secretaries

and other officers are frequently transferred; and

(c) whether our exports in the year 1972-73 declined by 15 per cent as compared to the previous year to the Gulf Countries mainly because of these reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Our Missions abroad have adequate staff for handling commercial work. A constant review is also made to ensure adequacy of commercial staff in keeping with developments in India's foreign trade. The tenure of officers in Missions abroad is 8 years, but in the case of Commercial Representatives, this can be extended to 4 years.

(c) India's exports to the Gulf Countries in 1972-73 were of the order of Rs. 33.08 crores, as compared to Rs. 26.39 crores in the preceding year.

Separate Commissioner for Handloom Industry

2595. SHRI ISHAQUE SAM-BHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a separate Commissioner for the Handloom Industry at the Centre; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A recommendation to this effect has been made by the High-powered-Study Team headed by Shri B. Sivaraman, in its report submitted to Government on 20th July, 1974. The recommendation is being examined.

Increase in price of Coffee

2596. SHRI ISHAQUE SAM-BHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has suggested an *ad hoc* increase in the price of coffee; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government of Kerala requested that in view of increase in labour wages and price of some inputs, a reasonable increase in price of coffee may be allowed by the Central Government. The matter has been considered and the reserve price for pool sales of coffee has been raised to Rs. 4.25 per point pending a study of the cost of production of coffee.

Financial Assistance to Assam for Relief Works due to Floods

2597. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent flood situation in Assam effecting at least two lakhs people; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by Government towards relief measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous scheme of Central assistance to States for natural calamity relief expenditure has been rescinded with effect from 1st April, 1974.

Increase in Jute Export Prices

2598. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase jute export prices; and

(b) if so, by how much and the expected increase in the total export earnings during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Export prices of jute manufactures except carpet backing depend on the market forces of supply and demand and there is no price control. Carpet backing is exported on a fixed price basis and this price was increased by Rs. 200 per ton in March, 1974.

Request made by Finance Minister of Punjab regarding Relief from Credit Squeeze

2599. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the fact that the private money-lenders are making capital out of the situation, the Finance Minister of Punjab has written to the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India requesting for relief from credit squeeze as a special case; and

(b) if so, whether any reply has been sent to him in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has reported that the Governor, Reserve Bank in June, 1974 received a letter from the Finance Minister of Punjab requesting relief from credit restrictions for the small scale industries in Punjab, and that the Governor in his reply had, *inter alia*, clarified that the policy of giving preferential attention

to the credit requirements of small scale industries had not been suspended or abridged.

Devaluation of Rupee

2600. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to devalue the rupee to restore its purchasing power?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): No, Sir.

Indo-Sri Lanka Trade Relations

2601. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka propose to review further the trade relations between the two countries;

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

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-committee on Economic Cooperation meets at regular intervals to review the trade flows between India and Sri Lanka. The last meeting of the Sub-committee was held in Colombo in June, 1974. The discussions covered matters relating to expansion of mutual trade, particularly in regard to import of specific commodities from Ceylon by India.

Implementation of Order in regard to transfer of certain Controller of Defence Accounts

2602. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of transfer list for certain Controllers of Defence Accounts has been made in the year 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the said order as yet;

(c) whether various complaints have been received against a certain Controller of Defence Accounts; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on those complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Transfers of certain Controllers of Defence Accounts were approved in 1972. While some of these transfers were given effect, the others had to be reviewed on administrative grounds.

(c) It is presumed that the reference is to complaints against C.D.A. (Patna). While some of the letters received have been critical of the administration of the Controller, others are in support of it.

(d) Government are seized of the matter.

Change in designation of accountants U.D.Cs. and L.D.Cs. Working in Defence Accounts Department

2603. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the designation of Accountants, U.D.Cs. and L.D.Cs. working in Defence Accounts Department have been changed as had been done with staff of Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(b) whether the Accountants of Defence Accounts Department have been granted some functional powers with the change of designation as has been given to the staff of Indian Audit and Accounts Department; and

(c) if not, the reasons for discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not yet, Sir. The matter is under active consideration.

Amount Granted by Government for running Wet Canteen in the Office of C.D.A., Patna

2604. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amounts have been granted by the Government for running Wet Canteen in the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna since the year 1972 to-date and the items on which the amount sanctioned by Government and amount obtained by the sale proceeds of the Wet Canteen have been spent;

(b) the source of income of Staff Welfare Committee CSD Canteen, Grocery shops and Benevolent Fund in the Office of the C.D.A., Patna, including Government aids;

(c) the procedures of running above organizations in Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna and by whom the Managing Committees have been formed;

(d) whether Accounts of these organizations have been audited since the year 1972 to-date; and

(e) if so, particulars of accounts together with the reasons in cases where there has been misuse, misappropriation and bungling in handling accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The amounts granted by the Government for Wet Canteen in the Office of C.D.A. Patna, since the year 1972 to-date are as under:—

	Rs.
1972 (calendar year) . . .	4048.00
1973 do.	6196.60
1974 (upto 6/74)	4888.90
TOTAL	15,133.50

(ii) Amount sanctioned by the Government as grant:—

	Rs.
1972-73.	17,000.00
1973-74	1,500 00
TOTAL	18,500.00

The amount indicated at (i) above was utilised for disbursement of wages of the Canteen staff. Out of Rs. 18,500 referred to at (ii) above, an expenditure of about Rs. 17,450 was incurred on the purchase of furniture, crockery, canteen equipment etc.

The amount obtained by sale proceeds in the canteen was spent on purchase of crockery, vegetables, oils, coke, tea, sugar, maida, suji, milk and milk products etc. for preparation of tea and edible articles sold in the Canteen.

(b) (i) *Staff Welfare Committee*

The funds of the Committee are mainly derived from advance remittances from those desirous of purchasing books/publications, brought out by the Committee. No grant was sanctioned by Government.

- C.D.A. Ex-officio Chairman.
- One of the ACs DA Officer-in-Charge.
- One of the Accounts Officers Additional officer-in-charge.
- Staff Members. Three, including two staff members of the Local Regional Council.

(ii) *CSD. Canteen*

The canteen is run by a Managing Committee comprising the following:—

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| Patron | C.D.A. | } | All nominated by the Patron. |
| President | One of the JCs DA | | |
| Vice-President | One of the DCs DA/ACs DA | | |
| Officer-in-Charge | One of the AOs. | } | Elected in the General Body Meeting of the members by ballot. |
| Manager-cum-Cashier | One | | |
| Assistant Manager | One | | |
| Members | Four | | |

(ii) *C.S.D. Canteen*

The principal sources of funds for this Canteen are deposits obtained from members, loan from C.S.D. (I), Bombay, capitalisation of profit and loan from other sister bodies having a similar objective i.e., welfare of the staff. No grant was sanctioned by Government.

(iii) *Grocery Shop (Grocery Distribution Centre)*

The funds for running the Grocery Distribution Centre have been raised by obtaining membership fee of Rs. 10 from the staff who have become members, loan from sister bodies and capitalisation of profits. No grant was sanctioned by Government.

(iv) *Benevolent Fund*

The fund has been raised by subscriptions from the members of the staff. No grant was sanctioned by Government.

(c) (i) *Staff Welfare Committee*

The Management vests at present with a Managing Committee comprising the following:—

(iii) *Grocery Shop (Grocery Distribution Centre)*

The Grocery Distribution Centre is run by a Managing Committee comprising the following:—

Patron	C.D.A.	} Nominated by the CDA.
President	One of the JCs DA	
Officer-in-Charge	One of the AOs	
Manager-cum-Cashier	One S. O. (Accounts)	} Elected in General Body Meeting of the members by ballot.
Asstt. Managers	Two.	
Members	Four.	

(iv) *Benevolent Fund*

The fund is run by a Committee comprising the following:—

Chairman	C D A.	} Nominated by CDA.
Vice-Chairman	One of the JCs DA	
Member	JCDA (AN)	
Elected Members	Four—Elected by members of the Fund serving in the main office of CDA, Patna.	

(d) and (e) (i) *Staff Welfare Committee*

Accounts have been audited upto financial year ending 3/74 and no misappropriation, bungling or misuse has been discovered.

(ii) *C.S.D. Canteen*

Accounts upto financial year ending March 1974 have been audited and no misuse, misappropriation and bungling has been found.

(iii) *Grocery Shop (Grocery Distribution Centre)*

Accounts upto financial year ending March 1974 have been audited and no misuse, misappropriation and bungling has been discovered.

(iv) *Benevolent Fund*

The Benevolent Society was formed on 5th May 1973. According to the bye-laws of this Society, the accounts are to be audited annually. Action to get the accounts audited is being taken. It may be stated that a sum

of Rs 608/- only has so far been collected as subscription and out of it only Rs. 20/- have been spent. No misuse, misappropriation or bungling has taken place.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to Delay in Export of Rose Wood

2605. SHRI G P. YADAV:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good deal of foreign exchange is being lost because his Ministry has failed to clear the procedural hurdle in the way of export of rose wood;

(b) the broad facts thereof and the names of the guilty persons and the action taken by Government against them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that no hurdles come in the way of export of rose wood in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The export of rose wood continues to be regulated within annual ceiling which is fixed as per advice from the Ministry of Agriculture and the concerned State Governments. During the current year full quota of rose wood has been released for export from all the ports except Cochin. Fifty per cent of the quota allocated to Cochin has also been released. The balance quota of 50 per cent will be released from that port as soon as the State Government concerned finalises its proposal for imposition of certain safeguards to check illicit fellings. As there is a great demand for rose wood in foreign markets the entire quota will be exported much before the close of the licensing year and we are impressing on the Kerala State Government to finalise their stand on export modalities.

Opium Cultivation in Dehra Dun

2606. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opium cultivation, which has been becoming popular in the Chakrata block of Dehra Dun District and Puroula block of Uttarkashi District, is being discouraged by Government;

(b) whether India is exporting opium to foreign countries also; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not encouraging the cultivators to grow more opium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). India is exporting opium to a number of foreign countries. However, the Government of India's policy in regard to

cultivation of poppy for opium production is guided by its international obligations to restrict such production to world's medical and scientific needs and to the areas which are amenable to effective control. Chakrata and Puroula blocks in Dehra Dun and Uttar Kashi districts are hilly and jungle areas where it is extremely difficult to exercise efficient supervision and control. Cultivation of poppy for production of opium is, therefore, not allowed in these areas. However for production of seeds, poppy cultivation is undertaken in these blocks on restricted basis under the control of the State Government.

Scope for Indian Woollen Knitwear Abroad

2607. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West European countries have vast scope for Indian woollen knitwear and the market of these products is so extensive and full of potential that the export can be boosted up;

(b) if so, whether Government have appointed any committee to make assessment and suggest measures in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the demand being for highly sophisticated garments which India is not manufacturing at present and the uncompetitive price are the two hurdles coming in the way of large scale exports of Indian woollen knitwear to West European countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan advanced by L.I.C. to Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Limited

2608. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has presented a cheque for Rs. 10 crores to the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the terms of this loan and how this money is being used augment fertiliser availability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir, L.I.C. had sanctioned to the Corporation a term loan of Rs. 10 crores in July 1971 and the loan has since been disbursed in full in one instalment.

(b) The loan is secured by a first mortgage of the Corporation's fixed assets, both present and future, and by a floating charge on its current assets, such floating charge being subject to the hypothecation of some of the current assets in favour of the Corporation's Bankers for cash credit and/or overdraft facilities for its working capital requirements. The loan carries interest at the rate of 9½ per cent per annum subject to a rebate of 1 per cent per annum for prompt payment of instalments of interest and of repayment of the loan on the due dates, and will be repayable in accordance with such schedule of repayment as may be fixed by L.I.C. On IFFCO reaching full capacity production, it will be in a position to supply annually fertilizers to the extent as follows:

(1) UREA (46%)	3,96,000 Tonnes.
(2) NPK	
10-26-26	92,800 "
12-32-16	92,800 "
14-36-12	1,89,900 "
	3,75,500 "

Display of 'Communal' name boards at places of Tourist Resorts

2609. SHRI K. MALANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to discourage display of 'Communal' name boards at places of tourist resorts; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Department is concerned with the preservation of the environment of our cultural and natural heritages, and is interested in ensuring that the erection of name boards or hoardings do not in any manner spoil the natural beauty of the places of tourist interest.

Suggestion by Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation of India to SBI regarding protection to Exporters

2610. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation of India has suggested to the State Bank of India to introduce a suitable policy to protect exporters from losses arising out of delayed unloading of their cargo by shipping lines on account of bunkering difficulties; and

(b) if so, the nature of the suggestions made and how far they are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that in March, 1974 it had suggested to the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation of India that the Corporation should examine the feasibility of introducing a new

policy to afford protection to exporters against losses arising, *inter alia*, out of additional transportation/storage/insurance charges consequent on shipping lines unloading the cargo at a port other than the one to which it has been booked. The suggestion is reported to be under consideration of the Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation of India.

Indo-Sudanese Trade Agreement

2611. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Sudanese trade agreement is again in danger of collapsing as the Sudanese are unable to settle their Trade Imbalance through the export of cotton;

(b) if so, the broad features regarding the difficulties coming in the way; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The present estimated imbalance against Sudan in Indo-Sudan Trade under the Trade Arrangement is approx. £ 11.4 million. Both the countries are making efforts to reduce this imbalance. In this connection an Indian Trade Delegation visited Sudan recently and held talks with Sudanese authorities. A contract for sale to India of 10,000 tonnes of oilseeds worth about £ 2.5 million has been concluded. A Sudanese delegation is likely to visit India shortly for further talks. The position is being kept constantly under review.

Air Pact with Bangladesh

2612. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there has recently been any pact between India and Bangladesh governing the operation of their national airlines to and through each other's territory;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the number of air services operating under the agreement at present?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) As a result of inter-governmental consultations held in New Delhi from June 26-July 3, 1974, a draft air services agreement was initialled which will now be submitted to the respective governments for approval and signature.

(b) According to the provisions of the draft agreement, Air India and Indian Airlines shall have the right to operate up to 30 services a week to Dacca and Chittagong. Of these, two can be operated by Air India through Dacca to points beyond. Similarly, Bangladesh Biman shall have the right to operate 30 services per week, 28 to Calcutta and two through Bombay to points beyond.

(c) At present, Air India is operating two weekly services between India and Dacca with Boeing 707s. Indian Airlines is operating a daily flight between Calcutta and Dacca with Boeing 737 aircraft. Bangladesh Biman is operating 21 services per week from Chittagong and Dacca to

Calcutta Pending approval and signature of the air services agreement. These services are operated on the basis of temporary authorisations.

Shortage of raw material in Pashmina Shawl Industry in Kashmir

2613. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pashmina shawl industry in the Kashmir Valley, which employs about 5,000 artisans, is starved of raw 'pasham' wool because of large-scale smuggling from Ladakh and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to check smuggling in the Ladakh region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No such report has been received by Government

(b) Does not arise

Working of Airconditioning Plant in the departure lounge of Delhi Airport

2614. SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airconditioning plant in the Departure lounge of Delhi Airport was out of commission from the evening of 20th June to 22nd June, 1974 causing great inconvenience to passengers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The air-conditioning plant in the domestic departure lounges of Delhi airport was out of commission from the evening of the 20th to 22nd June, 1974 due to

water shortage. Air circulators were provided on the 21st June to reduce the inconvenience to passengers.

The international departure area did not have airconditioning from the evening of the 20th June till the morning of 21st June, 1974 except for a short period. This was due to water shortage and minor defects in the water pump. The blowers were, however, working

Increased investment from West Germany

2615 SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are expecting increased West German capital investment after five years of stagnation, and

(b) the sectors in which this capital would be utilised in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government have no knowledge nor are the Government expecting any increased West German Capital Investment

Amount of loan granted by SBI to small farmers in Madhya Pradesh

2616 SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loan granted, by SBI to the small farmers in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): The figures of outstandings of advances by the State Bank of India to farmers withholdings upto 3 hectares and

those with holdings over 2 hectares but less than 4 hectares in Madhya Pradesh, on the available dates, are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Farmers with holdings	Outstandings			
	December 1971	December 1972	September 1973	March 1974
Upto 2 hectares.	11.73	25.05	38.64	75.73
Over 2 hectares but less than 4 hectares	29.54	33.18	45.19	69.76

Payment of Increase Pension to Retired Military Personnel

2617. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of increase in pension payable to retired Military personnel has since been paid to them;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the payment has been commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the payment would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Pension Disbursing Officers have been authorised by CDA (Pensions), Allahabad through express circulars to pay the relief sanctioned by the Government to the Armed Forces Pensioners. Some of the Pension Disbursing Officers have made the payment in July, 1974.

(b) Payment commenced from July, 1974.

(c) Since accounts for disbursement of pension from all Pension Disbursing Officers for July, 1974 have not been received, the exact position in regard to payment of the

increase at all pension disbursing centres is not known, although the accounts received from some centres do show that the increase has been paid. The payment of increase will depend, amongst other things, on when the pensioners turn up next for receiving payment of pensions. Since the Pension Disbursing Officers have already been authorised to pay the increases sanctioned, it may be expected that payment will be made when the pensioners appear next for drawing their pensions.

Excise Duty on Conductors

2618. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per excise duty regulation, tariff rate is applicable only in the case of Conductors manufactured according to any standard specification;

(b) whether Superintendent of Central Excise, Assessment Unit No. VIII/3 is not accepting I.T.D. Specification No. S/WC-101A as a standard specification thus causing hardship to the Conductor Manufacturers in Calcutta;

(c) whether this I.T.D. specification is being accepted in all other States by Superintendents of Excise as a standard specification; and

(d) if so, why the Superintendent of Excise, Calcutta is not accepting this I.T.D. specification as a standard specification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Tariff values in respect of wires and cables were fixed vide notification No. 76/74-Central Excises, dated the 20th April, 1974. As per proviso 3 to the notification, nothing contained in this notification applies to electric wires and cables manufactured according to any special specification given by a purchaser. Accordingly, such wires and cables as are not covered under the said notification would be assessable as per value determined under Section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

It is a fact that the Superintendent of Central Excise, Assessment Unit No. VIII/3 has not accepted I.T.D. Specification No. S/WC-101A as a standard specification in view of proviso 3 of notification No. 76/74-Central Excises, dated the 20th April, 74.

(c) The relevant information is being collected.

(d) In an order passed on 20th July, 1973 the concerned Assistant Collector of Central Excise at Calcutta has decided that the ACSR Conductors in question were manufactured according to special specifications given by the purchaser and therefore, not entitled to assessment under notification No. 76/74-Central Excises, dated the 20th April, 1974.

Party, however, has since gone in appeal before Appellate Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta who is yet to take a decision.

Loan from World Bank

2619. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of India getting additional assistance from the World Bank group to pro-

mote the growth of small scale industries including those with an export potential; and

(b) if so, whether this assistance will be selective or general?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The World Bank Group has provided a Credit of Rs 18.75 crores (\$25 million) for the capital needs of small and medium-sized enterprises; Government of India is exploring the possibility of getting additional assistance from the World Bank Group to promote the growth of small-scale industries including those with an export potential. For this purpose, a World Bank Team had recently visited India to identify a project for which additional assistance could be made available and its report has not yet become available. It is therefore not possible to indicate at this stage whether this assistance will be selective or general.

Trade between India and U.S.A.

2620. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA is trying to promote trade with India on a barter basis; and

(b) whether Indian manufacturers have reacted favourably to such deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No proposals for any barter deal with the U.S.A. has been received.

Steep rise in Imports

2621. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a steep rise in imports to the tune of 44.3 P.C. over the last year's imports as a result of price hike in food imports; and

(b) whether to counter this, a determined effort is being made to take advantage of world community trends to increase the volume and value of exports in those items in which we are favourably placed like sugar, tea, iron ore and jute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The provisional figures for 1973-74 indicate an increase in imports during the year of 44.3 per cent. Increase in imports was due to the rise in prices of almost all major items like oil and oil products, fertilisers, chemicals, steel, machinery etc. apart from food-grains.

(b) Yes, Sir, it is the Government's policy to encourage exports of all commodities with an export potential besides the well established items like sugar, tea, iron ore, jute manufactures etc.

Export of Coir and Coir Products

2622. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of coir and coir products during 1973-74 have exceeded the target fixed for the year;

(b) whether Government is contemplating steps to modernise the coir industry to meet the changing requirements of foreign buyers and to meet the challenge posed by mechanised industry elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mechanisation is proposed to be undertaken for production of some type of mats and mattings chiefly for export market. Mechanisation will be introduced in such a way as to have no adverse effect on the labour engaged in the coir industry.

राहत कार्यों के लिए राशियों को वित्तीय सहायता

2623. श्री जगन्मूलाल बन्नाकर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 तथा वर्ष 1974-75 में राहत कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को कितना धन दिया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये धन राशि ब्राबंटन करने का मानदंड क्या है ; और

(ग) इन वर्षों में राहत कार्यों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी राशि की मांग की थी और उन्हे वास्तव में कितनी राशि दी गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश): (क) और (ख) . दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण राहत कार्यों पर खर्च किये जाने के लिये 1973-74 के दौरान जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी है उसका विवरण संलग्न है । यह सहायता उन केन्द्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी गयी थी जिन्होंने राज्यों का दौरा किया था और स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया था ।

जहां तक 1974-75 का संबंध है छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के बाद, राज्यों को दैवी विपत्तियों से संबंधित राहत कार्यों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की जो पिछली योजना थी वह 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से रद्द कर दी गयी है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1972-73 और 1973-74 में सूखा संबंधी राहत कार्यों पर 9.60 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया और 1973-74 में बाढ़ संबंधी राहत कार्यों पर 2.22 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का अनुमान है । इस खर्च

के आधार पर और केन्द्रीय दलों की सिकारियों के अनुसार 1973-74 में राज्य सरकार के लिये 6.69 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि और दी गयी जिनमें खर्च के लेखापरीक्षित आकड़ों के आधार पर और बट-बट की जा सकती है। अब तक 1974-75 में वित्तीय सहायता के लिये राज्य सरकार से कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विबरण

1973-74 के दौरान राज्यों को देवी विपत्तियों से संबंधित राहत कार्यों के लिये दी गयी राशियाँ :

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	15.00
2. असम	5.00
3. बिहार	1.70
4. गुजरात	56.25
5. जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.75
6. कर्नाटक	26.37
7. केरल	1.13
8. मध्य प्रदेश	6.69
9. महाराष्ट्र	114.09
10. उड़ीसा	9.10
11. राजस्थान	38.50
12. तमिलनाडु	5.00
13. त्रिपुरा	1.00
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	16.25
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	4.50
जोड़ :	303.33

टिप्पणी:—उपरोक्त राशियों में सहायता श्री बकाया धनराशि के रूप में दी गयी रकमों की शामिल है।

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks to Person, Companies and Corporations

2624. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by nationalised banks to persons, companies or corporations, for purposes related to (i) agriculture (ii) big industries (iii) small-scale industries (iv) trade and commerce (v) house-building (vi) development projects and (vii) other purposes during the years 1971-73;

(b) State-wise break-up of such figures;

(c) the amount of loans remained unpaid after due dates of clearance during the same periods; and

(d) State-wise break-up of the figures of such unpaid loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). The information is being collected, to the extent possible, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in Copper price in World Market

2625. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in price of copper in the World Market;

(b) if so, the adverse effects of such a fall on price of copper on Indian trade and export of copper; and

(c) the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). International price of copper which had registered a steep increase in 1973 and the first few months of 1974, has declined a little during recent months. India does not export copper but imports it in substantial quantities. The effect of these price fluctuations on trade can be assessed only after the trend in international prices has stabilised.

Application received under Self-Employment Scheme by SBI and Nationalised Banks

2627. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications under the Self-Employment Scheme received by the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India, State-wise, during the period from January to June, 1974; and

(b) the number of applications with loan amount, State-wise sanctioned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The present arrangements for data flow do not provide for compilation of detailed information regarding the number of applications received. Advances in respect of Self-Employment Schemes would generally figure under the priority sector category of "Professional and Self-Employed Persons", the latest available data in respect of which are set

out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8209/74].

Export of Finished Leather Goods

2628. **SHRI MARTAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have created infra-structure for the export of the finished leather goods,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government have taken certain steps for switching over from exports of semi-

processed hides and skins to those of finished leather and leather goods. These are:—

(i) A provision in the import policy for the registered exporters has been made that 3 per cent replenishment allowed against exports of E.I tanned and chrome hides and skins, at least 2/3rd import replenishment has to be compulsorily utilised for the import of machinery tools, and equipments required for balancing modernisation and various expansions.

(ii) A comprehensive list of machinery required for the manufacture of finished leather, leather manufactures

and footwear has been drawn up. The manufacturers are allowed to import these machinery items without having to approach the D.G.T.D. every time.

(iii) A list of chemicals and dyes allowed to imports these ma-import replenishment had been expanded.

(iv) Manufacturers of semi-finish-leather can instal capacity to manufacture finished leather to the full extent of their semi-processed capacity, without having to obtain licenses for the purpose. They can go ahead with the purchase of machinery which may be indigenously available and apply for permission to import capital, goods machinery that is not indigenously available. After they have installed capacity to produce finished leather, they can get their licenses endorsed for the production of finished leather. This will help in the progressive conversion capacity for manufacture of semi-finished leather to that of production of finished leather and leather goods.

(v) New units for manufacture of finished leather and leather manufactures are being allowed to be set up. They would start from the stage of semi-processed hides and skins. In the case of foreign companies, large industrial houses and in cases involving foreign collaboration, substantial export obligations would be prescribed.

(vi) Air freight subsidy allowed on export of (a) finished leather and leather goods and (b)

leather footwears and components.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned by way of exports of finished leather goods and leather footwears is as under:—

(Value in crore rupees)

	1972-73	1973-74 (Estimated.)
Finished leather and leather goods including furs.	23.62	19.65
Leather footwear components	10.27	11.48

Schemes submitted for Financial Assistance from L.I.C. by the Government of Kerala

2629. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the schemes which the Government of Kerala and different semi-Government institutions in that State have submitted for financial assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1974-75;

(b) how many of these schemes have been sanctioned by the L.I.C. and the total amount allotted for these schemes; and

(c) the number of schemes still pending decision of the L.I.C. and the time by which they are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The necessary information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Schemes submitted by the Government of Kerala and semi-Government Institutions in that State to the Life Insurance Corporation for financial assistance in 1974-75.

(Rs Crores)

Scheme	Assistance requested for	Amount Allocated by L.I.C.	Remarks
1. Idikki Power Project	3 60		Under consideration by the LIC. Decision expected by the end of this month.
2. Kerala's accelerated Power programme during the Fifth Plan	50 00*		Under examination by the L. I. C.
3. 204 continuing rural piped water supply schemes	0 65	0 50	..
4. 139 new rural piped water supply schemes	0 25		Under examination by the L.I.C.
5. "One lakh houses" scheme	1 50	1 50	.
6. Financing of primary cooperative housing societies	0 50		Under examination by the L. I. C.

*For the Fifth Plan period as a whole.

कागज के लिए करार

2630. श्री वनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कागज की कमी और भविष्य में उसके अभाव के दुष्परिणामों को देखते हुए सरकार ने गत दो अथवा तीन महीनों में कोई नया व्यापार समझौता किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समझौते का विवरण क्या है और किन-किन देशों से कितनी कितनी मात्रा में कागज आयात किया जायगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपजंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) जबकि सप्लाई व माँग के बीच वर्तमान असंतुलन ठीक करने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है, कागज का आयात करने के लिये कोई प्रस्तावना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Central Assistance for Development of Pilgrim Centres

2631. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for any assistance from the Central Government for the development of certain pilgrim centres in that State which are also important tourist centres; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A request was received from the Government of Kerala for Central assistance for the

development of facilities for pilgrims at Sebarimalai, Guruvayur, Malayathur and Mamburam. Due to constraint on resources and other priorities, it has not been found possible to divert funds for the provisions of facilities at these places. Besides, the responsibility for the development of pilgrim centres is primarily that of the State Government.

चाय का मूल्य

2632. श्री बन्धूलाल चन्नाकर क्या चाबिण्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार चाय के दामों में निरन्तर वृद्धि को रोक नहीं पा रही है, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इसके मूल्य कितने-कितने और कब-कब बढ़ाये गये ?

चाबिण्य मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) सामान्यतः चाय आन्तरिक खपत और निर्यात दोनों के लिये नीलामियों द्वारा बेची जाती है और सरकार द्वारा कीमते निर्धारित नहीं की जाती। कलकत्ता तथा कोचीन की नीलामियों में जिस वर्ष चाय की जा औसत कीमते शामिल हुई वे नीचे दी गई हैं—

सामय वर्ष	कलकत्ता	वर्ष	कोचीन
	₹०/किग्रा		₹०/किग्रा
1971-72 . . .	7 13	1971	6 51
1972-73 . . .	6 82	1972	6.26
1973-74 . . .	7.53	1973	5 99

(कीमती में उत्पादन मूल्य शामिल है)

Foreign Exchange earnings from Export of Coir and Coir Products

wise, through such exports during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

2633. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which import Coir and coir products from India; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned from each of such countries, country-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In 1973-74, 82 countries imported coir and coir products from India. The names of the major importing countries and the value of exports of coir

products made to those countries during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:—

Name of the country	Rs. in Lakhs.	
	1972-73	1973-74
1. Australia . . .	46.93	68.69
2. Canada . . .	36.60	34.77
3. East Germany . . .	35.25	33.02
4. France . . .	176.35	145.84
5. Japan . . .	21.17	17.87
6. U. K. . . .	211.32	175.11
7. U.S.S.R. . . .	82.07	49.15
8. Yugoslavia . . .	17.92	18.54
9. Czechoslovakia . . .	3.44	33.11
10. Bulgaria . . .	19.81	7.73
11. Poland . . .	18.52	28.83
12. U.S.A. . . .	170.03	191.90
13. Greece . . .	17.84	20.94
14. West Germany . . .	131.31	112.86
15. Switzerland . . .	29.63	10.82
16. Burma . . .	17.67	24.30
17. Spain . . .	19.35	29.23
18. Netherlands . . .	127.89	112.12
19. Italy . . .	115.22	179.69
20. Belgium . . .	30.26	71.54
21. Denmark . . .	39.12	45.41
22. Turkey . . .	11.64	11.78

Budgetary Deficit during 1973-74

2634. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual budgetary deficit of Rs. 320 crores during 1973-74 includes the burden on account of imported wheat or whether it has been shifted to banks; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). All debits raised in 1973-74 against the Food Corporation of India for food imports have been paid by the Corporation, except for Rs. 6 crores.

Bank credit availed of by the Food Corporation at the end of 1973-74 was Rs. 289 crores as against Rs. 284 crores at the commencement of the year. The bank credit availed of by the Corporation is for meeting its overall requirements of funds including cost of imports

Budgetary deficit during the Financial Year 1973-74

2635. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to his speech in Parliament on 4th May, 1974 saying: that the actual budgetary deficit in the financial year 1973-74 was Rupees 320 crores and state:

(a) whether that actual deficit was the figure available on the last Friday of the financial year or on March 31; and

(b) the exact deficit on those two points of time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The budgetary deficit on the last Friday of March, 1974 was Rs. 208.77 crores and the budgetary deficit as per the Books of the Reserve Bank of India at the end of the financial year 1973-74 after carrying out all adjustments, was Rs. 318.67 crores.

Estimated Budgetary Deficit during the Years 1974-75

2636. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated budgetary deficit for the year 1974-75 is Rupees 125 crores;

(b) whether the actual budgetary deficit for 1973-74 was rupees 320 crores;

(c) if so, whether they include Government's borrowing from the Reserve Bank in the form of ad hoc Treasury Bills and borrowing from Reserve Bank in other forms too; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Budget for 1974-75 as finally adopted estimated a deficit of Rs. 125.92 crores.

(b) As per the books of Reserve Bank the actual budgetary deficit for 1973-74 was Rs 318.87 crores

(c) and (d). The budgetary deficit was computed on the following basis:

	1973-74	1974-75
1. Net expansion of treasury bills including <i>ad hoc</i> issued to Reserve Bank.	340 41	125 78
2. Conversion of <i>ad hoc</i> in to long dated securities	100 00	
3. Variation in cash balance.	-121 74	0 14
(— increase + decrease)	318 67	125 92

Training Institutes for Tourist Guides

2637. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any institutes in the country where suitable training is offered to youngmen and women for working as Tourist Guides; and

(b) if so, the names of these institutes and the pattern of admission to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Tourist guides are trained by the field tourst offices of the Govt. of India located at 11 important tourist centres. The duration of the training is three months and suitable university graduates are admitted to it. Those who successfully complete the training are issued the licence to work as approved guides of the Department of Tourism

Compulsory Export Obligation on Manufacturing Units

2638 **SHRI VASANT SATHE**

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering imposition of compulsory export obligation on all manufacturing units, including industrial units run by individuals;

(b) if so, whether the extent of such obligation will be uniform for all units irrespective of whether or not they get foreign exchange allocations,

(c) what are the considerations that weigh to take such a step, and

(d) whether Government have identified products having larger export potential and the industries with exports commitments would be compensated for higher prices of imported items used by them as raw materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Export obligations are imposed by the Licensing Committee, the Foreign Investment Board and the Capital Goods Committee on Industrial units on the merits of each case and in the light of the

licensing policy announced in February, 1973. While imposing export obligation, export potential for the product, net foreign exchange earnings and the desirability of exporting the product in the context of the present stage of development of the industry concerned and other relevant factors are also taken into consideration.

(d) Identification of items having export potential is a continuous process and the position of products so identified is reviewed from time to time. Grant of export incentives in relation to various export products is also being constantly reviewed from time to time.

Collection under small saving schemes

2639 SHRI VASANT SÄTHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of small savings collections during the Fourth plan period;

(b) whether any analysis has been made as to its contribution by the people with small means, by middle class and by the upper strata of society and if so, with what results; and

(c) what special steps are proposed to be taken to encourage savings by the small farmers and low income and fixed income groups?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Rs. 1,350 crores approximately (Net).

(b) Statistics of small savings collections are not maintained according to income brackets of the investors.

(c) Some of the measures taken for encouraging savings by the small far-

mers and low income and fixed income groups are detailed below:

- (i) The extra Departmental Branches Post Masters have been given incentives in the form of commission on Post Office Time Deposits and net increase in accretion in Post Office Savings Bank accounts in their offices.
- (ii) The Protected Savings Scheme applicable to 5 years Recurring Deposits of denomination of Rs. 5 and 10 provides for the payment of full maturity value in the unfortunate event of the death of the depositor provided that the deposits in the account have been made for 24 months without default.
- (iii) The Post Office Prize Incentive Scheme introduced from December 1973 provides for the award of prizes totalling Rs. 20.50 lakhs twice a year to those who have opened a Post Office Savings Bank Account and kept a minimum balance of Rs. 200 during April-September and October-March of each year.
- (iv) The rates of interest for all Small Savings Securities have been stepped up by 1 to 2 per cent with effect from 23rd July, 1974.

ग्रन्थक व्यापार का विकास

2640. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में ग्रन्थक व्यापार के विकास के लिये सरकार ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाये हैं और क्या सरकार ने इसके विकास के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बनाई है . और

(ख) यदि हा, तो त संवेदी मुख्य बाने क्या है ?

मानिक्य संज्ञालय में उपमंत्री (बी.ए. सी. जार्ज): (क) और (ख) सरकार, अन्नक व्यापार का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये विभिन्न उपाय करती रही है। अन्नक सलाहकार समिति नाम की एक समिति ऐसे उपायों पर विचार करने के लिये, जो अन्नक का उत्पादन तथा उसका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए किये जाने चाहिये, स्थापित की गई थी। उस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के परिणाम-स्वरूप विगत तीन वर्षों में निम्नोक्त उपाय किये गये हैं:-

- (1) 1 जनवरी, 1973 से प्रभावी, अन्नक के ऊर्ध्व श्रेणियों पर निर्यात शुल्क, 40 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 30 प्रतिशत तथा मूल्य, मध्यम श्रेणियों पर 40 से घटाकर 20 प्रतिशत यथा मूल्य तथा अन्नक अलग टुकड़ों वाले निम्न श्रेणियों पर 20 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 15 प्रतिशत यथा मूल्य, कर दिया गया।
- (2) अन्नक की निर्यात की सीमा जनवरी, 1973 में बढ़ा दी गई और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये तथा साथ ही साथ अन्नक का निर्यात बढ़ाने की दृष्टि में फरवरी 1974 में उनमें फिर समीक्षण किया गया।
- (3) फ्रिजिड तथा विनिर्मित अन्नक उत्पादन का उत्पादन तथा उनका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये अन्नक उद्योग सहायता दी गई थी।
- (4) विदेश में अन्नक के निर्यातों में भाग लेने में अन्नक व्यापार के कमजोर वर्ग को सहयोग देने की दृष्टि से अन्नक प्राप्त करने, उसे साक्षित करने तथा उसका निर्यात करने के लिये खनिज व घातु व्यापार नियम के अनुसंगी नियम के रूप में अन्नक व्यापार नियम स्थापित किया गया है।

बिहार द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट

2641. श्री इंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री हू बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 जुलाई, 1974 तक बिहार सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक से कितना ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया, और

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1973 तक बिहार सरकार ने कितना ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया था?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश): (क) 42.07 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) 0.84 करोड़ रुपये।

Publicity about Darjeeling as a Tourist Spot

2642 SHRI A K M ISHAQUE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Darjeeling is one of the most sought for hill stations of India and is a big tourist attraction even for foreign tourists and

(b) whether any publicity has been made abroad about Darjeeling as a tourist spot with a view to attract foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHAISHI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Department of Tourism has arranged the production of a documentary film on Darjeeling entitled "Darjeeling the Himalayan Fantasy" through the Govt. of West Bengal. The prints of this documentary are being prepared for distribution to Tourist Offices in India and abroad with a view to publicising Darjeeling as a major tourist centre. Darjeeling has also been given coverage in the tourist literature produced by the Department of Tourism.

Master Plan to develop Sunderban as a Tourist Spot

2643. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forests of Sunderban in West Bengal have tremendous tourist attraction;

(b) if so, whether Sunderban is on the tourist map of India; and

(c) whether any master-plan has been prepared to develop Sunderban as a tourist spot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c) Sunderban is one of the 9 sanctuaries selected in the country under 'Tiger Project' for preservation and breeding of the Tiger. The State Government also arranges seasonal conducted tours to this Sanctuary.

Utilisation of capacities in Public Sector Undertakings

2644 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of capacity utilization in such of the public sector undertakings which have crossed the gestation period during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for under-utilization wherever it exists; and

(c) the details of the role played by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in improving the working of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) the main reasons for under-utilization of capacity were:

- (i) Design defects and equipment inadequacies.
- (ii) Power shortage and failures.
- (iii) High maintenance down time.
- (iv) Shortage of and poor quality of raw materials.
- (v) Disturbed labour conditions.
- (vi) Low labour productivity.
- (vii) Inadequate demand in certain cases.
- (viii) Time required for developing necessary operative and technical skills, setting up of design, tooling and other production support services for sophisticated equipment and processes in complex engineering plants.

(c) The Bureau of Public Enterprises assist the public undertaking in improving their performance in the following ways:-

- (i) Exploring all avenues of economy in capital cost of projects.
- (ii) Conducting running appraisal of the performance of the enterprises to identify road-blocks and take remedial action;
- (iii) Introduction of new management techniques like PERT/CPM, MBO, etc;
- (iv) Advising undertakings on preventive maintenance;
- (v) Better materials management;
- (vi) Management selection, development and training;
- (vii) Rationalisation of wage and personal policies;
- (viii) Better management information systems for evaluation and control of operations;

- (ix) Improving financial management;
- (x) Assisting the undertakings in processing their matters with Government; and
- (xi) Undertaking special trouble-shooting studies wherever necessary.

Statement

Figures of capacity utilisation of Enterprises/Units which have crossed the gestation period during the last three years

	% of Capacity Utilisation	
	1972-73	1973-74
1. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	27	31
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar	24	44
3. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Kurkanta Unit.	47	55
4. Triveni Structural Ltd.	54	69
5. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	79	76

Help given to various State Tourism Departments

2645. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) in what way his Ministry helps the State Departments of Tourism;

(b) what help has the Central Government given to the Department of Tourism of the Maharashtra Government during 1973-74 and 1974-75 till the end of June; and

(c) what attempts are made by his Ministry to co-ordinate the activities of the Central and State Departments of Tourism and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Tourism is essentially a co-operative undertaking in which besides the Central Government, the States and several other agencies have an important part to play. Firstly, several tourism schemes are taken up by the Centre at places of actual or potential attraction for tourists in the States. Secondly, the Central Government assists the State Governments in the various measures adopted for the promotion and development of tourism in the country. Thirdly, the Centre undertakes publicity within India and abroad for the promotion of various tourist centres and facilities in the States. Fourthly, the Centre assists in several aspects such as training of guides and other tourism personnel, allotment of cars, construction of hotels etc etc

(b) An expenditure of Rs 9.38 lakhs was incurred on tourism schemes in the Central Sector in Maharashtra during the period.

(c) The coordination of tourism schemes in the Central and State Sectors is achieved through periodic meetings with the officials of the State Governments, discussions at the planning stage in the Working Group of the Planning Commission at the time of formulating the Five Year Plans and subsequent Annual Plans. It is also ensured through discussions in the meetings of the Tourist Development Council and State Tourist Advisory Councils.

Rate of interest on Government borrowings

2646. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) at what rate of interest were government borrowings done during 1972-73, 1973-74 and are being done during 1974-75;

(b) at what rate of interest lending was and is being done by nationalised banks during these years; and

(c) the effect of the higher rate of interest on lending on industry, general economy and prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The rates of interest on market loans floated by the Central Government and the rates of interest on lending by nationalised banks are set out in statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8210/74].

(c) The increase in interest rate on lending by Banks has been adopted as a means of credit restriction and restraint on bank credit to commercial sector which has been an important factor in the expansion of money supply since 1973-74. The effect of increase in lending rates on industrial costs is likely to be negligible as payment of interest forms a very small part (2-3 per cent) of cost of production in organised industry. Moreover, some concession in lending rates is allowed on priority sectors like exports and food procurement. As regards its effect on general economy and prices the increase in lending rates is expected to be anti-inflationary and is thus likely to be a contributory factor in the improvement of general economic situation.

Amount to be collected from big jute industrialists by J.C.I.

2647. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually to be collected by Jute Corporation of India from the big jute industrialists, like Macleod Company and others in Calcutta;

(b) whether the Jute Corporation Board consists of the management of jute industrialists; and

(c) if so, how effectively the Jute Corporation can function without interference of the big business houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) As on 27th July, 1974 a sum of about Rs. 15.93 crores was outstanding from different jute mills to Jute Corporation of India.

(b) and (c). Out of 10 directors in position on the Board of Directors of Jute Corporation of India only two represent the industry and the rest are either functional directors or represent the Central and State Government interests.

Problem of accumulation of long staple cotton with farmers

2648. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any directive to the State Government of Gujarat for tackling the problem of accumulation of long staple cotton with farmers;

(b) whether the Advisor of the Governor of Gujarat had discussions with them in July, 1974; and

(c) if so, the decisions reached in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To relieve the problem of unsold cotton in Gujarat with effect from 6-8-1974 the stock limit imposed on the Bills has been relaxed in the case of mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay inasmuch as they would be in a position to purchase cotton equal to their two months' average consumption instead of one and a half months in the case of mills elsewhere in the country. The possibility of extending increased credit facilities to

the Cotton Corporation of India to enable the Corporation to make some additional purchases of cotton in Gujarat are also under active consideration.

Scheme to attract tourists for travel by Air India

2649. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any special scheme to attract more tourists to travel in Air India; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Presently there are several promotional fares available for promotion of tourist traffic to India. In addition to this, Air India has plans to introduce a special round-the-world group tour basing fare of US \$1000. This fare will be available to groups of 10 or more persons. To this amount, will be added the cost of land arrangements such as hotel accommodation, surface transportation and sightseeing.

It is proposed to introduce this fare through IATA. The proposal will be placed on the agenda of the next IATA Traffic Conference.

Imported edible oils in custody of S.T.C.

2650. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the reasons for sharp increase in prices of edible oils has been Government's indecision to release the back-log of imported oils under the Pricing System prevalent before June, 1974; and

(b) the total quantity of imported edible oils in the custody of the State Trading Corporation of India at the end of May, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 5,060 M/Ta.

Production of controlled cloth

2651. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Industry was able to produce the quantity of controlled cloth during April-June, 1974; as envisaged under the Controlled Cloth Scheme,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any penalty was imposed on the Textile mills for non-fulfilment of their obligations; and

(d) the total amount of penalty realised during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). While final figures are not available, during the quarter April-June, 1974 the production of controlled cloth by mills will be lower than the obligation. This is due to the fact that the mills took some time to adjust their production programme in accordance with the new policy which was announced in April, 1974. Availability of suitable cottons, restrictions imposed on mills for holding cotton stocks and power cuts in some States were some of the other factors which inhibited mills from fulfilling their obligation to produce controlled cloth to the full extent. Taking these factors into account, the mills have been allowed to make good the shortfall in production during April-June, 1974, by the end of September, 1974. The question of levy of penalty does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

Maintenance of incomplete records in the Office of Income Tax Commissioner, Range-II, New Delhi

2652. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of annual D.C. Registers in District VIII under Income-tax Commissioner, Range II, New Delhi are not being maintained properly, with the result that a large number of tax payers, who have already paid their tax, are subjected to harassment by the staff of the Tax Collection Cell in the said district and asked to produce photostat copies of the tax receipts, failing which tax recovery proceedings are initiated;

(b) the number of employees working in the said District's Collection Cell for over three years;

(c) what action is being taken by Government to avoid harassment to the public; and

(d) whether Government propose to replace annual D.C. Registers with ledger folios of all assessee now that they have been allotted permanent account numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Demand and Collection Registers are being properly maintained and payments made by assessee duly recorded in District VIII, New Delhi. However, in those cases where copies of challans are not readily available in the Income-tax Office, assessee are being asked to furnish copies of challans for verification and record. This is being done with a view to avoid initiation of recovery proceedings and consequent harassment in those cases where payments have already been made. Photostat copies have not been insisted upon in any case.

(b) Nil.

(c) Instructions have been issued to ensure proper adjustment of all tax payments to avoid harassment to the public.

(d) the Central Government has appointed a Committee of Experts to examine the accounting and collection procedures obtaining in the Income-tax Department and suggest changes for their streamlining and rationalisation. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Export of Ready Made Garments by Small Scale Industries

2655. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi Small Scale Industries Corporation have secured orders for export of ready made garments to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the particulars of the amount for which the orders have been received and the names of the countries from where such orders have been received; and

(c) the broad features of the steps being taken by Government through their Embassies in foreign countries and by holding exhibitions there to popularise the Indian ready-made garments in those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of Delhi Small Scale Industries Corporation having secured orders for export of ready-made garments.

(c) Both the Government and the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council are participating in various important Trade Fairs abroad specialising in readymade garments and the results of these participations have been very encouraging, in as much as garments exports have risen from Rs. 14 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 40 crores in 1973-74.

Indo-Afghan Trade Protocol

2655. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade protocol has been reached between India and Afghanistan for the year 1974-75;

(b) if so, the particulars and value of the commodities to be exchanged as a result of the agreement; and

(c) the extent to which both the countries would be benefited as a result of such an agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). While no fresh trade protocol has been concluded between India and Afghanistan, the two Governments have recently reviewed the special arrangement for regulating trade flow between the countries during 1974-75. It has been decided to continue the trade on the same basis as in the preceding two years. The details of the commodities to be traded between the two countries are contained in the Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement concluded on 20-2-1972 for a period of three years, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The continuance of trade between the two countries would doubtlessly lead to strengthening of mutual commercial and economic relations.

Income Tax Scrolls

2656. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is sending a copy of income Tax scrolls to the Statistics Cells of the Income Tax Department in each of the metropolitan cities;

(b) whether no copy of such scrolls is sent to the concerned collection cells of the Income Tax Department due to which verification of taxpayers' claim of having paid the tax becomes difficult and is results in a lot of inconvenience to tax payers; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No copy of such Scrolls is sent to the concerned Income-tax Districts/Circles. However, the payments shown in the Scrolls are recorded in a District/Circles-wise Register maintained in the Statistical Section of the Commissioner's Office where the name of the assessee, Permanent Account Number, assessment year and amount of tax paid are entered. After recording the payments, the counter-foils of challans which are received along with the Scrolls are passed on to the respective Districts/Circles. From the challans received in the Collection Cells of the District/Circles, entries are made in the Daily Collection Registers and Demand and Collection Registers which are kept in the Collection Cells. The verification of payments is made from entries in the Daily Collection Register, Demand and Collection Register maintained in the Collection Cell or from the districtwise registers maintained in the Statistics Cell of the Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax. No difficulty is, therefore, experienced by the Collection Cells in the matter of verification of taxpayers' claim for want of copy of the Scrolls.

(c) Does not arise.

Operation of Indian Banks in Foreign Countries

2657. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian banks operating in foreign countries;

(b) the names of countries of their operation; and

(c) the rate of growth of these banks during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). 8 Indian commercial banks were having 61 branches in 16 different foreign countries, as on 31st July, 1974. The names of these banks

and the foreign countries in which their overseas branches are operating are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that during the period from 1971 to 1973 increase in deposits and advances of foreign branches of Indian commercial banks have been approximately of the order of 57 per cent and 100 per cent respectively.

Statement

COUNTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BRANCHES OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS ABROAD AS ON 31ST JULY, 1974.

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Country	No. of Branches
1.	State Bank of India	U. K.	2
		Sri Lanka	1
		U. S. A.	1
		Sikkim	1
		Maldivé Islands	1
2.	Bank of Baroda	Fiji Islands	8
		Guyana	2
		Kenya	7
		Mauritius	5
		U. K.	4
		Dubai	1
3.	Bank of India	Hong Kong	1
		Japan	2
		Kenya	2
		Singapore	1
		U. K.	6
		France	1
4.	Central Bank of India	U. K.	1
5.	Indian Bank	Sri Lanka	1
		Singapore	1
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	Sri Lanka	1
		Hong Kong	2
		Singapore	1
7.	United Commercial Bank	Hong Kong	2
		Singapore	3
		U. K.	1
8.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	Thailand	1
TOTAL			61

NOTE : 1. The erstwhile branches in Malaysia of three Indian banks, namely, United Commercial Bank, Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank, have been taken over by the United Asian Bank Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, in which the aforesaid three Indian banks hold one-third of the share capital.

2. Bank of Baroda and Bank of India have subsidiaries in Uganda and Nigeria.

3. United Commercial Bank holds 20 % of the share capital of the State Bank of Sikkim and the State Bank of India holds 40 of the share capital of the Bank of Bhutan.

Foreign Banks in the Country

2658. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign banks operating in the country; and

(b) the rate of growth of foreign banks during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) There are at present 11 foreign banks operating in the country. They are:

- (1) American Express International Banking Corporation.
- (2) Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
- (3) Bank of America
- (4) Bank of Tokyo.
- (5) Banque Nationale De Paris.
- (6) British Bank of Middle East.
- (7) Chartered Bank
- (8) First National City Bank.
- (9) Mercantile Bank.
- (10) Mitsui Bank.
- (11) National and Grindlays Bank.

(b) The rate of growth of deposits and advances of foreign banks operating in India, during the last three years, was as follows:

Year	Percentage increase in deposits over the previous year	Percentage increase in advances over the previous year
1971	12.8	5.5
1972	11.9	3.9
1973	12.2	12.0

There has been no increase in the number of offices of foreign banks during the last three years.

Export of Railway Wagons to Bangladesh

2659. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have lately been going on regarding export of railway wagons and coaches to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the number of wagons and coaches proposed to be exported to Bangladesh; and

(c) the salient features of the agreement, if any, reached as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). (i) Contract for supply of 500 Broad Gauge 4-Wheeler Covered Wagons to Bangladesh Railway, valued at about Rs. 33 crores was signed by the Projects and Equipment Corporation on 27-7-1974. The supplies are to commence within 15 months of coming into force of the contract and completed in six months thereafter.

(ii) Projects and Equipment Corporation's offer for the supply of 50 Broad Gauge Third Class Coaches to Bangladesh Railways has been accepted and the contract is likely to be signed shortly. Deliveries will commence within 4 months of the coming into force of the contract and completed in 3 months thereafter.

Dates of Occurrence and Intensity of Earthquake Shocks

2660. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places in various parts of the country where earthquake

shocks occurred during the last three years; and

(b) the dates of their occurrence and the intensity of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8211/74].

Suspension of Junior Officers in RBI

2661. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few junior officers have been suspended in the Reserve Bank of India for their involvement in a foreign exchange racket; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) It is a fact that two junior officers of the Reserve Bank of India have been suspended for their suspected involvement in a case of remittances of foreign exchange on spurious permits.

(b) A case of fraud had come to notice where large remittances were being made to Hongkong on spurious permits. The case was entrusted to the Enforcement Directorate for investigation.

As a result of these investigations two officers referred to in part (a) of the Question have been placed under suspension, *as prima facie*, they appear to be involved in the fraud.

Presence of Blue Bulls in the Vicinity of Delhi Airport

2662. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the newspaper reports about the presence of Nilgai (blue bulls) in the vicinity of Delhi Airport and International Airports Authority of India's intention of killing them to ensure air safety; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to stop International Airports Authority of India from resorting to killing these species and to capture these creatures alive and keep them in a wild life sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Airports Authority of India has no intention of killing the 'nilgais' seen some time back in the vicinity of Palam airport; they are in touch with various authorities to find a human solution to the problem consistent with the demands of safety of human lives.

Loan from World Bank

2663. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by the World Bank for utilisation in Faizabad, U.P. during the last three years and during the current year;

(b) the extent to which this loan was utilised and the particulars of projects on which the amount was utilised or is proposed to be utilised in future; and

(c) the machinery of Government to ensure proper utilisation of amount received from World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the UP Agricultural Credit Project, agreement for which was signed with the International Development Association on 8th June, 1973. This agreement provides for a Credit of about Rs 285 crores (\$ 38 million) to finance a three-year programme of farmers' investments in minor irrigation in 14 districts in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh including Faizabad Distt. No separate loan/credit has been sanctioned by the World Bank Group for utilisation in the district of Faizabad as such.

(b) Investments to be financed under the Project will be for construction of 10,000 masonry or dugwells equipped with Persian wheels, 20,000 shallow tubewells and 20,000 medium-depth tubewells energized by electric or diesel pumpsets. This Credit has been utilised to the extent of Rs 33 crores (\$4.4 million) as on June 30, 1974.

(c) The proceeds of the Credit are relet by the Government of India to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC). ARC supervises and refinances the loans advanced by selected commercial banks and the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Land Development Bank. These institutions follow their normal banking practices to ensure proper utilisation of the credit.

वैसन की राशि में वृद्धि

2684. श्री मनमोहन प्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या वर्तमान महंगाई और रुपये की निरन्तर वृद्धि की वजह से वृद्धि में रखते हुये कुलूचे देश में वैसन पाने वाली, छात्र-

वृत्तियां पाने वाली और छात्रिक सहायता पाने वाले व्यक्तियों को दी जाने वाली राशि में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वीया क्या है और इसको कब तक क्रि. निश्चित किया जायगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) और (ख) . मूल्य-वृद्धि के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकारी पेशनश्रीगियों को क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य में 1 जनवरी, 1973 से पूर्व सेवा-निवृत्त हुये कर्मचारियों तथा 1 जनवरी, 1973 अथवा उसके पश्चात् सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के मामले में भी, अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1960-100) के बारह महीने के औसत में प्रत्येक 16 अंको की वृद्धि के लिये, न्यूनतम 5 रु० प्रतिमाह तथा अधिकतम 25 रु० प्रतिमाह के अधीन रहते हुये उनकी पेशन के 5 रु० प्रतिशत की दर से राहत प्रदान करने के संबंध में पहले ही आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। 1 जनवरी, 1973 से पूर्व सेवा निवृत्त हुये केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तदर्थ राहत प्रदान करने के संबंध में भी अलग से आदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत समूचे देश में छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले छात्र छात्रिक सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सजा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Ban. on Export of Cattle Feed

2665. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to ban the exports of cattle feed;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the quantity and value of exported and the foreign exchange earned thereby during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the quantity and value of exports of Feeding stuff for cattle during the last three years is as follows:—

Year.	Quantity in '000' tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
1971-72	929	4397
1972-73	1147	7907
1973-74 (April-Jan., 1974)	1047	13781

Under-Invoiced Exports of Shrimps to Japan by Certain Companies

2666. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain companies under-invoiced exports of shrimps to Japan by about \$2 pr kilo blow the international prices; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Four cases of under-invoicing in export of

shrimps to Japan were noticed at Cochin Custom House in the last two years. In all these cases the difference in prices when compared to prices of other exporters during the period ranged by about Rs. 2/- per kilo or more. In none of these cases exports were permitted and penalties were imposed on the parties. The names of the firms involved, the extent of under-invoicing and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows:

Name of firm.	Extent of Amount of under-penalty invoicing. imposed	
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Messers Shah Frozen Foods (P) Ltd., Cochin.	15,000	2,000
2. Messers Ocean Flag Fisheries Cochin.	3,325	1,000
3. Messers India Tobacco Co., Bombay	11,630	2,000
4. Messers Kerala Food Packers, Alleppey.	11,458	2,000

Penalties and Interest on Arrears of Income-tax

2667. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of penalties comprising the arrear amounts of Income-tax during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the amount of interest included in these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The amounts of penalties and interest include in the gross arrears of income-tax (including Corporation-tax) as at the end of the financial

years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are as follows:-

Financial Year	Penalties (In crores of Rupees)	Interest
1971-72 . . .	77 21	83.10
1972-73 . . .	74 48	98.03

Similar information as at the end of the financial year 1973-74 is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

देश में आपात राहत कार्य के लिए स्वीकृत राशि में कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव

2669. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में आपात राहत कार्य के लिये स्वीकृत राशि में कोई कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी कटौती की जाएगी तथा सरकार को इससे कितनी बचत होगी, और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे राशि उगाहना जारी रखें और उनके द्वारा आरम्भ किये गये राहत कार्यों को प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वित करें तथा ऐसी राशि किन स्रोतों से उगाही जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में प्रश्न सं. 2669 (श्री के. आर. मधुसूदन) (क) और (ख) 'छटे' वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार,

प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के संरक्षण में सहायता कार्यों के खर्च के लिये राशियों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की पहली की योजना 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से रद्द कर दी गयी है। इस प्रकार, 1973-74 तक किये गये खर्च के लिये पुराने दावों को पूरा करने के लिये इस वर्ष के केन्द्रीय बजट में केवल 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ग) यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है कि वे अपने साधनों और खर्चों में उचित फेर-बदल करके चल रहे कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये कदम उठाएँ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए दी गई सहायता

2669. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की तैयारी करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र में कितने प्रतिशत योगदान दिया गया है,

(ख) आदिवासियों को कितने प्रतिशत योगदान दिया गया है, और

(ग) कृषकों और आदिवासियों को प्राथमिक सहायता देने हेतु सरकार का क्या विचार है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में प्रश्न सं. 2669 (श्री मधुसूदन रोहतास) (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए किये गये खर्चों में और उस राज्य में कृषि

अग्रिमों से उनके प्रतिगत अनुपात के आंकड़े
 जून 1973 के अंत में निम्नलिखित थे:—

बकाया रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	
(1) कृषि	1641
(2) कुल अग्रिम	11180
(3) (2) पर (1) का अनुपात	14.7 प्रतिशत

(ख) बैंक, आदिवासियों को दिये गये अग्रिमों के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखते ।

(ग) आदिवासियों महित छोटे किसानों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में जो कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं उन्हें दूर करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं वे संलग्न विवरण में बताये गये हैं ।

विवरण

किसानों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में जो कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं उन्हें दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

1. देश के विभिन्न भागों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसियों/सीमांकित कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक एजेंसियों से सक्रिय रूप से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

2. सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भूमि रहन रखने पर जोर दिये बिना छोटे सीमांकित किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों को निर्धारित शक्ति तक धन दे रहे हैं । वस्तुतः बैंकों पर इस बाधा

के लिए जोर दिया गया है कि वे उधार देने के मामले में जमानत लेने को प्रधानता देने की बजाए उत्पाद और जिससे धन बढ़े उसको प्रधानता दें ।

3. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और उससे सम्बन्धित बैंकों का 158 चुने हुए सघन केन्द्रों में विशेष कृषि विकास शाखाएं खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिन्हे खोलने में ऐसे क्षेत्रों की तयजीह दी जाएगी जहाँ लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी। सीमांकित कृषक कृषि श्रमिक एजेंसी जैसी योजनाएं चल रही हैं ।

4. ऋण गारंटी योजना के उपबन्धों को नरम कर दिया गया है ताकि 1000 रुपये से 2500 रुपये तक के अल्पवर्षीय ऋण और 5000 रुपये से 10,000 रुपए तक के सावधि ऋण को उनके अंतर्गत लाया जा सके । बाढ़, सूखा आदि के कारण मध्यावधि ऋण के रूप में बदले गये अल्पवर्षीय ऋण 5000 रुपये की सीमा तक इन उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत आते हैं । निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमाओं तक कृषि के लिए दिये गये सभी ऋण इन उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

5. बैंकों ने बहुत छोटे किसानों/फसल में हिस्सा बांट करने वालों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के लिए सामूहिक गारंटियां लेना मुश्किल कर दिया है और इनसे कोई भी जमानत नहीं ली जाती ।

6. विप्रेदी व्याज दर योजना और बातों के साथ-साथ बहुत छोटे किसानों पर भी लागू होती है । इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ बैंकों ने किसानों की जोड़ों के अन्तर्गत

के अनुसार प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक वर्गों पर ऋण देने की योजना शुरू की है। इन योजनाओं से भी छोटे किसानों को लाभ होगा।

7. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने भी छोटे और मध्यम रूप से सशक्त किसानों को धन देने के लिए कुछ मार्गदर्शन सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं।

8. छोटे और सीमांत किसानों से घाटे वाले ऋण प्रस्तावों का कानूनी खर्च वाणिज्यिक बैंक अपने धन वहन करते हैं।

Seniority of Staff Officers Grade II in the Department of Banking Operation and Development

2670. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of Staff Officers Grade II in the Department of Banking Operation and Development in the Reserve Bank of India was independent;

(b) whether the seniorities have been combined recently giving it retrospective effect;

(c) whether any representation has been made against the scheme of combined seniority and if so, the action taken by the Bank;

(d) whether the Bank took into account the seniority claim of Staff Officers Grade II of Department of Banking Operation and Development constituted on the basis of higher qualifications before introducing the Combined Seniority List; and

(e) if so, whether the Bank has any proposal to safeguard the seniority of Staff Officers Grade II of Department of Banking Operation and Development who had been promoted even temporarily before the date of the issue of the order?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India has reported that previously for the purpose of promotion, seniority, etc. officers Grade II (promotees) attached to the various Departments of the Bank have been divided into 5 groups of which the Department of Banking Operations and Development, Industrial Finance Department, Department of non-banking Companies, Deposit Insurance Corporation and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India, together constituted one single group. As the wide variations obtaining in the promotional opportunities of the officers Grade II attached to the various groups, had been a constant cause of complaints, the question of devising a suitable scheme for equalisation of such opportunities for the officer staff in the various groups was remitted by the Bank to the Officers Cadre Review Committee. The Cadre Review Committee in its report submitted in 1972 had recommended the drawing up of a common seniority list of all groups in each grade with a view to bring about mobility of staff and equalisation of promotional opportunities for officers belonging to different groups. The Committee had also recommended regularisation of all provisional appointments in staff officer grade II made from 1st January 1970 onwards on the basis of common seniority list. Accordingly the Reserve Bank is drawing a common seniority list of all staff officers Grade II (promotees) in all groups with effect from 1st January 1970 for the purpose of regularising provisional appointments. The Bank in implementing the above recommendation of the Cadre Review Committee has considered several individual and joint representations received by it for and against the scheme of combined seniority. The bank has reported that all normal promotions from staff officer Grade II to Grade I with effect from 1st January 1970 were specifically made on purely provisional basis, subject to review in the light of Cadre Review

Committee's recommendation; but it has taken care to see that regularisation of provisional appointments is undertaken in a phased manner so that reversions of junior employees are minimised.

Loss in Government owned Companies

2671. SHRI C. H. MOHAMAD KOYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by him to wipe out the loss in Government owned companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Government constantly appraise the performance of Central Government Enterprises with a view to taking remedial action to improve operations. Some of the important measures taken in the regard are.

- (i) improvement in production planning and control, personnel management, materials management, industrial engineering;
- (ii) better maintenance organisation and practices to reduce equipment down-time;
- (iii) introduction of incentive schemes for improving motivation;
- (iv) training at all levels for better managerial performance and increased productivity;
- (v) wherever demand has been inadequate, diversification and greater export efforts; and
- (vi) import of raw materials and components wherever necessary.

The effect of these steps is already reflected in the working results for 1972-73 which show that after a lapse of many years the Public Enterprises as a group earned a net profit. The results for 1973-74, for which the audited accounts are yet to be completed, are expected to be better.

पाँचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटक स्थलों का विकास

2672. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाँचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटक स्थलों के विकास के लिये कोई योजना सम्मिलित की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक स्थलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका विकास किया जाना है और प्रत्येक योजना पर कितनी अनुराशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी) : (क) और (ख). कुछ चुने हुए बोर्ड केन्द्रों, जैसे कुशीनगर एवम् आवस्ती के लिए बोर्ड तीर्थ यात्री यातायात को आकर्षित करने के लिए, तथा कार्बेट नेशनल पार्क में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पाँचवीं योजना में सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस के अतिरिक्त भारत पर्यटन विकास भिगम की आगरा में एक होटल बनाने तथा वाराणसी में अपने होटल में आवास का विस्तार करने की योजनाएँ हैं।

उपरोक्त स्कीमों में से प्रत्येक की अनुमानित लागत के विस्तृत बारे में अभी तैयार नहीं हुए हैं।

नैनीताल में 2.72 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से निर्माणाधीन युवा होस्टल चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पूरा हो जाएगा।

Scheme Initiated by Commercial Banks Regarding Financing of Primary Agricultural Societies

2673. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for financing primary agricultural societies have been initiated by the commercial banks;

(b) if so, what amount has been placed at the disposal of Credit Society of Punjab;

(c) whether any branches have been opened by the Commercial Banks in the rural area of Punjab; and

(d) if so, places where the branches have been opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir, in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Bihar.

(b) The scheme has not yet been extended to Punjab. The State Government have not shown much interest in the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Detention of Russian Book Entitled "Gulag Archipelago" by Customs Authorities

2674. SHRI P. GANGADEB: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Authorities have withheld Alexander Solzhenitsyn's book "Gulag Archipelago"; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Under Government of India's Notification Customs No. 25 dated 9-3-1960, if any newspaper, new sheet, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which undermine or are likely to undermine the friendly relations of India with foreign States, is imported, then their entry into India is prohibited. The consignment was released after completion of scrutiny

Increasing of India's Exports

2675. SHRI P. GANGADEB: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain obstacles in the way of increasing India's exports;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps for the removal of such obstacles; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Among the obstacles which exports from India face, mention may be made of inadequate production base, shortage of raw materials, transport and shipping difficulties, competition from synthetics, currency fluctuations, pull of domestic demands and inflationary pressures.

In order to overcome these obstacles policies and programmes are being implemented to identify areas and items with export potential, strengthening of production base especially of export oriented units, arrange supply of raw materials both imported and indigenous at international

prices, simplify the present arrangements regarding issue of import licences and grant of cash compensatory support, establish zonal councils at major Indian ports to resolve the shopping difficulties and introduce a scheme in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to overcome difficulties in foreign exchange fluctuations.

Setting up of Export-Import Bank

2676. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee on the setting up of an Export-Import Bank;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay and when the report is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Government is awaiting the report of the Committee which expect to submit it by the end of September, 1974.

इंटीर और खालियर स्थान जीवन बीमा निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के विस्तार प्रस्ताव हुई शिकायतें

2677. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वाडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या इंटीर और खालियर स्थित जीवन बीमा निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के विस्तार सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार की ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम के इंटीर और खालियर स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के काम-काज के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी जिनमें से एक स्वयं माननीय सदस्य से प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) इन शिकायतों में गवर्न, टेन फीस का दुरुपयोग और कार्य विधि सम्बन्धी अनियमितताओं के आरोप लगाये गए हैं।

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम इसकी जांच पड़ताल कर रहा है।

भारत में विदेशों के पंजी निवेश पर लाभ

2678. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री माधवराव सिधिया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में अमरीकी पूजा निवेश पर जो लाभ वर्ष 1971 में 14.2 प्रतिशत था, वह वर्ष 1972 में बढ़कर 15.8 प्रतिशत हो गया था ?

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के पूजा निवेश से प्राप्त लाभ की दर विश्व में सबसे ऊँची दरों में से है ,

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है , और

(घ) क्या भारत में कुछ देशों के पूजा निवेश पर भी लाभ की दर बढ़ाई गयी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक देश में निवेश पर लाभ की दर में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

विश्व जर्नी (श्री यश्वन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). भारत में अमरीका की प्रत्यक्ष पूजी के लाभ दिया है वह इसलिए कि संयुक्ता राज्य अमेरिका के जिन अंकों का माननीय सदस्यो ने हवाला वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के सितम्बर 1973 के सर्वे आफ करेंट बिजनेस नामक प्रकाशन से पता चलता है सिर्फ मैन्यू-फैक्चरिंग उद्योग के अंकोडे हैं। इस प्रकाशन में यह सूचना भी मिलती है कि उक्त अवधि में भारत में अमरीका की प्रत्यक्ष पूजी से कुल मिला कर मिलने वाला लाभ 12.5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 11.9 प्रतिशत रह गया।

अमरीका की जो पूजी विदेशो में मैन्यू-फैक्चरिंग उद्योग में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लगी है उससे लाभ की दर संसार में नीचे लिखे देशो में सबसे ज्यादा रही.—

देश	विदेशो में अमरीका की पूजी से होने वाला लाभ	
	1971	1972
पनामा	30.6 प्रतिशत	26.5 प्रतिशत
पश्चिमी जर्मनी	16.8 प्रतिशत	19.6 प्रतिशत
जापान	20.1 ,,	19.1 ,,
स्वीडन	9.9 ,,	16.1 ,,

(घ) और (ङ). रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने विदेशी कम्पनियो और विदेशियों द्वारा नियंत्रित व भारत में इंडियन कम्पनीज एक्ट के अधीन निर्गमित कम्पनियों की, जिन्हें "इपवा कम्पनियां" कहा जाता है, विदेशी स्थिति का, जो अव्ययन अपने बुनेटिन के अक्टूबर

1973 के अंक में प्रकाशित किया उसके अनुसार भारत में इपवा कम्पनियों में नीचे लिखे देशों की पूजी के लाभ की दर बढ़ गयी है :—

कुल पूजी पर सकल लाभ का प्रतिशत

1969-70 1970-71

पश्चिमी जर्मनी 11.6 प्र०श० 13.5 प्र०श०

यूनाइटेड किंग-

डम 12.3 ,, 13.6 ,,

अन्य देश (संयुक्त

राज्य अमरीका

और स्विटजर-

लैंड को छोड़ कर) 14.5 ,, 15.2 ,,

Freezing of Payment of Bonus by Industrial Establishments

2679 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to freeze the payment of bonus by all industrial establishments; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Any measure to freeze the payment of bonus by all industrial establishments may lead to a cut in the incomes of large sections of the working class. However, as an anti-inflationary measure, the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit)

Ordinance, 1974, would immobilise incremental spending power on account of additional wages and dearness allowances for a temporary period without interfering with the future flow of such income. Additional wages for the purpose of this Ordinance include additional bonus.

Survey Regarding Cost of Production of Raw Jute

2680. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps if any have been taken by Government during the last three years to ensure economic prices to the jute growers in the Eastern region;

(b) the outcome of the steps taken so far;

(c) the role of Jute Corporation of India in this connection;

(d) whether any survey has been made regarding the cost of production of a maund of raw jute; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The prices of raw jute are primarily determined by the market forces of demand and supply. However, for ensuring a minimum remunerative price to the grower, Government fix minimum support price on the statutory basis every year on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which consider all the relevant factors before making their recommendations. The minimum support prices of raw jute have progressively increased from Rs. 113.87 in 1971-72 to Rs. 115 in 1972-73 and Rs. 125 in 1973-74 per quintal for Assam Bottom. For 1974-75 the price has been further increased to be Rs. 125 at the up country market. One of the primary objectives of the

Jute Corporation of India set up in 1971 is to conduct price support operations with a view to ensure that the prices of raw jute do not fall below the statutory minimum price. As a result of the purchase operations of the Jute Corporation, the prices of raw jute have generally remained above the statutory minimum prices at all places except in some remote isolated pockets. Besides, as a price stabilisation measure Government have agreed to the creation of buffer stock and issued directions to the jute mills to buy raw jute of specified quantities. The J.C.I. will apply a crucial role in maintaining a balance between supply and demand so that open market price do not sag.

(d) and (e). As a part of a comprehensive scheme for study of cost of cultivation of principal crops a survey of cost of production of jute in Assam, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal was initiated in 1973-74 and the field data collected are under scrutiny of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Money Saved as a Result of Economy Drive

2681. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of money saved in the course of Government drive for economy in expenditure year-wise during 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) Department-wise list of items where expenditure was reduced and the extent of reduction in each case;

(c) Department-wise amount of money planned to be saved out of the total budgetary allocation for 1974-75;

(d) whether there is any scheme to peg expenditure particularly on Police at 1973-74 level; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). During the last few years a number of economy measures were taken by Government, primarily with the object of reducing administrative expenditure. The more important of these measures are:—

- (i) A ban on revision of pay scales;
- (ii) A partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts;
- (iii) Restrictions on purchase of imported cars;
- (iv) Curtailment of travelling allowance; and
- (v) Intensification of staff inspection studies.

Apart from the above, the following economy measures were initiated during 1971-72 in the context of the financial strain as a result of the influx of refugees from Bangladesh and the unsettled conditions on our borders and were continued in 1972-73:

- (1) a ban on creation of posts on non-Plan side.
- (2) reduction in the budget provision made for contingencies, Travelling Allowances, Entertainment, etc.
- (3) non-filling of vacant posts in certain circumstances;
- (4) restrictions on the purchase of furniture, decorative articles etc; and
- (5) stricter control on foreign deputations.

Adoption of the foregoing measures helped, in a significant measure, in containing the growth of administrative expenditure. However, economy achieved thereby was, to some extent, offset by increases in expenditure due to normal expansion in governmental activities, payment of additional interim relief to staff and impact of increase in railway fares, postal rates

etc. In the circumstances, it is not possible to isolate and identify in precise terms the savings during 1971-72 and 1972-73 arising out of the various economy measures mentioned above.

In 1973-74 a series of further economy measures were introduced in the non-Plan expenditure of Government with a view to restricting the extent of deficit financing. These were:

Economy in contingencies and travelling allowances; deferment of construction of non-functional buildings which have not proceeded beyond the plinth level; deferment of annual repairs and maintenance of Government buildings except a few prestigious buildings; ban on creation of new posts which have remained vacant for more than six months; deferment of rotational transfer of officers in various branches of Government to save on transfer allowances; savings in petrol consumption by departmental vehicles and on telephone calls; economies in expenditure on entertainment and foreign travel; economy in expenses involved in holding of conferences, seminars and meetings; keeping to a minimum invitations for holding international gatherings; directing the public sector undertakings to minimise their cash losses by generating more internal resources through efficient functioning, etc.

In addition, it was found necessary to effect economies in Plan expenditure as well. It was decided to effect a 10 per cent reduction in the budgetary support for the Central Ministries/Departments. Administrative Ministries/Departments were given discretion to distribute this quantum of saving over the various schemes, keeping in mind Plan and *inter se* priorities and ensuring that the progress of key projects and programmes of high priority which were in an advanced stage of completion was not adversely affected while projects and schemes which were less essential and

would require relatively long period to mature, were slowed down. A saving of Rs. 100 crores was also proposed in Central assistance to State Plans.

It was expected that there would be an aggregate saving of about Rs. 400 crores as a result of these measures. These economy measures have been implemented, by and large, by the different Ministries/Departments. The assessment of savings made in 1973-74 in the different Ministries/Departments is given in the attached statement. These savings do not, nor were they intended to take into account the additional liabilities devolving on Government on account of revision of pay and allowances of Government servants, food subsidy, additional assistance to States on account of natural calamities, etc. and certain additional funds allowed to several Ministries/Departments on account of key projects and schemes.

As stated above, actual adjustment of expenditure among different schemes and programmes was effected by the administrative Ministries in the light of the principles mentioned above and Plan priorities. The actuals figures will be available when the final accounts for the year become available.

(c) Many of the economy measures, mentioned above, are to be continued during 1974-75 also. Instructions have already been issued for strict implementation of the measures relating to deferment of construction of non-functional buildings, annual repairs and maintenance of Government buildings, ban on creation of new posts which have remained vacant for more than six months, saving in petrol consumption in departmental vehicles, telephone calls and use of paper and 20 per cent reduction in the number of telephones in Government. Many of these economy measures have been taken into account while framing the budget provisions for 1974-75. Further economy measures for this

year are also under consideration. It is not possible to give any estimate of savings in 1974-75 on this account at this stage.

(d) and (e). It is intended to effect maximum possible economy in Governmental expenditure in 1974-75. So far as Police expenditure is concerned, during 1974-75 there is no force expansion in any of the police or other armed forces under the control of the Home Ministry as compared to the level existing in 1973-74. Additional provision made in 1974-75 as compared to the budget provision of last year is mainly for implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and for increase in dearness allowance.

Statement

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Total Savings Reported
(Rs. in crores.)		
1.	Agriculture	13.84
2.	Food	4.47
3.	Community Development	5.40
4.	Co-operation	10.13
5.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	3.87
6.	Commerce	0.34
7.	Communication and OCS	0.02
8.	Posts and Telegraphs	3.29
9.	Education	11.76
10.	Social Welfare	2.48
11.	Economic Affairs (Finance)	2.93
12.	Banking (Finance)	7.50
13.	Expenditure (Finance)	158.45
14.	Revenue & Insurance (Finance)	3.13

*includes Rs. 93.98 crores savings in Central assistance to State Plan, Rs. 34 crores savings in Employment Schemes and Rs. crores savings in Advance action for Fifth Five Year Plan

S. No.	MINISTRY/ DEPARTMENT	Total Savings Reported
		(Rs. in crores)
15.	Health	4.68
16.	Family Planning	6.20
17.	Heavy Industry	8.54
18.	Home Affairs	1.40
19.	Industrial Development	8.75
20.	Information and Broad- casting	3.68
21.	Irrigation and Power	23.98
22.	Labour and Employment	0.36
23.	Rehabilitation	2.52
24.	Petroleum and Chemicals	15.62
25.	Shipping & Transport	24.41
26.	Steel	31.72
27.	Mines	9.71
28.	Tourism and Civil Aviation	4.69
29.	Works & Housing	5.30
30.	Science and Technology	2.25
31.	Prime Minister's Secretariat	0.02
32.	President's Secretariat	0.02
33.	Supreme Court	0.01
34.	Planning Commission	0.06
Total		381.47

Evasion of Taxes by Foreign Banks Operating in India

2682. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there are allegations
of evasion of Indian taxes by a
number of foreign banks operating in
this country;

(b) if so, names of those banks;

(c) specific allegations against each
bank;

(d) total amount of taxes alleged
to have been evaded; and

(e) action taken on these allega-
tions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Only in
the case of National and Grindlays
Bank Ltd., certain complaints of eva-
sion of Indian taxes are under investi-
gation.

(c) The specific complaints against
the National and Grindlays Bank are:

(i) Improper claims of deprecia-
tion in regard to bank's
assets.

(ii) Evasion of income-tax by
pensioners of the bank settled
in U.K.

(iii) Improper valuation of perqui-
sities provided to top officials
of the bank.

(iv) Non-deduction of tax at
source from interest etc. paid
to non-residents.

(v) Improper claims of certain
expenses.

(d) The allegations, some of which
are specific and some others are gene-
ral, state large scale tax evasion by

both the bank and its top officials. It is not possible to quantify the sum total of taxes involved in all these allegations at this stage.

(e) Suitable additions have been made in the assessments of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. on the basis of information received as well as detailed investigation by the department. For the assessment year 1970-71, the Income-tax Officer disallowed expenditure of Rs. 17.6 lacs paid as technical fees to the First National City Bank, Rs. 75 lacs out of bad debts and over Rs. 6 lacs under section 40 (a)(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Most of these disallowances have been allowed by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The matter has been taken in appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. For 1971-72, the following are some of the more important items of additions:

- (a) Excessive head office expenditure Rs 36.2 lacs
- (b) Technical assistance fees paid to First National City Bank Rs. 34.3 lacs
- (c) Bad debts Rs. 4.01 lacs
- (d) Excessive perquisites to employees Rs. 4.03 lacs.
- (e) Interest on over remittance of Head office expenses repatriated subsequently Rs. 3.8 lacs.
- (f) Excessive perquisites in the shape of medical aid to employees Rs. 2.1 lacs.

The assessments of the bank for the assessment years 1967-68 to 1970-71 have been reopened under section 147 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, with a view to assessing the income that has escaped assessment earlier. Investigations relating to these proceedings are in progress.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Punjab and Haryana

2683. SHRI JHOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the first week of July, 1974, the Income Tax authorities raided several places in Punjab and Haryana, and recovered huge amount of black money and three and a half kilogram of gold, diamonds, and jewellery and cash worth several lakhs of rupees,

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) names and addresses of persons involved; and

(d) what follow-up action, if any, is being taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). As a result of searches made by the Income-tax Department on 3rd and 4th July, 1974 in the cases of persons in Gobindgarh, Bahadurgarh and Chandigarh the following unaccounted assets have so far been seized besides books of account and documents:—

	Rs.
Cash	3,77,658
Gold ornaments	6,78,700 (approx.)
Diamond Jewellery	2,00,000 (approx.)
Fixed Deposit Receipts	1,00,000

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The seized materials are under scrutiny. In cases where cash and

other assets have been seized, proceedings for passing of orders under Section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner have been initiated. Further action as called for under the law will be taken in all cases. The cases involved have been centralised in a special ward newly created for the purpose.

Statement

Sl. No. Names and addresses

1. M/s. Balu Ram Harnam Das Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
2. Hukam Chand C/o M/s Balu Ram Harprasad Das Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
3. M/s. Jai Bharat Iron & Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
4. M/s. Friends Steel Industries, Gobindgarh.
5. M/s. Swastic Iron & Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
6. M/s Doaba Steel Rolling Mills Gobindgarh.
7. M/s Surindera Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
8. M/s Mahavir Steel Trading Corporation, Gobindgarh.
9. Sita Ram C/o Mahavir Steel Trading Corporation, Gobindgarh.
10. M/s Mahavir Iron Store, Gobindgarh.
11. Vijay Kumar C/o Swastika Iron & Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.

Sl. No. Names and address

12. Mangat Rai C/o Swastik Iron & Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
 13. Sarup Chand C/o Jai Bharat Industries, Gobindgarh.
 14. Sadhu Ram C/o Surindera Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
 15. Shri Paras Dass Jain/Pushpa Wati C/o Jai Bharat Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
 16. Shri Jagiri Lal C/o Rajinder Parkash Jindal & Bros., Gobindgarh
 17. M/s Supreme Steel Rolling & Allied Industries (P) Ltd., Bahadurgarh.
 18. M/s Paramount Iron Traders, Gobindgarh.
 19. Shri Ramesh Kumar Monga, Gobindgarh.
 20. Krishan Kant C/o Swastik Iron & Steel Industries, Gobindgarh
 21. Surjit Ram C/o R. K. Plates Steel Industries, Gobindgarh.
 22. Madan Lal C/o Swastik Iron & Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.
 23. M/s Rama Krishna Industries, Amloh Road, Gobindgarh.
 24. M/s Disco India, Amloh Road, Gobindgarh.
 25. Mohinder Kumar, House No. 1627, Sector 18-D, Chandigarh.
 26. Ram Billa, C/o Mahavir Iron Store, Gobindgarh.
 27. Hukam Chand C/o Jai Industries, Gobindgarh.
-

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.
INCOMPLETE INFORMATION SENT TO THE
SPEAKER RE. ARREST OF SHRIMATI BIBHA
GHOSH GOSWAMI

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो आर्डर आफ दि विजनेस है वह उस दिन का पोस्टपोंड है और इस पर पहले बात होगी। उस दिन इस तरह का मोशन श्री बन्धु लाल थे और श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र, श्री बाजपेयी और बाका; सभी ने उस पर काफी कुछ कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि अभी अच्छी तरह देखा नहीं है इसलिए इसको आज रद्द दिया जाए। वताइये अब आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):
You refer it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yes, Sir. Let them minutely examine it and come to a decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Although the offence loses its sting after the expression of regret, there are certain issues which remain to be sorted out in this particular matter. Hon. Member, Mr. Bosu had complained that this thing had been repeatedly happening in the case of members of his party. That is also a very serious thing to reckon with.

As you had been pleased to point out under rule 229, you have to decide who is the authority at a particular stage who is competent to communicate to you about this matter. In this case, an objection has been taken that the authority who had communicated to you was not the competent authority. But for that also there had been an expression of regret, as the District Magistrate had said it was

not clear to him who was the authority competent to communicate to you. But at the stage of arrest, it has to be decided whether even a non-gazetted officer is competent to communicate to the hon. Speaker. There are certain rules which are observed in the matter of correspondence with high dignitaries. Every officer cannot be competent to communicate with a high dignitary. Should it be left to a non-gazetted officer to communicate to the hon. Speaker? May be in future the arresting authority may be considered to be the Sub-Inspector of Police.

Now, in this case, it seems that a non-gazetted officer has sent the message. I am not quite clear whether it was by an inspector or by the sub-inspector and I really do not know whether the inspector of police in that State happens to be a gazetted officer.

Secondly, the information that has been given to you does not give the reasons for the arrest of the hon. Member. We are completely in the dark about the reasons for the arrest. We would like to know whether the reason had been given later.

So, there are certain issues involved which require to be sorted out by the Privileges Committee. But I would submit that after the expression of regret at various levels the offence does lose its sting.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसमें सबसे पहले जहां तक इत्तला का सवाल है मेरी स्पष्ट राय है आज तक जितने भी इटीमेशन्स आये हैं उन का अध्ययन करके देखें तो वह इटीमेशन्स सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, एडिशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या इसी स्तर के जो लोग हैं उन्हीं के द्वारा भेजे गये हैं और मिलने चाहिए। यह किसी सब-इंस्पेक्टर या इन्सपेक्टर का काम नहीं है।

दूसरे— हो सकता है इस प्रकार ने पहली बार इतला देने में मलती की हो लेकिन जहाँ तक पुलिस अधिकारों का सवाल है वह कई बार ही चुका है। घोटों के बारे में मैंने सवाल उठाया था (ध्वजवाण) जानकारी देने के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जानकारी बड़े सेट्यूल के अनुसार पूरी होनी चाहिए। यह सवाल घोटों के बारे में मैंने उठाया था, अन्त में आपने मान लिया था। दण्डवत् के बारे में भी यही सवाल उठाया है और आपने कहा कि टैपरिकार्डर का जो सम्भाषण है वह दिखलाइये, उसमें, सही ढंग से इतला दी गई है या नहीं, इसका खुलासा हो जायेगा।

श्रीमती घोष का जो मामला है, हमने नैबशन देनेसे कम नहीं बनता है, आप हमारे सेट्यूल को देख लीजिए

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under Section . . . of the . . . (Act) to direct that Shri. . . ., Member of the Lok Sabha, be arrested/detained for . . . (reasons for the arrest or detention, as the case may)."

मेरे ही केश में पंज व हाई कोर्ट का और एक केश में इल.हब द हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय है कि रिजन्स का मतलब, प्राउन्स का मतलब है कि पूरी जानकारी देना चाहिए, केवल कानून का धारा संशोधन साइट करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। तो इस तरह का जानकारी के क्रम-क्रम को पूर्ण क्रम के साथ खोल देना चाहिए और जो जानकारी अथवा वह विधेयार वैलिस्ट्रेट से आवे। एम्बिक्युटिव एचरिटी का मतलब है क्या से कम सब-विधेयार वैलिस्ट्रेट, इसके बीच

बाला कोई इम्बिक्युटिव एचरिटी नहीं होता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order, arising out of what the hon. Members have just now said. Firstly, the district authority was fully in the know of the procedure as to what should be adopted, because in November last when Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami was arrested the District Magistrate had given the intimation. Therefore, this time that intimation coming from a sub-inspector or inspector is highly improper, and that has been done with the full knowledge that he should not have done it.

Secondly, on 16th November, 1973 you read out the telegram dated 15th November, 1973, which was sent by the District Magistrate, Nadia, and not by a sub-inspector. Here we found the police had no real charge against her, because she was discharged within 3½ hours from the time of the arrest. This will amply prove that the arrest was made in order to harass her and there was no bona fide reason. If there are any reasons for the arrest then she should have been put before a trying magistrate or judge and it was up to the judge, to imprison her or acquit her or to confine to keep her in custody. Since there was no case against her, this was done simply to harass her.

MR. SPEAKER: You are repeating the points you mentioned the other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only making points arising out of what you have said and what Mr. Limaye has said.

Now, the District Magistrate says in his explanation that the S.D.P.O who is a Gazetted Officer has sent the telegram. It is wholly untrue. The telegram was received from the Police Officer in-charge of the Police Station, a Sub-Inspector or an Inspector, both of whom are non-gazetted persons.

Then, what the District Magistrate has said—he tried to take shelter under the plea of misunderstanding—is untenable. Rule 229 is quite clear on the subject. This is not the first time of the District Magistrate handling the case.

He further said that he thought a report as per Third Schedule should be sent by the judicial authority. This is also ridiculous. It has been stated that Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami has been committed before a Magistrate. Now, this man is asking for your pardon.

This is a fit case where the Privileges Committee of the House which enjoys our confidence should be allowed to examine witnesses, give a judgment and submit a report to the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (म्बालियर):

दो तीन बातें मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह देखने हुए कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने क्षमायाचना कर ली है, यह प्रश्न अपनी गम्भीरता खो चुका है। आखिर विशेषाधिकार समिति क्या करेगी? समिति के सामने जो मामला जाता है उस में जब यह देखा जाता है कि अधिकारियों ने अपनी गलती स्वीकार कर ली है तो विशेषाधिकार समिति मामले को वहीं छोड़ देती है और मामला खत्म कर दिया जाता है।

श्री बसु के कथनानुसार जब श्रीमति बिभा घोष श्रीस्थानी का पहले मामला हुआ तो सूचना डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने जेजी बी। उली को भेजा था और पुलिस अफसर द्वारा सूचना

भेजने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि सूचना कौन दे? लेकिन यह प्रश्न केवल इस मामले से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। यह एक ग्रहण मामला है जिस पर आप को विचार करना है। एग्जिक्यूटिव प्रायोरेटि का क्या अभिप्राय है इसकी आपको व्याख्या करनी है और वह केवल इसी मामले पर लागू नहीं होगी दूसरे सभी विशेषाधिकार से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर लागू होगी। एक बात अनजाने में श्री बसु ने स्वीकार कर ली है। अगर पहले डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने सूचना दी और बाद में पुलिस अफसर ने दी नहीं तो कोई योजना पूर्वक यह निश्चय किया गया है कि केवल पुलिस इन्सपेक्टर सूचना देगा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट नहीं देगा। अगर पहले मामले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट दे सकते थे तो इस मामले में भी दे सकते थे लेकिन नहीं दी और इस लिए उन्होंने क्षमायाचना की है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि संसद सदस्य अगर अपने विशेषाधिकार के मामले के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा चिन्तित होंगे और क्षमायाचना के बाद भी अगर मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति में भेजा गया तो बाहर यह धारणा पैदा होगी कि संसद सदस्यों को अपने विशेषाधिकारों की बहुत अधिक चिन्ता है, और वे आम नागरिक के विशेषाधिकारों की उपेक्षा करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं श्री बसु से कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक एग्जिक्यूटिव प्रायोरेटि की व्याख्या का सवाल है

वह एक बड़ा सवाल है और उस पर आपके निदेश से विचार हो सकता है, लेकिन जहाँ तक क्षमायाचना का सम्बन्ध है, क्षमा कर देना तो बड़प्पन की निशानी है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether it should be sent to the Privileges Committee or not. Shall I put it to the House?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Why should you put it to the House? He has expressed regrets.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we accept this regret. Regarding the suggestion that was brought to my notice by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Shri Vajpayee, I re-read rule 229. I quoted it the other day and I read it again. I think I will get the advice of the Attorney General on it. It is quite confusing. Rule 229 says:

“When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be....”

That is, the man who is doing it at that stage.

“...shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction....”

Whoever arrests or convicts or sentences; whosoever does it at that time. I will consult him and I will try to straighten it out. In my own opinion, the order is as mentioned in the rule. But to be more definite, we must have the Attorney Generals opinion on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the three points that I had raised? He has given wrong information.

The SDPO never sent you a telegram. Secondly, the District Magistrate was fully in the know of the requirements of rule 229. Even in that where he is asking for pardon he has made lots of mistakes. I have already pointed them out. Let these be examined. I could have understood if he had asked for an unconditional apology for what had happened. But here he says that the SDPO sent you a telegram. It was never sent.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is all over now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would it be possible for the Home Ministry to communicate all these points to the West Bengal Government?

MR. SPEAKER: If you like, I will myself convey these points to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has given deliberately wrong information while seeking apology from you. That is my objection.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he has qualified his apology. He has given it in an unqualified form.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask you one question, Sir. Did the SDPO send you a telegram at any time? He has not. He has told three untruths in his letter of apology. It is up to you to decide....

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not the only man now. The House is seized of it. It has discussed it and views have been expressed. It is upto the House to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may decide it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

12.19 hrs.

RE INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE
 LAW MINISTER ABOUT OWNER-
 SHIP OF UNDER-SEA LAND

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : आपके आदेश से मैं एक मिनट अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत ही आसान और सीधा साधा मामला है। आप जो निर्णय देंगे मैं कबूल करूँगा।

मैंने बम्बई के बैंक के रिक्लेमेशन स्कीम के बारे में यहां वक्तव्य दिया था नियम 377 के तहत। उस पर कोई चार पांच सप्ताह सोचने के बाद श्री गोखले ने 2 मई को एक लिखित वक्तव्य दिया—एक्सटेंप्पोर भाषण की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ—लिखित वक्तव्य दिया जिस में उन्होंने एक यह वाक्य कहा :

“Reference was to the scheme of reclamation formulated and pursued by the Maharashtra Government relating to the reclamation of the foreshore. In conclusion it may be stated that the reclamation of the foreshore by the Maharashtra Government under the scheme of reclamation formulated by them did not contravene Article 297 of the Constitution”.

उन्होंने यह बात 2 मई को कही।

जब आपके डायरेक्शन 115 के तहत मैंने यह साबित किया कि बम्बई रिक्लेमेशन स्कीम के तहत ऐसी भी जमीनें हैं, जो टेरिटोरियल वाटर्ज में आती हैं, और श्री गोखले ने गलतबयानी की है, तो उन्होंने 8 अगस्त को अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि मैंने 2 मई को यह बात कही ही नहीं। उन्होंने 2 मई को जो कहा, वह रिकार्ड पर है और मैंने आप को इनका वाक्य उद्धृत कर बताना दिया है। इस बारे में श्री गोखले को कम से कम अफसोस व्यक्त करना चाहिए था और कहना चाहिए था कि 2 मई को मैंने जो वक्तव्य दिया, वह गलत था और उसके लिए मुझे

अफसोस है लेकिन अगर जान-बूझ कर यह कहा जाये कि मैंने यह बात कही ही नहीं, जो कि रिकार्ड पर मौजूद है, तो फिर यह सदन कैसे चल सकता है? आप ने भी इस के बारे में कोई आबजवेशन नहीं किया है। आप से पहले अध्यक्ष ने इस सदन में 1966 में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के मामले में यह निर्णय दिया था कि अगर जान-बूझकर कोई असत्य बोले, तो यह सदन की मानहानि का सवाल बनता है। श्री गोखले ने 2 मई को कहा था कि रिक्लेमेशन को कोई भी जमीन टेरिटोरियल वाटर में नहीं है, लेकिन 8 अगस्त को वह कहते हैं कि मैंने ऐसा कहा ही नहीं। इस तरह यह सदन नहीं चल सकता है। इस सदन का सब प्रक्रियाओं का मखौल उड़ाया जा रहा है।

मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में नहीं भेजना चाहते हैं, तो आप मंत्री महोदय पर स्ट्रिक्चरज पास करें। मेरी राय में तो यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल बन जाता है, क्योंकि श्री गोखले ने जान-बूझ कर असत्य बोला है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The item No. 2 has not been disposed of. Would you put it to the House? It should have been put to vote. It is a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I put it to the House and the House said that they accept the regrets.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I took it that it was deferred.

MR. SPEAKER: They have accepted the apology.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to talk about the price of cheese in China at the moment. The matter is finished and we are on a fresh item.

श्री जस्टिस विहाली वाचस्पती (राजसिपूर): मेरे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये, ने जो मामला उठाया है, उसका सम्बन्ध तम्यो से है। 2 अर्द्ध को विधि मंत्री ने क्या कहा और 8 अक्टूबर को क्या कहा, यह तो रिकार्ड का विषय है। आप दोनों वक्तव्य देख सकते हैं। अगर उन्होंने जाँच-बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है, तो यह एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है और तब आप को यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपने पर विचार करना होगा। हम पुलिस कांस्टेबल को सस्ता छोड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन विधि मंत्री को सस्ता नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I make a submission on this? The other day the Minister also referred to the petition that I had filed in the High Court on this particular issue. But I am very disturbed to hear that the High Court has dismissed the petition without giving any opinions or reasons why this petition should not be heard. Therefore, I think, considering the fact that the statement was made and thereafter denied, there must be something fishy about the whole affair.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. I can not allow any reflections to be made on the High Court.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): What is your decision about Shri Madhu Limaye's matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: No question of looking into. We have already heard the report which has been read out from the proceedings of the House. A *prima facie* case has been made out as far as this House is concerned. Either you refer it to the Committee or decide it in the House in the Minister's presence. It will save time if it goes to the committee. But, the matter *prima facie* is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to that I will have to ask him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): It will not take even two minutes to check up the record.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is not our fault that our time is taken by Mr. Madhu Limaye. It may be for some very good reasons. But now we are in possession of certain material with reference to our proceedings here. And I want something definite to be known here and now...

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, not here and now. He has given out and I will see the other statement also.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Are we to waste so much of time, no decision being taken?

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to see the other statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी कोई जल्दबाजी के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप दोनों स्टैंडमेंट को देख लीजिये। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं चल सकता है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It would help the House and the Chair also if the matter is sought to be raised under Rule 115, in the first instance so that we are able to know both sides of the case and then we can decide about the issue of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member is also given a chance, which he has exercised.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Are we to proceed in this fashion, when unnecessary waste of time is taking place, or are we to follow the usual convention that in your chamber you look into certain things, you do find time somehow or other....

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I am conveying to you. I will see the other statement also. Shri K. R. Ganesh.

12.28 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE
REVIEW COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL EXCISE
(SELF REMOVAL PROCEDURE)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Summary
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Report of the Review Committee of
Central Excise (Self Removal Pro-
cedure. [Placed in Library. See No
LT-8200/, 74].

12 28 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay
on the Table the Pondicherry Appro-
priation Bill, 1974 passed by the
Houses of Parliament during the cur-
rent session and assented to since a
report was last made to the House
on the 9th August, 1974.

12.28½ hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I
have to inform the House that I have
received the following communika-
tion, dated the 14th August, 1974,
from the Chief Judicial Magistrate,
Bhopal:—

"Sarveshri Narendra Singh,
Hukam Chand Kachwai, B. S.
Chowhan, R. V. Bade and Dr. Lax-
minarayan Pandeya, Members, Lok
Sabha, arrested at Bhopal on the
12th August, 1974 for demonstrating
before Madhya Pradesh Vidhan

Sabha in contravention of regu-
latory orders passed by the Super-
intendent of Police, Bhopal, were
tried before the Chief Judicial
Magistrate, Bhopal, on the very day
and convicted under Section 188,
Indian Penal Code and sentenced
till rising of the Court."

हाजल यहाँ बैठे हुआ है। ये वहाँ क्यों बर
रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहा नये टैक्स लगाये जा
रहे हैं। जनता कराह रही है और हाहाकार
भरा हुआ है। टैक्सो के प्रति विरोध प्रकट
करना जन-प्रतिनिधियों का अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सूचना देर से आई
है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Burdwan): When was the com-
munication sent to you?

MR. SPEAKER: This is dated the
14th of August.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Two days later they send it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): Has he given clearly
the Section of the Act? Has it been
given?

MR. SPEAKER: I have just men-
tioned to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am
sorry, I did not catch you.

MR. SPEAKER: He said, under
Section 188.

Now, Calling Attention.

Shri Sat Pal Kapoor—absent. Shri
Ram Bhagat Paswan.

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HEAVY LOSSE IN EXPORT OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN

श्री राम भक्त वात्सवान (दोसेदा) :

प्रध्मक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें

“बैलाडिला खानों से जापान को लौह अयस्क के निर्यात में भारी घाटे का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, MMTTC had signed a long-term contract with the Japanese steel mills in April, 1970, for export of Bailadila iron ore. It provided for export of 61.25 million tonnes of iron ore for supply over a period of 9 years valued at Rs. 467 crores. The prices that MMTTC had negotiated compared favourably with the then ruling international prices, and the prices at which other suppliers like Australia and Brazil were supplying iron ore to Japan. The general pattern of this long-term contract was also similar to the long-term contracts that Australia and Brazil had made with Japan. The contract included a provision for a parity clause in the event of international currency fluctuations, and under this clause, MMTTC has secured increases in the price following two dollar devaluations in December, 1971, and February, 1973.

In February this year, MMTTC requested the Japanese buyer for an upward revision of the iron ore

prices in respect of all contracts, including the Bailadila long-term contract. The Japanese steel mills have responded favourably to this request, and MMTTC is hopeful of securing an increase in the price.

It is correct that during the last three years, MMTTC as an export house has incurred a loss on the export of Bailadila iron ore to Japan under this long-term contract. However profitability of iron ore export operations depends upon a variety of factors, such as the cost of mining operations, cost of transportation by rail from pit-head to port, loading in vessels, etc. Taking all factors into account, total exchange earnings and other realisations that have accrued to the Government of India, it can be said the country has not incurred a net loss on export of Bailadila iron ore to Japan. Over the years, MMTTC has done a commendable job in increasing iron ore exports substantially and securing prices which compare favourably with those obtained by other major iron ore exporting countries.

श्री राम भक्त वात्सवान : प्रध्मक्ष महोदय, बैलाडिला खानों से जो प्रायरन ओर का निर्यात जापान को हो रहा है उनमें जो घाटा भारत सरकार को उठाना पड़ रहा है वह निश्चय ही खेद का विषय है। यह वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का प्रधाधुध समझौता हुआ 1970 में जिसके अनुसार उस समय लागू हुये मूल्यों का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया। आज दुनिया में हर चीज की कीमत बढ़ रही है, मशीनों की, पेट्रोल की, अमिकी की, मशीनों की जो मशीनें हैं उन सबके हुए मूल्यों को और महंगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस समय वह व्यवसाय किया गया कि जैसे कीमतों की वृद्धि

होगी उसी के साथ साथ आयरन प्रोर की कीमतों में भी वृद्धि होगी ? इस प्रकार का समझौता लेकिन नहीं हुआ और फलतः भारत को बाटा उठाना पड रहा है । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सम्झौता अभी भी कैसिन हो सकता है और दुनिया में जो कीमतें बढ रही हैं उस के अनुसार क्या आयरन प्रोर की कीमतें भारत को आपात की प्रोर के बिने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो सुकरी है ? या यह जो समझौता कैसिन होगा उसमें कितनी पेनाल्टी भारत को देनी पडेगी ? इस प्रकार के जो समझौते हुये क्या उसमें क्लिसेडो की राय नहीं ली गई थी ? इस समझौते के चलते जो भारत को इतना घाटा उठाना पड रहा है हम के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? किस की जबाबदेही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि यह आयरन प्रोर का जो निर्वात जापान को दिया जा रहा है क्यों उस के मूल्यों की क्या स्थिति है और दुनिया में जो कीमतें बढ रही हैं उसके अनुपात में आयरन प्रोर की कीमतें बढ रही हैं या नहीं ? साथ ही दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से भी आपात को आयरन प्रोर का निर्वात ही रहा है और भारत भी आयरन प्रोर सप्लाई कर रहा है तो दूसरे देशों के कम्पे-रिजन से हमारे देश के आयरन प्रोर के मूल्य की क्या तुलनात्मक स्थिति है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह समझौता रद्द हो कर एक नया समझौता हो सकता है ताकि भारत को इसकी प्रकृति पर घाटा न उठाना पड़े और यह आयरन प्रोर की भारत के बाहर जा रहा है इस की कोई ऐसी योजना बने कि

इसकी अपत और इसका उपना हमारे अपने देश के फायदा हो ?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA
 Sir, the hon. Member referred to the absence of an escalation clause in the original agreement. but, it is true that we included a parity clause in the agreement. As a result of that, during the devaluations of dollar that have taken place in 1971 and 1973, we had got the benefits

But about the absence of escalation clause in the Agreement, I might submit, that at that period when this contract was concluded between India and Japan the iron-ore market in the world was sluggish. So, it is not only India that could not secure inclusion of an escalation clause in her Agreement with Japan but even Australia and Brazil also did not have this escalation clause in their agreements with Japan. About cancellation I would say the question does not arise because the iron-ore price is picking up all over the world and already our people had discussions with the Japanese and the response was favourable. They have been invited by the Japanese for further negotiations and the indications are there that we would be able to secure higher price. In this context the question of cancellation and compensation does not arise. Further, the whole thing was cleared by a high-powered committee of secretaries. Our export price compares favourably with the other countries' export price to Japan. For example, Australia in the year 1971-72 exported lumps with 64 per cent foreign exchange content at dollars 9.37 per tonne whereas we got dollars 9.73. In 1972-73 while Australia got dollars 9.27 we got dollars 10.60. This year Australia got dollars 10.96 whereas we got 11.29 dollars per tonne. So, from the above figures it is clear that our realisation from exports compare favourably with the other countries.

श्री राज कर्ब (टाक) : बेलाडिला खानों से जो लोह पत्थर आपन को निर्यात होता है उस में मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि काफी बाढा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राय तक कितना बाढा उस में उठाय गया है ? दूसरे, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने जो 1970 में समझौता किया था वह दूसरे देशों — ब्राजील और आस्ट्रेलिया की कीमतों के बराबर किया था, बाद में मंत्री महोदय यह भी मान रहे हैं कि हम कीमत बढ़ाने पर उनको राजी कर लेने और एक तरफ यह वह रहे हैं कि दूसरे देशों को जो कीमतें दे रहे हैं उस के बराबर हम कीमत ले रहे हैं। तो मुझे यह भी शक है, हिन्दुस्तान को कैसे ज्यादा कीमत वह दे देंगे ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ— हमारी बेलाडिला खानों में 50 साल के बाद लोहा नहीं रहेगा दूसरी ओर सरकार का एक हजार मिनि-स्टील प्लांट लगाने का विचार है क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि हम इस लोहे का वही पर इस्तेमाल करें और हम को यह लोहा आपन न भेजना पड़े, क्योंकि हमारे वहाँ मिनि-स्टील प्लांट लगाने से मजदूरों को काम मिलेगा, रोजगार बढ़ेगा, सस्ते दामों पर जो माल बाहर जा रहा है, उस का वही पर इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे ?

जापान के साथ हमारा जो समझौता हुआ था उस में कोई एस्केलेशन क्लॉज नहीं थी, इस लिए हम उनसे केवल नज़रतापूर्वक कीमत बढ़ाने का निर्देश कर सकते हैं, लेकिन कानून के अन्तर्गत कोई ऐसा वायदा नहीं है

जिससे उन से ज्यादा कीमत ले सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्राय क्या कार्यवाही करने का रहे हैं जिससे आपन को यह माल न भेजा जा सके ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुये प्राय तक हम की कितना बाढा हुआ है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPODHYAYA: I have already submitted that so far as this particular Bailadilla project is concerned, we have suffered some loss, but from the total operation of the MMTC we have not suffered loss; rather, on the contrary, we have that is. the MMTC has, made a profit of Rs. 16 crores during the last year.

Our negotiation is in progress with the Japanese. At this time, it will not be in the national interest to disclose the actual figures regarding loss and other things. So, I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate the point.

He has expressed fear that since there is no escalation clause, Japan might not agree to our suggestion to revise our price upwardly. This fear is unfounded, because the Japanese, at we all know, are a commercial nation, very much enlightened about their own interest. In the present conditions of the world, iron ore is a very precious commodity, and in relation to demand, the supply is relatively scarce, and our market position or bargaining position is very good, and we can diversify the market; with the opening of the Suez, we can further diversify it. So, it is not correct to say that there is reasonable prospect of the cancellation of our contract by the Japanese. The present negotiations of Japan with Austria and Brazil show that Japan can not only pay a higher price for the iron ore exports but has also agreed to pay. In view of that, we have every reason to believe that in the case of

India, from which country they need very much of their iron ore resources, they cannot afford to just forgo this source.

The next point he has raised is about the availability of iron ores in the country. The estimated deposit in Bailadilla alone is 300 million tonnes. Our rate of exploitation is not more than 19 million per year. Moreover, we should bear in mind that in our country, the total deposit is of the order of 20,000 million tonnes. So, the apprehension that we may just exploit or allow our precious iron ore resources to be exploited at throw-away price and very quickly is not based on fact.

About the last point, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should concentrate more on producing the finished products rather than export these natural resources, but that is the policy and that policy has been already announced by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines on more than one occasion. We are setting up different mini-steel plants and recently we are also working on the Kuder-mukhi project. So, this suggestion has been accepted and agreed upon by Government and there are no two opinions on it.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि 1970 में भारत-जापान व्यापार समझौता का जो मस्विबा तैयार हुआ था उस मस्विबे में एस्केलेशन क्लॉज छोड़ दिया गया था, जिस के कारण आज भारत को करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति हुई है। इस की भाँव में आप भले ही यह कहें कि हमारे पास लौह-अयस्क का बहुत भण्डार है, इससे विवेकी मुझ की प्रायेणी-नैफिक में यह समझता हूँ कि यह पचाई सालने के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिए कि बुद्धिमत्ता से कार्य करती। इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर अनेकों बार प्रधानमंत्री की कह

चुकी है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर में मूल्यों की वृद्धि हो रही है, इस से हम अपने को अलग नहीं कर सकते। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रख सकते थे कि मूल्य प्रागे भी बढ़ सकते हैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार गम भी हो सकता है? मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उस समय भाव कम थे—लेकिन यह एक तथ्य है कि एक छोटा व्यापारी भी प्रागे-पीछे के भावों की समीक्षा करके कार्य करता है, बीच-बीच में समीक्षा के आघार पर ही वह अपना व्यापार तय करता है।

एक तरफ आप यह कहते हैं कि 'इस वर्ष फरवरी में खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने बेलाडिला दीर्घावधि संविदा सहित सभी संविदाओं के सम्बन्ध में लौह अयस्क की कीमतों में वृद्धि करने के लिये जापानी खरीदार से अनुरोध किया है' दूसरी ओर आप कहते हैं;—'सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह कहा जा सकता है कि जापान की बेलाडिला लौह अयस्क के निर्यात पर देश को निबल हानि नहीं हुई है।' एक तरफ आप उनसे दाम बढ़ाने का अनुरोध कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि हानि नहीं हुई है—क्या यह आप की अदूर्दक्षता का धोतक नहीं है। इन सारी बातों में आपकी बहुत बड़ी भूल है, इस भूल के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक है।

इस समझौते के अनुसार हम को 9 वर्षों की अवधि में 467 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 612.6 लाख टन लौह अयस्क की सप्लाई करनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—कि प्रति-वर्ष आप कितने मूल्य का लौह-अयस्क जेबते हैं? गत तीन वर्षों की जो समीक्षा की गई है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उस के आघार पर हम को कितने रुपये का बाधा हुआ है? यदि मूल्य निरन्तर बढ़ते गये और जापान ने मूल्य वृद्धि से अन्कार

[श्री ईश्वर चौधरी]

कर दिया तो डोडल बाटा कितना होगा ? इस बाटे की पूर्ति के लिए क्या आप इस बात पर राबी हो रहे हैं कि अपने ही देश में हम अपने लघुगो का विस्तार करें। लोहे के मूल्यों में 100 डालर से 400 डालर प्रतिटन की वृद्धि हुई है, इसके प्रतिरिक्त इस्पात हम बाहर से मंगते हैं, जो हमें महंगे भाव पर मंगाना पड़ता है तथा बदले में कम दाम में लोह-अयस्क खोजना पड़ता है—यह देश के हित में अच्छी नीति नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित करे।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने ऐसे अन्य कितने समझौते किये हैं जिन में एस्केलेशन क्लॉज नहीं है ? यदि ऐसे समझौते किये गये हैं तो उन में कितने रुपये का बाढा होने की समीक्षा आपने की है ? मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में अपने एक्सपर्ट्स से राय ली जाय ताकि फिर से ऐसी गलती न हो इसके लिये आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I had already submitted that when these contracts were being entered in 1970, the iron ore market was sluggish. India was not the only country to enter into this sort of contract. What sort of contract we enter into does not depend entirely on us, the buyers; much depends upon world market conditions. I have already submitted that Brazilians and Australians and other major iron ore producers entered into similar agreements. There is nothing peculiar about it.

To start with the quantity we exported was 4.2 million tonnes. Now it

has risen to 12.6 million tonnes and our realisation also had significantly gone up. In the contracts that the MMTC had entered into with the East European countries and also West European countries in the recent past, when bullish trends set in from October 1978 we had secured significant upward price revision. So we have taken advantage of the present conditions. We hope to realise further through our negotiations with Japan which are in the penultimate stage. The question of loss does not arise.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम ने कितने ऐसे समझौते किए हैं जिन में एस्केलेशन क्लॉज नहीं है ? मंत्री महोदय ने इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not remember to have seen any other contract, other than this one, where we do not have an escalation clause.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The hon. Minister has given an exhaustive reply; yet a few questions arise. In 1970 why should we enter into a long term agreement for nine years? Why should we not enter into agreement for three years? The hon. Minister says that we have over 20,000 million tonnes of iron ore. He is a scholar of Tagore literature; Tagore said: *satya varusha*; for a hundred years, for a thousand years we should preserve our natural resources. India is not going to live only for 100 years. It is going to live for ever. Why not we use our resources in our own country, if not today, after sometime. He says that the MMTC suffered some loss. What is the nature of that loss? Have we suffered losses in the collection of iron ore or in transport to Japan? Have we to deliver the

ores at our own ports or in Japan? What is the actual cost we get for the iron ore? Is Japan accepting our low grade ore also? What are we going to do with our low grade ore? He says that we realise some more money compared to Australia and Brazil, is our iron ore inferior or superior to the ore of those countries? He says that Australia and Brazil have also entered into Japan similar agreements without escalation clauses? Are they ideal agreements? Are we following those countries or those countries following us? When these agreements were concluded, were they shown to the Law Ministry and approved by it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYYA: I have already said that this decision was okayed by a very high level Secretaries Committee. The hon member asked why we entered into this long term contract instead of short term contracts. When a lot of investment is called for, we also need a long term contract. Otherwise, the market was sluggish at that time and in that context, it would not have been prudent to think of investing a lot of money without being sure whether the ore will be lifted. It was in that context that this long term contract was entered into. The nature of the contract does not exclusively depend upon us but on other conditions. I entirely share his concern for preserving our precious natural resources. I have already said that our resources are not only rich but sizeable in quantity. It is nearly 20,000 million tons and at the current rate of exploitation, it can serve for nearly 800 years. I think we need not be unduly alarmed about our resources exploitation rate. For the loss, there are several factors. The distance between Belladilla and Vizag port is nearly 400 KM and freight is a very important factor. Also, our port facilities are not comparable to Australia's. Because of these factors, we are at some disadvantage, which is being remedied in the present five year plan.

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th August, 1974, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills in replacement of Ordinances together with the Statutory Resolutions seeking disapproval thereof:

(a) The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, 1974.

(b) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill, 1974.

(c) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Bill, 1974.

(d) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(e) The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(f) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(g) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion on floods and drought conditions on Saturday, the 24th August, 1974.

I may also inform the House that the Minister of Railways will introduce Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) on 21st August, 1974 and make a statement on the

[Shri K. Raghu Ramiah]
financial position of the Railways, proposing *inter alia* adjustments in freights and fare rates.

13.00 hrs.

श्री शंकर बवाल सिंह (बतारा) : एयर इंडिया में हड़ताल चल रही है। वहाँ तालाबन्दी घोषित हुई है। उस सम्बन्ध में सदन में एक कालिग एटेंशन हुआ था। उसके बाद से हम लोग संशकार में हैं और पता नहीं क्या हो रहा है। अगले सप्ताह इस पर बिसकशन होनी चाहिए और सरकारी बयान माना चाहिए और पता चलना चाहिए कि क्या स्थिति है। हम लोग इस पर बहुत चिन्तित हैं। क्या इस पर स्टेटमेंट द्या या फिर बिसकशन का मौका मिले।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'अबुकर' (केसरिया) : भारत में गन्ना उत्पादकों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। गन्ने का उपयोग चीनी मिलों में होता है। चीनी उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। गन्ना तथा चीनी उद्योग संकट में हैं। किसान को गन्ने के जो भाव दिये जाते हैं लकड़ी के भाव भी उसको नहीं मिलते हैं। इसको ले कर उन में अर्थकर असन्तोष है। आप चीनी की वैदाचार का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि गन्ने के सवाल पर भी आप विचार करें और उस पर सदन में बहस की आप इजाजत दें। इस विषय को आप एग्जेंटे पर लायें ताकि गन्ना उत्पादकों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके और चीनी की वैदाचार का जो लक्ष्य है वह प्राप्त हो सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर एक बयान दें और उस पर यहाँ बहस हो।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): In April last when, there was a discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry I had brought to the notice of the House the possibility of large-scale drug famine in this

country. Though at that time it was denied by the Minister, what is now happening in this country is most of the common drugs have gone underground and are not available in the hospitals or in shops. This is a very sad thing which is happening, and that is why I have given notice for a discussion as well as Calling Attention but you, Sir, in your wisdom could not accede to it.

Even a common medicine like Codepyrin is not available in most of the shops. So also is the case of Aldamine, a vital drug for blood pressure and heart disease. Should we allow this situation to continue? Therefore, before the House adjourns after this session, there should be a discussion. This is a vital question and I want you, Sir, to intervene effectively and give us an opportunity to discuss this issue. I cannot agree with some of the suggestions that have appeared in some of the language papers that people have died because of the absence of drugs. Yet, the fact remains that the hospitals are being starved of the drugs and the drugs have disappeared from the market. So, I would request you, as well as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to have a discussion on this vital question and also a statement from the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you are aware of the fact that based on the ruling that was given by Shri Sanjiva Reddy, who had again drawn facts from the famous Mudgal case, I had given a substantive motion, quoting from the Kapur Commission Report on the malpractices detected in the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and asking for the removal of Shri L. N. Mishra, a member of this House. I have taken responsibility for what I have stated in the motion. If these are not genuine....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take advantage of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not take advantage of the corrupt Ministers. The motion was given notice on the 2nd of August and the Lok Sabha very promptly sent it to the Prime Minister for processing, as required by the rules. From the 2nd to 16th they took 15 days and still they have not yet listed this motion because they want to shield the corrupt Ministers.

It is a matter of deep regret that the Prime Minister is shielding a corrupt Minister. I have given a specific case. If I am unable to substantiate what I have given in the motion, I will face a privilege motion. Therefore, I would request you to direct the Prime Minister, the Government, to list the motion for discussion as soon as possible.

As I have said, if what I have stated in the motion I am unable to substantiate, I will face a privilege motion. In spite of that, the Government has not got the courage to come forward and agree to fix a time for the discussion of the motion. The House has been reduced to a mockery....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't try to ridicule everything; don't try to go to that extent. After all, there is a limit to that. There is a procedure for it. There is also a limit to making these allegations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have cast an aspersion on me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not casting any aspersion on you. I am only asking you to have some limit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They should fix a date for the discussion of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can make your observations in this case here, what is the sense in sending that to me and to the Prime Minister? If you

want to do it like this, what is the sense in sending that to me? I need not follow that procedure. You want to take every opportunity and, at the same time, sending it to me also

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. 15 days have passed.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied, if you do not want anybody to have any probe into it, and you bring it directly to the House, what is the use of following that procedure? I have followed the procedure. You take every opportunity. You take advantage of coming to the House and, at the same time, taking advantage of that procedure also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What advantage have I taken?

MR. SPEAKER: When it is before me, you cannot have the patience to wait.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have waited for 15 days

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot fix any time-limit for it. They have to enquire into it. If you want to bring it before the House, then it is for the House to discuss it. I will call it back. If you do not want that procedure to be followed, I will cease to take cognizance of it. Let the House discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 15 days have passed.

MR. SPEAKER: You exploit every opportunity. You exploit me also. You send it to me and you make your observations here also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 15 days have passed

MR. SPEAKER: 15 days or 15 months, whatever it may be. You sent it on the 2nd. After two holidays, it was sent to P.M. They have to make an enquiry.

Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (राजधियर):
 मामको स्मरण होगा कि पिछले शुक्रवार को मैंने कंटीलर और फाइटर जनरल के देश भर के दफतरो में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ जो विक्टिमाइजेशन की, उत्पीड़न की कारवाइयां हो रही हैं, उस प्रश्न को उठाया था और वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया था कि वह उस बारे में एक बयान दें। एक हफ्ता बीत गया लेकिन बयान नहीं आया आपके निवेदन के बावजूद। वह कब आयागा? कर्मचारियों को संघामुंघ नोकरी से निकाल रहे हैं...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
 (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
 Sir, I received it only yesterday. I may mention to the hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, that I am getting the facts on the basis of which I can make a statement. I have got some facts. But I am not going to make a statement on the basis of those facts. I assure you that in the course of the next week, I will make a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो पुराना मामला है। मुझे एक नया मामला भी उठाना है। भूतपूर्व कृषि मंत्री की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति या जायदाद को लेकर एक सार्वजनिक विवाद खड़ा हो गया है। श्री अहमद का कहना है कि उनकी जायदाद 6 लाख रुपये की है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the proper forum for that. Everything is going on outside the House and as Leader you can meet her outside the House. This is not the forum for that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं प्रधान मंत्री से बयान की मांग कर रहा हूँ। क्या मैं प्रधान मंत्री से बयान नहीं मांग सकता हूँ? इस बारे में पार्लियामेंट में सवाल हो चुके हैं और सवालों के जवाब दिये जा चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल जब का इर्लकन हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इर्लकन के पहले सारी बात साफ हो जाये। श्री अहमद ने कहा है कि वह समय समय पर प्रधान मंत्री को अपनी जायदाद के बारे में जानकारी देते रहे हैं। ग़ुच्छा हो कि प्रधान मंत्री सारी जानकारी को प्रकाशित कर दें। इस से उनकी चुनाव में लाभ होगा?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
 (Badagara): Did you permit him to raise another point, Sir? He is misusing the opportunity. He said that he would raise only one point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Daga... He is not here. Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi... He is also not here. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
 (Rajapur): May I raise that point regarding announcing of the assets of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed? If you are not permitting, then I will raise something else.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 You are not permitting! Why? This is an issue of public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this time when he is announcing the business of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम प्रधान मंत्री से स्टेटमेंट मांग सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : मेरा पार्लेंट ब्राक आर्डर है। क्या माननीय सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री से बकतव्य नहीं मांग सकते हैं? इस से नियमों का उल्लंघन कैसे होता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस के सामने जो बिंडम बतलते हैं, आप उनके बारे में कहें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मांग करने की कीमती बात बायलेट होता है कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली महुमद के एसेट्स के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री एक वक्तव्य दें ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Under which rule is Government supposed to give this reply?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since we have to suggest issues to be raised in the course of the coming week, for which a statement has been made, I shall suggest only one issue. I would have liked very much a statement today, but since it is regarding the business from 19th August, I would be satisfied if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs finds some time next week to come forward with a statement from the Prime Minister in which the allegations which have been made with necessary documentation by one of the Members of Lok Sabha, Shri S. N. Mishra. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How are you ruling this to be out of order?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of my ruling. The election is to take place tomorrow and today you come with this. Why this sudden disillusionment...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He was a member of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it should have been brought at that time. Why should it be raised today only, that too at the time when he is announcing the Business of the House for the next week? Whatever be your technical and other reasons—you are all very learned and good people—, when election is to take place tomorrow, it is very unfair that you raise it today. Why only today?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree with you, Sir, that election is to take place tomorrow.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Have you permitted him to raise this issue?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Then whatever he has said on this particular point should be expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you want to create difficulties on everything?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have repeatedly said that you have not permitted him.

MR. SPEAKER: He has some other point which he wants to raise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly go through the notice that I sent you, Sir. The first point in that is:

“Clarification from the hon. Finance Minister regarding the controversy in the press whether the assets, etc., of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, M.P. and ex-Food Minister, are of the value of Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs.”

You did allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: On this item, the Business of the House for next week, there are so many names which come to me. They raise at a time so many things. They do not come with my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I raise the issue on the Business of the House, I want to bring to your notice....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, please.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: When I gave the notice....

(Interruptions)

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

How do you know what I am going to raise? These people are determined to obstruct. They are using their lung-power....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you on that point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If they go on like this, it will not be possible for them to raise a single issue in this House....

(Interruptions)

When I rise, I have never violated you.

Before I raise the issue, I have to point out that I had given in writing the issues that I wished to raise today. The Lobby Assistant told me that I can rise on one issue and the first issue in my letter is Mr. Ahmed's assets....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: These are not motions. These do not require my permission. But these should concern the announcement of the business. You give these things at the last moment, and how can you expect me to go through them?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaral): The point is that the hon. Member who continues to be a member of the House happened to be a Member of the Council of Ministers earlier. Maybe that by God's grace he is elected and then later, he would not be subject to any discussion in the House or to any prosecution in the court according to our Constitution. Now, as a Minister he had made a declaration of his assets to the Prime Minister. Are we not entitled, as Members of the House, to know what declaration he had made?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you that now whatever you do must be under some procedure, not when he has announced the business, you just get up and suggest something. After all he had been a Minister, and there are rules about censuring the conduct of a Minister. You cannot take ad-

vantage of this announcement of business and come with a certain thing amounting to censure. There are other ways of putting a motion, but not under this item.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It may well be that the distinguished person is completely free from the charges that have been made. However, he has come out with a statement this morning...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot come under this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can we take up this matter after he is elected?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I will go according to the rules. This is an announcement. Don't take it as an opportunity that you can bring anything under this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House has powers now to question him on this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): You say this only when this item is mentioned, and that is why we feel it is discrimination again. I do not understand this. In Shri L. N. Mishra's matter you could not shop Mr. Bosu; how can you stop Mr. Dandavate?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before 10 O'clock I sent to you this communication. I said, I seek permission to raise the following issue for inclusion in the Business of the House when Item No. 5 is taken up. Item No. 1, the alleged statement...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't act like this. I am not allowing you. Nothing will go on record.

Shri P. M. Mehta.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When we give formal notice, if you feel it could not be raised, we should be informed beforehand. Since I am not informed...

MR. SPEAKER: This does not come under this item, how can you proceed? Order please, I am not allowing anything.

Shri P. M. Mehta.

May I request you all to please put your points in brief as to what you want to say to the Minister?

यह मेरा मोहन मत समझिये कि स्पीकर ने एसाठ किया या नहीं किया। यह भी एक नई बात निकल आई।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, there are practically no rains in Gujarat. A serious crisis has arisen. Water levels of reservoirs supplying drinking water to Bhavnagar have gone too low. Bhavnagar will go without water within five days if it does not rain. I have talked telephonically to the Governor of Gujarat yesterday. I appeal to the Home Minister to issue suitable instructions to Government of Gujarat without delay of an hour to avoid administrative technicalities and arrange water supply to Bhavnagar from Shetrunji reservoir. It is the bounden duty of the Government to render timely help to the people at the time of natural calamity.

The President of the Bhavnagar Municipality has met the Governor and has sent a telegram to the Governor and also to the Home Minister. If timely water supply is not arranged, the responsibility lies with the Government for not supplying water to the people and industries of Bhavnagar. The hon. Home Minister is not here. Therefore, I request you to refer this matter to the Home Minister for immediate action.

श्री भयु शिन्धे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट का निर्माण किया क्या या भारतीय भाषाओं में अच्छी किताबें प्रकाशित करने के लिए। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारतीय भाषाओं में किताबें प्रकाशित

करने के बजाय अधिकतर किताबें अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। अंग्रेजी किताबें तो विश्व के कई अन्य देशों में भी प्रकाशित होती हैं, लेकिन बंगला, तामिल, हिन्दी आदि भाषाओं में अन्य देशों में पुस्तकें नहीं प्रकाशित होने वाली हैं। तो नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के कामों के बारे में सच्ची महोदय को यहाँ स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह बात भी सही है कि विगत कुछ दिनों में इनके बजट में भी एकोनोमी के नाम पर कटौती की गई है? इसके चलते तो भारतीय भाषाओं में किताबों का प्रकाशन बिलकुल रुकने वाला है। तो इसका स्पष्टीकरण मैं चाहता हूँ। इसी तरह से चील्ड-रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट विल के लिए 25 लाख रुपये इस सदन में मंजूर किया था, क्या बच्चों के लिए कोई किताब विगत तीन चार वर्षों में ट्रस्ट से प्रकाशित हुई है, इसके बारे में भी खुलासा जाना चाहिए। आप ने एक कहा इसलिए मैं एक ही कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I would like to submit through you that the working of the public sector undertakings is not adequate. Therefore, I have suggested that as far as the industries in the public sector are concerned, at least the areas of divergence between Government and the public sector undertakings should be brought under discussion here. As far as public sectors are concerned, I humbly submit that there is considerable amount of resistance or pressures from the managerial groups themselves. I would submit that during this session itself, time should be found out to discuss the industrial concessions that have been given to the private sectors in this country which remain, by and large, unexplored whether it concern the Centre or the State Governments of this country. At least this discussion should be included in this session.

श्री जलेश्वर शिन्धे (इलाहाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री

[श्री अशोक कुमार मिश्र]

जी से निवेदन करना कि अगले हफ्ते शिक्षा मंत्री से इस बात पर बयान दिलवायें कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में छात्र संघ के जो नए अध्यक्ष चुने गये हैं उन्होंने इस बात की घमकी दी है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने ला० ७ को यूनिवर्सिटी इस लिये बंद करवाई कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में लड़के क्वॉटेशन की रैली में शामिल हो सकें और उसके दो दिन बाद ही चार लड़कों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को यहां क्यों ला रहे हैं ?

श्री अशोक कुमार मिश्र : अगर उन लड़कों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही खत्म नहीं होती है तो तो छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष ने यह बयान दिया है कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करेंगे। अगर 10-15 दिन बाद आन्दोलन चलता है तो हम को भी सोचने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ेगा, इस लिये उस के पहले ही शिक्षा मंत्री बयान क्यों नहीं देते ?

आप कहते हैं कि वाइस चांसलर के नाम पर या यूनिवर्सिटी की प्रांतीयी के नाम पर यहां बहस न कीजिये, लेकिन आज कल ऐसे लोग वाइस-चांसलर हो रहे हैं जिनको बहस के ऊपर नहीं रखा जा सकता और ये महाशय तो वाइस चांसलर भी नहीं हैं, प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर हैं, वाइस-चांसलर बनने के लिये या राजदूत बनने के लिए विरोधी दलों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। इस लिये हम इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री का वक्तव्य चाहते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Sir, I want to draw your attention and through you the attention of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to the reports that the Comptroller and Auditor General has submitted a report on Rs. 250 crore Crash Agricultural Programme to the President. It

is also alleged that reports contain serious scandals and squandering away of money. Is it because of the fact that as the former Minister of Agriculture is involved in that crash programme, the report has neither been published nor placed on the Table of the House? This matter has been kept secret for many months. I want to know from the Government whether they are going to submit the report on Rs. 250 crore Crash Agricultural Programme which involved scandalous affairs and also whether it will be placed on the Table of the House in the next week?

I want to draw your attention to another matter. Sir, during the calling attention motion on 26th July, the Government said that they have asked the report from the West Bengal Government about atrocities on the Adivasis of Jhargram. One Central Minister has seen the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is now more than 22 days and they have not submitted the report. I had written to you about it on the 6th August.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the professor kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the point that I have raised? I am not asking for any additional point to be raised. But on the 6th I had written to you that the Government had made a statement in connection with the call attention notice on the 26th of last month...

MR. SPEAKER: My attention has already been drawn to it. Now, will he kindly sit down?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): As usual, certain sug- gestions have been made. Whatever is germane to the business of next week or the week thereafter and whatever you have not ruled out as unfair will be conveyed by me to the Ministry concerned.

13.36 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with
the Forty-Sixth Report of the Busi-
ness Advisory Committee presented
to the House on the 14th August,
1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with
the Forty-sixth Report of the Busi-
ness Advisory Committee presented
to the House on the 14th August,
1974."

The motion was adopted.

13.36½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a
statement showing Supplementary
Demands for Grants in respect of the
Union territory of Pondicherry for the
year 1974-75.

13.37 hrs.

COMPANIES (TEMPORARY RES-
TRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill to provide, in the interests of
national economic development, for
temporary restrictions on the power
of certain companies to declare divi-
dends out of profits and for matters
connected therewith or incidental
thereto.

13.37½ hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to provide, in the inte-
rests of national economic develop-
ment, for temporary restrictions on
the power of certain companies to
declare dividends out of profits and
for matters connected therewith or
incidental thereto."

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kuzhakkonam):
On a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I find
that his name is already there for
opposing the introduction.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I have made two
requests, one to raise points of order
and the other to oppose the Bill on
grounds of constitutionality.

The point of order that I want to
raise is regarding a basic procedural
aspect. Regarding the present Bill,
namely the Companies (Temporary
Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, the
ordinances have been issued on the
6th July, 1974 and the 15th July, 1974,
and the Bill has been dated 9th
August, 1974. We have been present-
ed with a corrigendum on the 14th

[Shri Sezhiyan]

August, 1974. I want to invite your attention and that of the House to the fact that there are three items given in the corrigendum. A corrigendum can be to correct a small mistake. But under the guise of a corrigendum, they cannot try to introduce a substantial amendment.

Item No. 2 in the corrigendum says:

"Page 4, line 31, after 'Committee' insert 'by a Company and it is proved that the offence has been committed'."

The third item is:

"Page 4, line 38, after 'Act' insert 'other than the power conferred by section 12'."

If you see the original ordinance, you will find that the words sought to be introduced now or inserted now by the corrigendum dated the 14th August, 1974 have not been contemplated either in the ordinance or in the Bill that has been dated the 9th August. Therefore, my first plea is that in the name of corrigendum, Government are not entitled to bring forward amendments of a substantial nature.

They can bring in an amendment in a regular way. By way of corrigenda, small mistakes can be corrected. For example in No. 1, they say in page 4, line 7 for 'or a Mutual' say 'or Mutual'. I can accept this one. But they cannot try to push in regular amendments by way of corrigenda. This is a very obnoxious and surreptitious way of introducing amendments of a substantial nature in the guise of corrigenda. When the next Bill is taken up, I will quote more number of instances. Therefore, I seek your firm ruling on this one, how an amendment of a substantial nature could be moved in the guise of corrigenda. They have tried to do this. Therefore, when the Bill is sought to be introduced, it should be introduced without the

corrigenda, items 2 and 3. The House will not accept them, should not accept them, as corrigenda. The hon. Minister has tried to introduce them as amendments. The House can consider them when the Bill is taken into consideration; but they should not be introduced through a corrigenda at this stage.

Then I come to my second point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It relates to the same?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The same Bill but of a different nature. It has been stated in the Financial Memorandum:

"But in the administration of the provisions of the Act, which will be done by the Department of Company Affairs, some additional staff will be needed and such additional staff is likely to entail a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,27,400 per annum, provision for which will be made in the budget of the Department of Company Affairs".

I find that the Bill is deemed to have been implemented on the appointed day, that is, 6th July, 1974. That means, the scheme has been implemented from 6th July, 1974. More than a month and half has elapsed. If they have implemented the scheme, some expenditure should have been incurred by Government. Under what head has it been incurred, because as per the Constitution, art. 115(1)(a), they cannot incur expenditure on a new scheme without sanction of Parliament. The article says:

"The President shall if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of art. 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure

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 Res. on Dividends) Bill
 Res. on Dividends) Bill

upon some new service contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year....”.

This scheme was not contemplated in the annual financial statement. Therefore, it is a new scheme for implementing which no expenditure can be incurred unless you take the grant of Parliament. Without that, money spent on a new scheme will not be accounted for.

Here I would also invite attention to the PAC's 39th Report of 1964 (Third Lok Sabha) wherein their opinion was sought. They made a reference to the Attorney General who expressed the opinion that nowhere under the Constitution can amount spent on a new scheme be sanctioned *ex post facto*. This is a new scheme and some expenditure should have been incurred from 6 July till date. I want to know under what head or sanction it has been incurred. If they contend that no amount has been spent till date, that means, the scheme has not been implemented. That means the Ordinance need not have been promulgated on 6th July.

Therefore, my point is very categorical. If the scheme has been implemented from 6 July as a result of the Ordinance, for the urgency of which they have been pleading, then under what head has the expenditure on the new scheme has been incurred without the pre-sanction of Parliament?

Any amount spent on a new scheme without parliamentary sanction is illegal. I want a ruling from the Chair on these two points before we take up the regular motion and oppose the introduction of the Bill by the Finance Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): We do not find any endorsement with regard to compliance with article 117.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am hearing his point of order; if you have comments on that point of order, you may place them before the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Under the guise of introducing a correction by way of a corrigenda, considerable changes are being made in the body of the Bill. It cannot be done. Provisions with regard to amendments have to be followed. Presidential sanction has not been taken under article 117(1). The financial memorandum says: provisions for meeting recurring expenditure will be made in the budget. Is it to be made in the future when it is already met out of the sanctioned amount of the Department of Company Affairs? We must know under which head of the Company Affairs Department this money had been spent. They will have to bring demands for supplementary grants or additional grants for meeting this expenditure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On the first point raised by the hon. Member Mr. Sezhiyan, I agree with the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee that if an amendment had to be introduced in the Bill, it could be done only by the promulgation of an Ordinance by the President. The original Bill was an Ordinance; any amendment to that Ordinance could be introduced only by the promulgation of another Ordinance by the President. It could not be done in the way the Government seeks to do.

श्री जयु लिवले (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपके कार्यालय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक की जो नोटिस आपको मिली थी वित्त मंत्री की धोर से क्या उसमें कारिजेंडा की जो बातें हैं वह भी और केवल छापने में गलती हुई है ? आपके पास जो विधेयक था या जो उसके बारे में सब बातें हैं, केवल छापने में कोई गलती होती है तब तो कोई आक्षेप उठाने की गुंजायश नहीं है लेकिन इनकी मूल

[श्री मधु लिखरे]

नोटिस में अगल कारिजेन्डा में दी गई बातें नहीं हैं तो किसी भी हालत में यह कारिजेन्डा के रूप में नहीं आ सकती है। तो यह जानकारी आप अपने सचिवालय से हासिल करके हमें दें। नयी बात जोड़ने का प्रयास तरमीम या संशोधन के रूप में ही हो सकता है। इस तरह पीछे के दरवाजे, बैकडोर के मेचड से यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय के खर्च का सवाल है, संविधान की धारा 115 बिल्कुल साफ है। संविधान की इस धारा का दूसरा हिस्सा इस प्रकार है

"When the need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure by some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for the year....."

यह न्यू सर्विस है। जो बजट इन्होंने फरवरी में पेश किया उसमें इसका उल्लेख भी नहीं था, हो भी नहीं सकता था क्योंकि बाद में इसके बारे में सोचा गया है। तो पूरक मांगें प्रथम आनी चाहिए थीं।

दूसरे फाइनेंस बिल के बारे में संभाषित के द्वारा यह निर्णय दिया गया है कि वह चलती हुई है और उस चलती को पुरा करना चाहिये। यह दूसरी चलती बंधों की आ रही है इसके बारे में तो कड़ाई आप बरतें। यह आप कहिए कि इस बिल पर तभी विचार किया जाएगा जब सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड है, जो नई सर्विस है, सेवाएं हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में वे भी सदन के सामने लायें जाएंगी। इस बारे में तो आप कड़ाई से अपना फैसला दें।

श्री जयशंकर वैद्य (आदिप):
एक बात मुझे कहनी है। वह अध्यादेश 18 जुलाई को पहले निकाला गया। लेकिन

यह जल्दबाजी में निकाला गया। इस वास्ते एक संशोधन 15 जुलाई को निकाला गया। नौ अगस्त को बिल पेश किया गया। यह बिल भी जल्दी में बेश किया गया। इसलिए 14 अगस्त को उसमें संशोधन किया गया। यह बात स्पष्ट है कि शुद्धि के द्वारा संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है, इसके द्वारा बिल में संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन संशोधन किया जा रहा है। पहले प्राडिनेंस में संशोधन किया गया। दूसरा निकाला गया। फिर पेश कर दिया गया। बिल में अब शुद्धि के नाम पर संशोधन किया जा रहा है। यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। ऐसा लगता है कि विधि मंत्रालय की सलाह नहीं ली जाती है और वित्त मंत्रालय ठीक तरह से बिल नहीं बनाता। जल्दबाजी में अध्यादेश जारी किये जाते हैं, जल्दबाजी में बिल पेश किये जाते हैं। सदन के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार बहुत अप्रतिजनक है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Two issues have been raised. One is procedural, about the corrigendum and the other is about the financial statement. Rule 71(1) says:

"Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced."

So, we can certainly introduce a Bill with or without modification. Now the question is whether we can introduce corrigenda. I think this is the practice of this House that before a Bill is introduced, certainly corrigenda have been made and they have been accepted by the House. Only after the introduction of the Bill nothing can be introduced by way of corrigenda and only amendments can be introduced. So, what we have done is completely consistent with the practice of the House. There is nothing procedurally wrong.

Secondly, it has been said that additional expenditure will be incurred if additional staff is to be appointed. Naturally when we will have to spend on additional staff, we will have to come to the House. So far my information is, we have not met any expenditure, and even if expenditure has to be met, it can certainly be met by withdrawals from the contingency fund.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Has it been met by withdrawals from contingency fund?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: So far we have not done it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: They must have spent something, may be Rs. 100 or 200 or whatever it is, for the last 1½ months, and this is a new service.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Corrigenda and addenda are not synonymous terms. This is what the Finance Minister should know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With regard to the corrigenda, I have ascertained from the Secretariat that the mistake occurred at the stage of printing and all these corrections which have been incorporated are there in the Bill sent by the ministry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is the Secretariat so inefficient?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things have come too suddenly and I was totally unprepared, before I came to the Chair. But here in my hand is the Ministry's copy of the Bill, the Bill as sent by the Ministry to our Secretariat for printing, where these corrections are there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are they in manuscript?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are in the body of the Bill.... (Interruptions) Let me ascertain it from the

office. I have told you that I was totally unprepared for this until I came to the Chair. I have not been able to satisfy even myself as to what the position is and from what hurriedly an officer was telling me, I was under that impression. I would like to know the position.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am quoting from page 474, *Kaul and Shakdher*:

"Two authenticated proof copies of a Bill, except in the case of a secret Bill, are received from the Ministry of Law about a week before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced in Lok Sabha."

It is being proposed to be introduced on the 16th. That means, before the 9th August two authenticated proof copies should have been received by the Lok Sabha. This corrigenda relates to the 14th August. Therefore, on the 9th August these proof copies could not have contained the corrigenda.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How could it be done without an amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the position, as I could ascertain from our officers, is this. The Law Ministry sent a printed copy of the Bill.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How many days before?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. Soon after we got it from the Law Ministry, we distributed it to the members. That was done well in time, according to the rules. I was told that it was done immediately, on the same day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Which day?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not remember the date. It does not matter. We can find it out. The day after the printed Bills have been circulated to the members—the day we can find

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

out—immediately they sent another copy of the same Bill, which they have sent to us, which has been distributed, and they wanted certain corrections to be added, to be made, and those corrections are those which Shri Sezhiyan has pointed out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: These are amendments; these are not corrections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, they say they are corrections.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is for you to decide. Can they move amendments at that stage?

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of amendment at that stage.

Now, the position is that the whole Bill together with the corrections is before the House. Here is a point on which, of course, I would like to have some elucidation from the Minister. A correction is to make the meaning clearer without changing the meaning. That will be a correction. The meaning being the same, in order to make the position clearer than what it is, you make a correction. But if by this correction, something more is added, then I do not know what the position is. I have not gone into these corrections with the idea of finding out whether anything is added or it is only to make the position clearer that the corrections are made. I think, that is where the Minister can help me.

जी ननु सिक्के : प्राप उर्हें यह विवेक
वापिस लेने का मौका दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the rules are concerned, they are very clear that the Bill need not be just an exact reproduction of the Ordinance. The Bill can make modifications; the Bill can make changes.

Now, the main point is that after the copies of the Bill have been circulated to the Members, certain corrections have been made and these are also properly circulated to the Members in time, quite well in time, two days before the matter is taken up. That has been done. As far as I am concerned, the only question is whether the circulation of the Bill, including the corrections, has been made in time according to our rules. The Bill along with the corrections is before the House. That is the position.

Now, what the Members worry about is, whether these corrections have made any fundamental change in the meaning. To me, this appears to be academic. Even if they want to make some changes, they have come before the House with all these changes in time. I do not see how it will stand in the way of the Bill being introduced.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This cannot be taken as a correction. If they want to move an amendment, they are free to do so. But in the name of correction, they cannot be allowed to make amendments to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are not amendments.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They seek to make substantial changes in the Bill.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, you yourself have made a distinction between corrigenda and addenda, that is to say, purely grammatical corrections—verbal corrections, and substantial additions which will be ruled out according to your earlier formulation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not go that far. I made a distinction between corrigenda and addenda.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: My earlier understanding was that you did succeed in making a differentiation between the two concepts. Now, if you are agreeable to permitting addenda in addition to corrigenda, you can tell us. But addenda, additions of any substantial nature cannot be permitted since it is not permitted to private Members who are put to all kinds of trouble, balloting, this and that. If private Members are precluded from adding to their Bills, why allow it to Government to add whatever they want to their Bills?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the position is very clear.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The first thing that you have to consider is this. Whether, as the hon'ble members had contended earlier, under the guise of a corrigenda, an amendment could be introduced?

The Hon'ble Member Prof. Mukerjee has introduced another concept which is probably synonymous with amendment. He speaks of 'addenda'. But 'addendum' and 'amendment', could be the same thing, I am not quite clear in my mind. However, I am quite clear in my mind as to what constitutes an amendment. So, my point is whether any deception could be perpetrated on the House under the guise of corrigendum when the house knows that it is a corrigendum but an amendment. It is a kind of deception which is perpetrated on the House; maybe, not wilfully, unwittingly, but that is something else.

My second point is with regard to modification. Here we want a clear ruling from the Chair whether there could be a modification of the Ordinance to any extent. I place it before you for your very close consideration. Take for example, an Ordinance which seeks to impose a tax of the order of 50 per cent and the tax has already been in operation. Can the Government, in the modification, raise it from 50 to 75

per cent? Would the Government be competent to introduce that modification? There must be a limit to the modification. It requires a clear ruling from the Chair whether the modification can be of any magnitude or it had to be limited only to certain peripheral things. That is the basic thing. Therefore, we cannot accept the argument that Government is competent to introduce any modification of any nature or extent. I repeat, this requires a clear ruling from the Chair.

श्री मधु लिखते : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामूली प्रोसीजरल मामला नहीं है, यह केवल प्रक्रिया का सवाल नहीं है। आप इस को इस ढंग से न कीजिए। यह सरकार इतनी भ्रष्टाचार है, इसकी इन्फ्लेमेशन इतनी खराब है कि वह हर दिन हमारे सामने जो विधेयक लेकर आती है, हमें उस के बारे में आक्षेप करना पड़ता है। इस आर्डिनेंस के बारे में क्या हुआ ? पहले आर्डिनेंस में नेट प्राकृत नहीं था। इन लोगों ने कहा कि ऐसा प्रनबधान से, ओवरसाइट से हो गया, और इस लिए ये नया आर्डिनेंस लाये। सरकार की इनकम्पीटेस, खराब इन्फ्लेमेशन और जल्दबाजी के बारे में आप को कोई आलोचना करनी चाहिए। इस से हम लोगों की भी देश में बदनामी होती है। आप इस को हल्के ढंग से न लीजिए। लोग हम से पूछते हैं कि यह कैसी पार्लियामेंट है, जो इस तरह के वाहियात लेजिस्लेशन पास करती।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not taking it lightly.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): It is very clear. It seems to be a subsequent thought by the Government because the ordinance

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

has been copied in the Original Bill. The first Bill that was first submitted and circulated is almost a verbatim copy of the ordinance and this is obviously a subsequent thought on the part of the Government and they wanted to introduce changes in the ordinance.

Now, after having submitted the Bill, is it the duty or is it not the duty of the Secretariat to circulate the Bill as was submitted? As a private Member, if I submit a Bill, can I have the right in the garb of corrigenda to send in new provisions in the Bill even before its introduction? If, as a private Member, I have not got that power, I would like to know from you as a ruling whether the Government can in the name of corrigenda add to provisions which they could have done by way of amendments after the Bill is introduced, with the Presidential sanction.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to make a submission because in the next Bill also I have noted 13 corrigenda and I do not want to take the time of the House then...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We will have sufficient time. I also want to raise some more points.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I have quoted Kaul and Shakhder that two authenticated true copies should be given to the Lok Sabha Secretariat a week earlier. Today is 16th. That means on the 9th they should have given. The Bill is dated the 9th and signed by the Finance Minister. Therefore, I presume that the Bill was prepared on the 9th and he has signed it and sent it on the same day. But the corrigenda is dated the 14th. That means that it has not been received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat within the one week that has been mentioned there. They have said very clearly that seven days should have been there for introduction of a Bill and two

authenticated proof copies should have been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. On the 9th August, I understand, it could have come to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. That is within the time prescribed. On the 14th August how could it have come? That means that it has not come within the time. As you yourself will see, the period has not been observed. That itself shows that it has not come under our purview....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government should not be permitted to adopt ad hoc procedures.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Therefore, this is a procedural one. Now, if under the guise of corrigenda they push in amendments, will it not violate the regular procedure laid down for an amendment? One week's notice has not been there. Two authenticated copies giving one week's notice could not have been there because the Bill is dated the 9th August and the corrigenda is dated 14th August. We are now on the 16th I concede that the Bill could have come one week earlier, that is, on the 9th. I do not think without the signature it could have come. But the corrigenda could not have come to the Lok Sabha Secretariat within the one weeks, time. Therefore, I strongly urge on you to give a clear ruling. If you want to take time, you can have the time. But if we go on with this, it will be setting a bad precedent because under the guise of corrigenda they can entirely change the shape of a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no need of further argument. First of all, let me give you the facts as I now have from the Secretariat.

The printed copies of the Bill were received by our Secretariat at 2 a.m. on the 13th....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
2 a.m.?

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, 2 a.m. in the morning. You see how much our Secretariat works.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not the Finance Ministry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They also work very hard.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): We also work till late in the night.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What about one week's notice? If it was received on the 13th, it could not be introduced before the 20th.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving the facts.

The printed copies were received from the Law Ministry on the 13th at 2 a.m. The same night they were circulated and members got the copies in the morning.

Now, on the 13th again at 8 p.m., that is, on the evening of the 13th we got the corrections from the ..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Additions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it is, from the Ministry at about 8 p.m. and these corrections were circulated to the members on the next morning, that is, on the 14th, which you all got.

These are the facts. There cannot be any dispute about the facts.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You say about printed copies. I want to know when the two authenticated proof copies were received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, as mentioned here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are all printed copies.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Prior to that, two authenticated proof copies should

have been received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat a week earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know when the proof copies came. These are the printed Bills. These corrections were also endorsed by the Ministry on these printed Bills. Endorsements of the corrections are there. Those are the facts as they are.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now, in their corrigendum...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are checking the facts.

Now, it was on the 14th that our Secretariat got the copies of the printed Bills, at 2 a.m. Then, they were circulated that very same morning, on the 14th, to the Members. Now, on 14th evening, at 8 p.m. they got the copies of this Bill with corrections. On that very night the papers were circulated to the Members and they got them on the 15th morning.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That itself is wrong. Two days of clear notice should have been given for circulation of the Bill. From your statement two days' notice is not given. The Bill cannot be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members are very alert. I know that. I myself benefit a lot because it is wit against wit and all that. .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: But Government does not seem to benefit...

इनके दो दो बिलों की दर्गनि हो गई, ये कोई बैनिफिट डिराइव नहीं करते। इन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How is it that when the Finance Minister signed on the 9th, this was received on the 14th?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has to come from the Law Ministry. It has to go through the procedure. It has to be vetted by the Law Ministry, etc. Before I go on let me say this...

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Two days' notice is not there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't be in a hurry. I will come to that. In the first place let me say this: Despite the fact that they were all very much harassed by various kinds of things...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: By whom?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By people and work. We work under high pressure; I work under high pressure; they all work under high pressure, yet perhaps things could have been done more efficiently, more quickly and all this confusion could have been avoided if we had done it in time; certain shortcomings could have been avoided. But with regard to Bill itself I would like to refer Members to the rules. I will read them again for you. Rule 71 says this very clearly. I will base everything on this. This is what it says:

"Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification..."

That means, the Bill can modify the Ordinance...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But, to what extent?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a big question. The rule only says that the Bill can modify the Ordinance. To what extent—that is another question, which I cannot go into now.

"...with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along

with the Bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance."

The Bill was circulated well in time, that is, two days before this was introduced. I am talking about the Bill itself. It was circulated on the 14th morning. Now, you have pointed out to me certain observations made by Kaul and Shakhder. I cannot go into them now, but whatever they are, whatever is said there, cannot override what is said in the Rules and in the Directions of the Speaker. The Directions of the Speaker are very clear. He gave notice on the 7th about this. The rule says, the Bill should be circulated two days in advance before it is introduced. Here the only snag is this. The concept of amendment in this House is very well-known and well-established. When a Bill is taken up for consideration, you give due notice of an amendment; that is considered by the House and if the House accepts it then it is amended, and therefore there is no question of amendment here.

The only thing here is that the Government has chosen to correct itself and sent that correction to us and the Bill, as corrected by the Government, is now before all of us. We should take it that way.

The point that Shri Sezhiyan has raised is a very technical point, that these corrigenda also should be circulated to us two days in advance, which we have not been able to do because, from the facts, they were circulated on the 15th, and so, we have not been able to do that. That is a different question whether corrigenda should also be circulated two days in advance or they can be at a shorter notice. I do not know whether we are very clear about it. The House has not made it clear: the Speaker has not given any direction; there are no rules on that. Now, in view of all this, and this being a very techni-

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cal point, we should not go very much by technicality. There should not be any objection to the Bill being introduced. This point of order I cannot uphold.

Now, with regard to the second point of order about expenditure, I think the Finance Minister has made it clear. He said that there has not been any expenditure on this. That is what he has said and, even if there has been an expenditure, there is provision for withdrawing some amount from the Contingency Fund. That is what he said. I think that the Speaker has already given a ruling the other day in connection with Finance (No. 2) Bill that during the session itself the Government should come forward with supplementary demands and all that sort of thing. I hope they will incorporate all these things there if necessary. That should be enough.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There are two points. On the basic issue I am fighting out in a court. In this case, when there is a new scheme no amount can be withdrawn from another item which has been voted. Even though the amount is available under some other head, it cannot be taken to be spent under the new scheme. The second thing is this. I have got the opinion of the Attorney General himself in the year 1964, with the help of the Public Accounts Committee, wherein he says:

'A post sanction for a new scheme is not admissible under the Constitution. No amount of resolution or action by the House to a post sanction will help solve the situation'.

He suggested that the Constitution itself should be amended to go through that thing. If some amount has been spent, he should convince the House for the amount already taken from the Contingency Fund without touching the existing amount allotted. You please make sure before giving your

ruling. Let him furnish you with particulars of the amount spent for the new scheme or the amounts that they have withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund. Let him give full particulars about the withdrawals from the consolidated fund. Otherwise it may become illegal and unconstitutional. No amount of post sanction will help. In the case of a new scheme, I do not want to take the time of the House, you can go into the 39th Report of the P.A.C. as also the opinion given by the Attorney General, Shri Daphtary on 17-2-1964. On that point, I would implore you to postpone the ruling. Let him give the full particulars of the amounts that have been withdrawn from the contingency fund. If the amounts have been withdrawn and spent, that means there is another situation. So, you should give a clear ruling for the future of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, the limited question now is whether the Bill can be introduced or not. That is the only question. As I said, just now the Minister has said that no additional expenditure on this has been incurred. Also, he has put a hypothetical situation that even, if necessary, there is a contingency fund of India from which it can be drawn. I think that this contingency fund is just for these particular purposes. Otherwise, what is the contingency fund for?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to know whether he has done that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, he has made a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But, he has qualified it by saying that 'as far as I know'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may not have the ready figures

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Let him come later. The House is entitled to know it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
This is a very simple point. Unnecessarily, with the great wisdom that the hon. Member has got, he has tried to make it more complicated.

Sir, the question is this. The financial statement says that the additional expenditure will be required for additional staff. No additional staff has so far been appointed. So, there was no question of making any expenditure either through supplementary demands or contingency fund. But I mentioned contingency fund in the sense that suppose if it were necessary to make the expenditure now, I will make use of the contingency fund.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very clear now. The question is....

श्री मधु लिनये: ठहरिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो फर्स्ट स्टेज पूरी हुई है, अभी तो और भी बहुत से मुद्दे हैं। अब हमारा कूल 72 के अन्तर्गत विरोध शुरू होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अभी तो प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर पर बहस खत्म हुई है हम ने कूल 72 के अन्तर्गत भी नोटिस दिये हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे विरोध के आधार मुख्यतः दो हैं। प्रथम—सदन की बैठक के आरम्भ होने के कुछ ही दिन पूर्व अध्यादेश के द्वारा राज्य करने का तरीका आपत्तिजनक है, संसदीय लोकतन्त्र की परम्पराओं से मेल नहीं खाता। केवल यही अध्यादेश जारी नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि अध्यादेशों की श्रृंखला देश के सम्मुख आई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा था कि वे स्वयं इस बात को देखते कि अध्यादेश

जारी करना कहां तक जरूरी था और वे मंत्री महोदय से वक्तव्य चाहते थे। प्रच्छा होता अध्यक्ष महोदय के विचार हमारे सामने आ जाते; लेकिन अध्यादेश जारी करना, संसद की बैठक के लिये प्रतीक्षा न करना, इस का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह विधेयक सरकार को असाम्यारण अधिकार देता है। जल्दबाजी में अध्यादेश निकालना, जल्दबाजी में विधेयक बनाना, फिर जल्दबाजी में उस में शुद्धि के नाम पर संशोधन लाना, इस से ही सरकार का सन्तोष नहीं हुआ है, आप इस के क्लॉज 15 को देखे इस में कहा गया है—

“If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the difficulty.”

कानून बनाने का यह कौन सा तरीका है? कौन सी काल्पनिक कठिनाइयों पर वित्त मंत्री विचार कर रहे हैं...

श्री यशवन्तराव वाजपेयी: काल्पनिक ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: जी हाँ, काल्पनिक। आप ने कहा है—

“If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions....”

इस विधेयक को अमल में लाने में जो भी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी, उनका आदेश द्वारा निराकरण कर दिया जायगा। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वे कौन सी कठिनाइयों को विजुलाइज कर रहे हैं, किन कठिनाइयों का

उन्हें आभास हो रहा है ? क्या वे पार्लियामेंट से बॉन्ड पावर चाहते हैं—जो भी कठिनाइयाँ आयें, उन्हें अधिकार होना चाहिये कि आदेशके द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर कर दें। उस कठिनाई का स्वरूप क्या होगा ? आदेश सदन के सामने नहीं आयेगा, सदन की स्वीकृति नहीं लो जायगी—इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक अधूरा है, द्रुष्टिपूर्ण है और मैं इस आधार पर इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am opposing the introduction of this Bill on the basis of its unconstitutional nature.

It has been said that in the interests of national economic development, some temporary restrictions on the power of certain companies to declare dividends have to be imposed, and this has been sought to be implemented by the ordinance and now by this Bill.

Clause 3 defines the categories of companies to which this measure will apply. There, significantly—I do not want to go through the entire thing—if you take the definition of companies given in the Companies Act and the Income-tax Act and the definition given in this Bill, you will find that they seek to omit the following categories, namely companies in which public are not substantially interested. If you take all the limited companies, they have been divided into public and private companies. The public companies have again been divided into two categories, those in which the public are substantially interested and those in which public are not substantially interested. Clause 3 (a) says:

“a company in which the public are substantially interested, as defined in clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.”

This measure will apply to such companies. This means that companies in which the public are not substantially interested are excluded; private companies are excluded and foreign companies which do not distribute dividends in India are also excluded.

But, if you take the other provisions of the Bill you will see that it is not as if only temporary restrictions are sought to be made on dividends. Clause 7 says:

“For a period of two years from the appointed day, no company to which this Act applies shall, except with the previous approval of the Central Government, by general or special order,—

- (a) make any distribution out of its assets;
- (b) assume, whether conditionally or otherwise, any obligation to make distribution out of its assets;
- (c) grant any loan to any shareholder of the company.”

Therefore, those companies which come within the purview of this measure will be prevented from making any distribution out of their assets, accepting obligations on behalf of somebody else and also granting any loan to any shareholder. Therefore, my point is that there is a discrimination which has been shown. A foreign company which declares dividends in India will come under this measure, but a foreign company which does not declare dividends in India can give any amount of loan to any shareholder whereas a similar company which declares dividends in India cannot do so. So the Bill has been heavily loaded in favour of an Indian shareholder of a foreign company which does not declare dividend in India, as compared to an Indian shareholder who has got some shares in a company which the public are substantially interested.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Therefore, making the basic assumption that the companies included in the classification should all belong to a group having intelligent differentialia and there must be a rational nexus between the group and the objectives of the legislation, namely national development, I submit that the companies should have been treated on a par. But we find that the shareholder of an Indian company in which the public are substantially interested will be discriminated against as compared to an Indian shareholder of another company which does not declare dividends in India.

On the basis of this, article 14 of the Constitution is attracted and this Bill becomes unconstitutional. Therefore, this House should not give leave for the introduction of this Bill and should not consider this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के जो उद्देश्य दिए गए हैं उसमें कहा है :

“...and promote saving in the economy.”

अगर बचत का ही सवाल है तो विदेशी कम्पनियों का जो डिवीडेंड बाहर जायेगा क्या उसमें बचत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ? और जब बचत का सवाल आता है तो देशी कम्पनियों में और विदेशी कम्पनियों में कोई फर्क नहीं किया जायेगा । क्या किसी भी एक स्वतन्त्र देश के लिए यह शोभा की बात है कि जो विदेशी शयरहोल्डर्स हो उनको आप विशेष सुविधायें दें, जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जाने का खतरा हो, और जो इस देश के रहने वाले हों उनके हाथ विषम व्यवहार, स्क्रिमिन्टरी ट्रीटमेंट किया जाये ?

मेरा दूसरा आक्षेप यह है कि इनका डेलीगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थापन है वह मेरी राय में अधूरा और गुमराह करने वाला है । आप देख लीजिए, मैं क्लॉज (6) की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

“For a period of two years from the appointed day, no company to which this Act applies shall, except with the previous approval of the Central Government and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified by that Government...”

तो यह सरकार को कडीशनस बाद में स्पेसिफाई करने का, लिमिटेडशंस स्पेसिफाई करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, क्या यह डेलिगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन नहीं है ? जब एक विधेयक में आपको नयी बात बाद में करने का अधिकार दिया गया है वह डेलिगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन में आता है । लेकिन इनका जो डेलिगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन का मैमोरेण्डम है वह आप देख ले, क्लॉज (6) का इन्होंने उल्लेख नहीं किया है । तो गुमराह करने के लिए इन तरह का मैमोरेण्डम दिया जाता है । क्या इनका यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि इस विधेयक के तहत नियम आदि बनाने की जितनी शक्ति इनको मिला है उसमें इन मभी क्लॉज (6) का उल्लेख किया जाये ? क्या इनका यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है ? ऐसी हालत में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसके विरोध में बनता है और यह विधेयक चल ही नहीं सकता है जब तक कि डेलीगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन वाले स्थापन में परिवर्तन नहीं हो जाता । तब तक आप यह विधेयक बोट के लिए रख ही नहीं सकते हैं ।

तीसरे—श्री माननीय सदस्य श्री
अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने प्रापका ध्यान
15 वें अनुच्छेद की ओर खींचा। मैं जानता
हूँ तकरीबन सभी विधेयकों में रिमूवल आफ
डिफिकल्टीज का क्लोज रहता है। यह मैं
मानता हूँ लेकिन इस विधेयक को लेकर मेरे
मन में शंका है कि रिमूवल आफ डिफिकल्टीज
के नाम पर कही बुनियादी परिवर्तन तो आप
इस कानून में नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि इस कानून
के बारे में आप ने शुरू से ही ऐसी जल्द-बाजी
की है, लगातार मॉडिनेन्स को अग्नेन्ड करते
जा रहे हैं। प्राज कारिजेन्डा पर लम्बी चौड़ी
बहस हुई है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
श्री महोदय इसके बारे में सदन को स्पष्ट
प्राश्वासन देंगे कि रिमूवल आफ डिफिकल्टीज
क्लोज, जो माधारणतः सभी बिलों में प्राता
है, उसका दुरुपयोग करके इसमें बुनियादी
परिवर्तन करने और संशोधन करने का वे
प्रयास नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Certain elements of discrimination
have been pointed out by my hon.
friend, Shri Sezhiyan. I have
also my misgivings whether this
legislation would not be considered
to be a discriminatory legislation
and on that account whether it would
stand Judicial scrutiny.

I would like to bring to your notice
one concrete instance. The total
number of companies in the
country is 34,878. Out of these, 6,846
are public companies and 28,032
private limited companies. This
legislation is restricted to 6,846.
Amongst them also, this applies only
to those public companies in which
the public are substantially interested.
Their number therefore, might be still
less, but is of the order of 3,000 or so.

So out of 34,000 companies, only 3,000
companies are going to come within
the ambit of this legislation. Hence the
gross discrimination that has been
brought in his highlighted. This is
a point I would like you to consider
in the context of the issue of constitu-
tionality of this measure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Two or three point have been raised
and I will try to deal with them very
briefly. One is about the constitu-
tional aspect of the Bill. I do not
accept the contention that it is dis-
criminatory. According to my advice,
constitutional advice, and also my
understanding of the Constitution, I
am confident in making the state-
ment that there is no discrimination
in this matter. The point raised by
Shri Madhu Limaye in this context
is: how is it that we are allowing
foreign companies to get completely
out of the operation of this particular
Bill? I can understand the political
content of his argument, Constitu-
tionally we cannot operate; it
means outside the country to be con-
trolled here. It stands to common-
sense that it cannot be done.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Profits
originate in this country; you can con-
trol them here.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
That declaration is not made in India;
that is the basic point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Foreign
companies incorporated in India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Those who are declaring their divi-
dends in this country have been
brought under this operation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What about the
notes?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
That is a separate matter. We have
defined what companies are involved.
The second point raised was whether

the House can go into the constitutionality of this matter. I personally feel that we can take a view. The hon. Member is fond of that; he is free to do that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as the domestic companies are concerned, out of 34,000 companies you are taking care of only 6,000. Even among the 6,000 you are probably going to take only 3,000 and odd. You are thus discriminating.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is not the number of companies that matters; it is the type of companies that matters. You are talking about it from the point of view of the Constitution. We have mentioned specific categories of companies and I do not think there is any ground for discrimination. The other point is about delegated powers. Whatever delegations have been made have been clearly indicated in the statement;

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about clause 6?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: According to me it is not delegation and so we have not mentioned it. He asks whether I could give an assurance on whether we will make any fundamental change in the Bill. When he asks an assurance from me, he presumes lack of bona fides in this matter. Even then I should like to tell the House that it is not the intention of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide in the interests of national economic development, for temporary restrictions on the power of certain companies to declare dividends out of profits and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.43 hrs.

STATEMENT RE COMPANIES
(TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON
DIVIDENDS) ORDINANCE, 1974 AND
COMPANIES (TEMPORARY RES-
TRICIONS ON DIVIDENDS) AM-
ENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1974

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 and the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8201/74].

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior):** I wanted to have a copy of the statement from the Table Office.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be given now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now? How can I comment on it then?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): जब यह अध्यादेश इस सदन के सामने 22 जुलाई को रखा गया उसी समय मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि 71 नियम के अन्दर यह जो वक्तव्य अभी दे रहे हैं उसी दिन यह वक्तव्य भ्राना चाहिये था। यह मैंने इसलिए कहा था कि अध्यादेश जब आप 123 संविधान की धारा के तहत निकालते हैं तो उसकी यह शर्त है कि राष्ट्रपति का संतोष होना चाहिये कि तत्काल कार्यवाही आवश्यक है, "इमीडिएट एक्शन इज निसेसेरी"। जब तक इसका स्पष्टीकरण

श्रीर खुलासा पहले ही दिन आप हमें नहीं देगे तो कैसे पता चल सकता है कि "इमिडिएट एक्शन दिनेसरी" था या नहीं। इस बास्ते मैंने उसी दिन इम मवाल को उठाया था और स्पीकर साहब ने आश्वामन दिया था, कि इस मुसाव के बारे मे वह मोचेगे। अब इतने दिन हो गए है। आप 71(2) देखे। उसमें प्रावधान है कि सदन के मामले अगरे विधेयक उसी तरह का था जैसा अध्यादेश है, तो आप को स्पष्टीकरण माथ ही देना पडता है।

"Circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance shall be laid on the Table of the House at the commencement of the Session following the promulgation of the Ordinance."

नए अध्यादेशों के लिए यह और जरूरी हो जाता है कि उसका स्पष्टीकरण हो जाए। विधेयक में कम से कम स्टेटमेंट आप आबजक्टस एण्ड रीजज होते हैं, अनुच्छेदों का स्पष्टीकरण होता है। लेकिन जो अध्यादेश होते हैं उसके बारे में आपको यह निर्देश इनको देना चाहिये कि पहले ही दिन से एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट दे ताकि राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है वह जारी करने के लिए क्या "इमिडिएट एक्शन जरूरी" था या नहीं, इसका पता सदन को चल सके।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य देखा है। यह बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक है। वक्तव्य में इस बात का औचित्य सिद्ध किया जाना चाहिए था कि जो

कदम उठाया गया है वह अध्यादेश से क्यों उठाया गया है। अगर छ जुलाई को यह जारी नहीं किया जाता और 22 जुलाई को जब लोक सभा की बैठक हो रही थी तब यह रखा जाता तो क्या कोई बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो जाता ? आप शब्दावली देखे

"Thus, some effective steps were urgently necessary in order to break the vicious circle of money incomes chasing prices and to curb the inflationary pressure".

मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं। क्या छ जुलाई को अचानक मूल्य बढ़ गए ? ऐसी बात नहीं हुई। सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाए जिन से मुद्रा स्फीति रुके यह सरकार का इरादा पहले से था। ऐसी अवस्था मे छ जुलाई को अध्यादेश जारी करना क्यों जरूरी था—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only with regard to the explanatory statement which the Minister has laid on the Table.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट के नाम पर मंत्री महोदय चाहे जो कुछ सदन के सामने रख दे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a subject for discussion when the Bill comes up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको याद होगा कि स्पीकर ने कहा था कि मैं स्वयं देखूंगा और अपने को सेटिसफाई करूंगा कि अध्यादेश जारी करने की जरूरत क्या थी।

[श्री प्रमदल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

बित्त मन्त्री कम से कम इसका तो खुलासा करें कि यदि अध्यादेश छः जुलाई को जारी न किया जाता और 22 जुलाई को विधेयक के रूप में कानून बनाने की दृष्टि से यह कदम उठाया जाता तो सरकार को कितना नुकसान होता या किन्नी मुद्रा बाजार में चली जाती और उसमें कितनी मुद्रा स्थिति बढ़ जाती ? इसका तो वह थोड़ा सा खुलासा कर दे ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When these ordinances were placed on the Table, many Members raised various points and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave the following assurance:

"You will appreciate the special circumstances under which these respective ordinances had to be issued, which will undoubtedly be explained by the Ministers concerned when those matters come up for discussion. I would request you to suspend your judgment till that time."

Since this assurance was given at that time, it is for the Minister to convince us before a judgment can be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The only point of order is that raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye. If I understand him correctly—I may also make a mistake because I only get it through the translation—his point is why the Explanatory Statement for promulgating

the ordinance was not laid on the Table along with the copy of the ordinance. He quoted rule 71(2).

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा है कि 71(2) में जिस तरह का प्रावधान है, वह इस पर भी लागू होना चाहिए। मैं इस बारे में आप का निर्देश चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid that I cannot agree with Shri Madhu Limaye in regard to the interpretation of rule 71(2). What does rule 71 (2) say?

श्री मधु लिमये : कल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं आप का निर्देश चाहता हूँ। नियम जब नहीं रहता है तभी निर्देश की बात आता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of any direction.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to know the general view, an Ordinance is a very serious matter, and the country and the Parliament is entitled to know the special reasons and special circumstances that need an Ordinance, and the Parliament should know about the reasons at the earliest possible time. But, technically speaking, according to the rules and procedures, I do not think there is anything wrong for the statement to be laid now. As a matter of fact this statement has to be laid and it has been laid.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि वह गलत है। मैं यह नहीं

कह रहा हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट न रखें। मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेटमेंट को अध्यादेश के माध्यम ही रखा जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That can be looked into.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is not a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यादेश तो पहले निकल गया। उस दिन सदन में यह मामला उठाया गया। आज सदन पर चर्चा होने वाली है और अब यह स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है। आप भविष्य के लिए निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि प्राइमिंस के माध्यम ही स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid, I cannot off hand just issue a direction like that, because the rules are silent about it. The Chair must do things with a certain amount of responsibility and it must give certain thought to it. It is not as if we are dealing with Ordinances only now. This has been there for so many years. Why this has not been incorporated in the rules, why a directive by the Speaker has not been made so far, for that there may be some good reasons. I see the force of your arguments. I have also generally said that the House must be seized of it at the earliest whenever a thing like this comes. But do not pressurize me to give a ruling.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want your ruling on the other point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee was saying about the Ordinance before Parliament. We have discussed this before, and when the Bill is taken up for discussion we can discuss it again. I think we can go to the next Bill.

14.54 hrs.

ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS
(COMPULSORY DEPOSIT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide, in the interests of national economic development, for the compulsory deposit of additional emoluments and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide, in the interests of national economic development, for the compulsory deposit of additional emoluments and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Here also the Ordinance has been issued on the 8th July. The Bill has been signed on the 9th August. The corrigenda has come on the 14th August 1974. Here as many as 13 items come. If you refer to it leisurely, probably the corrigenda may contain more number of items than the Bill itself. As many as 13 items have been given...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are there corrigenda to this also?

SHRI SAZHIYAN: Yes, Sir, it has become the order of the day. They issue an Ordinance; they issue an amending Ordinance; they issue a Bill and they issue corrigenda. There are as many as 13 items. They are not simple corrections.

If you take item No. 1, it says:

"Page 3, line 9, after "over" insert
"Page 3, 9 after "over" insert

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you opposing or raising a point of order?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want it to go on record that this habit of putting in corrigenda taking the place of amendments is not proper.

Again, if you take item No. 9, it says:

Page 11, line 21,—

after "committed" insert—

"by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed"

All these they want to take as corrections.

There is also the Financial Memorandum. In this respect, I want to ask the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is the same which we raised earlier.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We disposed it of.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You consider it afresh in view of additional material brought out here. If this is allowed to go on, I am afraid, the items in the corrigenda may out-number the items given in the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sometimes, a mistake is made in the printing press. Do you want to completely rule out the corrigenda?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this one, I am not doubting the *bona fides* of the Minister. In this case, it is all right. But if this is taken as a precedent, the corrigenda replaces amendments, by some other Minister, then there will be no end to it. I want you to pull up the Ministry or the Department not to allow this type of corrigenda.

I want to stress another point. There is the Financial Memorandum. It says:

"The additional cost of strengthening the existing administrative machinery of the Central Government for this purpose is estimated at Rs. 100 lakhs per annum recurring and Rs. 25 lakhs non-recurring... The cost of strengthening the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is estimated at Rs. 125 lakhs recurring and Rs. 25 lakhs non-recurring...."

It will come to about Rs 275 lakhs or so per annum.

Just now, he said that he has not moved for any additional appointment or for incurring any additional expenditure. That is not the point. That means this scheme is being financed and implemented with the existing personnel with the existing grant. That is basically wrong. If you want, I can sit with you and show you the various P.A.C Reports wherein it has been mentioned that new schemes cannot be implemented with the existing grants. That is the basic point. This is the basic issue I want to raise.

श्री मधु लिवडे (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेज 15 पर स्टेटमेंट आक्रा प्राव-
जेन्ट्स एंड रीजन में कहा गया है

"The Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance with certain modifications which are mainly of a clarificatory or procedural nature"

इस की कोई तफ़सील नहीं दी गई है कि सरकार कौन से माडिफिकेशन करने जा रही हैं। जब तक मंत्री महोदय तफ़सील नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह कैसे पता चलेगा कि ये माडिफिकेशन स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर हैं या बुनियादी हैं ?

18.00 hrs.

दूसरा मेरा आक्षेप यह है। क्लॉज 17 देखिये आप।

"Where the Central Government, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do either in the public interest or having regard to the peculiar circumstances of any case, it may, by notification, and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may specify in the notification,—

(a) exempt any establishment or category of employees working in any establishment from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act;

(b) exempt, in the case of extreme hardship to any employee, from crediting any amount in relation to such employee to the Additional Wages Deposit Account;

(c) empower deductions from additional wages in relation to an employee or class of employees, at a rate lesser than the rate specified in this Act."

मेरे दो आक्षेप हैं। एक तो यह इन में एक्सेप्शनल डेलीगेशन आफ पावर है। आप नियम देख लीजिए, नियम 70 :

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

यह इतना एक्सेप्शनल है फिर भी उम्ह का जल्दबाजी तक नहीं किया गया है। इसमें आप इतनी पावर ले रहे हैं कि किसी भी कैटेगरी को एग्जम्प्ट कर सकते हैं

और किसी एम्पलाई को एग्जम्प्ट कर सकते हैं, रेट चेज कर सकते हैं। इस के लिए जो मुद्दा मैंने उस समय भी उठाया था, हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी बिल के समय वही इसमें भी उठा रहा हूँ।

Can a Legislature or Parliament divest itself of its essential function of laying down the broad principles of policy?

क्या कोई मार्ग दर्शक मित्रता भी नहीं होने चाहिए कि किम के आधारे पर यह कार्य करेंगे ? क्या आप इस आधारे पर करेंगे कि जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं उन के लिए माफ करेंगे उन के लिए रेट कम किया जाएगा।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : कोई एम्पलाई किसी पार्टी का सदस्य नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिंगये : रेड्डी सहज, यह गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स के लिए ही नहीं है, यह आफ के कारखाने के लिए भी लागू होता है।

तो इस संबंध में मेरे दो आक्षेप हैं। एक यह कि एक्सेप्शनल पावर सरकार ने ली है, उस का उल्लेख तक नहीं किया है डेलीगेट लेजिस्लेशन सबधी मेमोरेंडम में और दूसरा—क्लॉज 17 में कोई निर्देशक सिद्धांत नहीं है कि इस सत्ता का कैसे उपयोग करेंगे। कोई डीवा, कोई मिट्टान, ब्राड फ्रेम वर्क होना चाहिए। लेकिन वह नहीं है तो मनमानी ये करेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप ये प्वाइंट्स मेरे नोट कर रहे हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; I am.

श्री मधु लिमये . इसमें आप फाइनेंसियल मैमोरेण्डम देखिए । उस में इन्होंने कहा है :

“The cost of collection of deposit amounts, accounting of deposits and repayment as provided in Clause 9 of the Bill, will be borne by the respective employers including the Central Government and State Governments. ”

क्या इस मंसद को इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार है जिस से 'राज्य' सरकारों के ऊपर हम कोई खर्चा ला देंगे ?

You are imposing expenditure which the State Governments did not want.

जिस के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं था, राज्य सरकार ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सम्मति नहीं दी है, वह खर्चा आप उन के ऊपर लादने जा रहे हैं। आप इसी तरह कानून बनाते चले जाएंगे और राज्यों पर खर्चा लादते जाएंगे ? कहा तक यह संविधान के अनुसार है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस का भी खुलासा होना चाहिए। राज्यों के द्वारा अपने बजट में इस खर्चे के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और इसके बारे में राज्यों और विधान सभाओं ने कोई अपनी सम्मति नहीं दी और हम लोग यहाँ कानून पास कर रहे हैं, राज्यों को आर्डर दे रहे हैं कि इतना खर्चा इन स्कीमों पर आप कीजिए। स्कीमें है आप की और खर्चा करने के लिए आप राज्यों से कह रहे हैं। तो यह बहुत ही महत्व का मुद्दा है और इसके पहलुओं को

आप देखिए। इसमें मुख्य बात यह है कि यह बात हमारे लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पिटेंस में नहीं आती है और लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पिटेंस का सवाल आता है तो विस्तृत चर्चा इस के बारे में आप परमिट की जाए। इस लिए आप सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब को भी मौका दीजिए कुछ कानूनी बातें रखने का।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwallor): Now it is past Three O'clock. It is time for us to take up private members' business

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever there is a point of order, we have to dispose it of and after that we will decide what to do with the business. Now, I am hearing the points of order. We must dispose them of.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The point is whether we can even discuss this Bill and consider that the House should take into consideration this Bill.

If you kindly see clause 3 of the Bill—page 5, it says:

“This Act shall apply to an employee of—

(a) the Central or State Government;

(b) a local authority....”

Now, 'local authority' has been defined. Therefore, apart from the employees of different companies to which I am not coming, it very clearly says that all employees of the State Government and of the local authorities will be covered. 'Local authority' has been defined or is proposed to be defined by clause 2(1)—page 4 which says:

“'local authority' means any municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners, panchayat or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Central

or any State Government with the control or management of any municipal or local fund;"

Therefore, even employees of such local authorities are covered.

Now, you will come to clause 6 of the Bill on page 6 which provides for making of deductions and if you kindly go to clause 6(2)(a), it says:

"On the commencement of this Act—

(a) every employer, who draws, from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union territory having a Legislative Assembly. "

Therefore, we are here purporting to legislate with regard to the Consolidated Fund of a State and regarding its services as also their conditions of service and emoluments etc.

Sub-clause (2)(b) of clause 6 refers to all other employees who are not employees of the Central or State Governments receiving their salaries from the Consolidated Fund but includes employees of the local authority. Now, under the Constitution it is exclusively within the State List. You will kindly take List II of the Seventh Schedule, item 5 under which it is the exclusive jurisdiction of the State legislature to make laws relating to local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration. Therefore, with regard to the constitution and powers of these bodies which are included...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which item in list II?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Item 5.

Therefore, matters relating to constitution and powers of a local

authority have been expressly reserved for the State Legislature under entry 5 of List II.

Similarly, entry 41 of List II refers to State public services. In my submission, State public services include matters of conditions of service, emoluments and salaries so on and so forth. So far as local authorities are concerned, I have got a decision of the Bombay High Court, 1967 Bombay 482 to which one of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Chandrachud was a party where it has been said:

"Entry 41 in List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution enable State Legislatures to enact laws regarding State Public Services. Entry 5 in the same List enables the Government to make laws regarding the constitution and powers of local authorities for the purpose of Local Self-Government or Village Administration. . . The State legislature had therefore power to enact the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act to provide for the establishment in rural areas of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis for the purposes mentioned in the Preamble. In that connection, the Legislature had the right, *inter alia*, to enact Chapter XIV relating to provisions as to services"

Under Entry 5 also provisions as to service under local authority can be done by the State Legislature. This is the judgement of the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court.

There is another decision AIR 1966 Bombay, page 15. This is the judgement delivered by Chief Justice Chinai. It held:

"Entry 5 in List II Sch. VII of the Constitution is very wide in its terms and Art. 246(3) of the Constitution read with this entry empowers a State Legislature to make

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee).

laws in regard to any subject of local government including the constitution and powers of municipalities”

Sir, Chief Justice Chinani was in good company because the concurring judge was the present Law Minister when he was judge of the Bombay High Court. Then I have got a decision of the Full Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court which held:

“The word ‘powers’ used in Sch. VII List 2, Entry 5 of the Constitution which is unqualified includes the powers of making laws and imposing taxes. When the Constitution enabled the Legislature of a State to make laws about the Constitution and ‘powers’ of local authorities for the purpose of local self-government, it authorised the legislature to confer on the local authorities by such laws made for that purpose, limited powers of making laws and imposing taxes.”

Powers to impose taxes can be conferred on the local authority because that has been construed to be so as per the findings of the Madhya Pradesh and the Bombay High Courts to which the present Law Minister was a party. So this cannot be curtailed. So far as the present Bill is concerned it purports to impose new conditions of service with regard to employees of local bodies which only a State Legislature can do. Salary or portion of salary is one thing which relates to conditions of service or terms and conditions of service and that is not disputed. Even with regard to State Government servants also, it is under Entry 41. See the item Public Debt of the State under Entry 43. It is exclusively under the power of the State Legislature. Payment of interest in the different account which is to be opened under the Act has to be made out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the State, as the case may be. So

this matter is within the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. Parliament cannot impinge on that jurisdiction.

I know that an answer may be given that in the extraordinary condition or emergency that is prevailing in this country Parliament will have overriding power under certain provisions of the Constitution. May I draw the attention to certain provision of the Articles of the Constitution? Article 352 relates to Proclamation of Emergency. Kindly see the scheme of the Constitution. It says:

“If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance he may by Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.”

It relates to external aggression or internal disturbance or war etc. that is to say, if the nation is threatened by any of these matters which are contemplated by Article 352.

Our Constitution contemplates a second type of emergency which you will find in Article 360. It says:—

“If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.”

Under Sub-Art. 3, regarding financial matters, directions can be given by the Centre or President. It says:—

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) any such direction may include—

(i) a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any

class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State;

- (ii) a provision requiring all Money Bills or other Bills to which the provisions of article 207 apply to be reserved for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the Legislature of the State;

- (b) it shall be competent for the President during the period any Proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts."

As far as we are aware, a Proclamation has been issued only under Art. 352. That is with regard to war or external aggression or internal disturbance which creates a situation concerning the security of the State. But, our Constitution, contemplates a different type of emergency, that is, a financial emergency which authorises the Government to issue directions with regard to reduction in the amount of salaries and wages of public servants in this country.

Now without a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 360, by a colourable exercise of power, they are now seeking to impinge upon the exclusive powers of the State Legislature in List 2 of Seventh Schedule which they cannot do. So far as Declaration of Emergency under 352 is concerned, that is on a different footing altogether. Declaration of Emergency under Article 360 gives them a different power. Let the Government say that a situation has been created by itself whereby an emergency has

arisen in the financial stability or the credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof. They can do so only on the basis of such a declaration, which is the result of their bankrupt policy and their object surrender to the vested interests. They have created the situation by which they are forced to take to recourse to what is contemplated by Article 360 of the Constitution.

Sir, I submit that on this basis, the Bill is totally unconstitutional and it cannot be moved in this House. This House has no authority or jurisdiction to consider this. If they have to do it, they can do under Art. 360 followed by the consequential provisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to give my ruling. I am only guiding the proceedings. Now a new and very big dimension has been introduced. That is with regard to the legislative competence of this House to enact this Bill. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has referred to various Articles of the Constitution and also certain Clauses in the Bill which impose certain duties and financial burdens on the States and Local Authorities. To me it appears to be a very cogent argument and therefore, I feel that this necessitates a full discussion under Rule 72 which says:--

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is another point of order. As you are allowing a full discussion, I may indicate the other points. That is the point with regard to Article 31(2) of the Constitution of India. When the matter of Compulsory Deposit Scheme came up before the House in 1963, the Attorney-General, Shri Daphtary was called and he gave an opinion that such a compulsory deposit scheme would be violative of

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Article 31 if the concept 'money' would be included within the concept of 'property' which is mentioned in Article 31.

Sir, Mr. Daphtary said money cannot be treated as property within the meaning of Article 31. Since then Supreme Court had occasion to deal with this question. That was the opinion of the Attorney General in 1963. In 1968 the Supreme Court by a unanimous judgement held that the right to a sum of money is a property under Article 31. In this case, therefore, this is a deprivation with regard to the exercise of the right's over money for a certain period of time. This was conceded by Mr. Daphtary on the floor of the House also and he said money was different from property—either moveable or immovable property—excluding money in specie or currency. Subsequently, the Supreme Court has dealt with this question and held therein deprivation of right over money. This is another point which goes to the root of the matter apart from the legislative competence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I had said, the point raised necessitated a full discussion about the legislative competence of this House with regard to this Bill. We have already exceeded the time-limit for Private Members' Business. I think we can leave the matter here and then take up the discussion later. Government will also have to meet all the legal points and constitutional objections.

Now, we take up Private Members Business.

श्री शंभु सिन्घे : क्या एटार्नी जनरल को हस्त सदन में नहीं बुलाया जाएगा ?
श्रीय हन ने कहिये एटार्नी जनरलको लेकर आयें, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है ।

15.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA
(Uluberia): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

15.23 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now proceed with further discussion on Shri Gadadhar Saha's Resolution on agricultural labour. He will continue his speech.

*SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the unprecedented price rise has made the life of the rural population particularly the agricultural labourers, poor peasants, unbearable, 70 per cent of the population of the country live in the rural area and out of this 40 per cent constitute adivasis, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward people. As a result of inflation, their life has not only become very very

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

difficult but unemployment among these weaker sections of the people is mounting high and fast aggravating their miseries manifold. The runaway inflation on the one hand has given a good opportunity to the stockists and the hoarders to reap huge profits and it is this class which is rolling in wealth today while the agricultural workers are becoming poor and poorer day by day. This class of the society is the most distressed, oppressed and neglected and they are suffering most because of the prevailing financial crisis in the country. It is not unnatural therefore that the number of starvation death is increasing every day and those who die obviously belong to this class. But why should such a thing happen? Why should the number of the semi-starved be more in the country? It has been claimed that the production of foodgrains is quite satisfactory and even better than the last year's production. If it be so, then why should we face the food shortages in the country immediately after the harvesting is over. Why should the food situation deteriorate so badly as to lead to starvation deaths in various parts of the country? The Government often comes forward with explanations like droughts, floods etc. but all these arguments have become too stale and they seek to create a smoke screen of the confusion. The reality of the situation is that even when the production is more, as is being claimed by the Government prices of foodgrains and food articles are rising. The Government have acknowledged that 67 per cent of the population in India is now living under the poverty line but I feel that this estimate is not correct and in my opinion not less than 70 per cent of the population is now living under the poverty line. All past theories about the poverty line have become obsolete. The agricultural workers are becoming more and more unemployed. They have no stability in so far as their employment opportunities are concerned. On an average an agricultural worker would be too fortunate to have work

not exceeding a period of 120 days and for the rest of the eight months he is completely idle and unemployed.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI in the Chair]

On the one hand the *Jotdars* are getting better price for the foodgrains because of the rising prices on the other hand the real wages of the agricultural labourers are falling steadily. Not only real wages but in many cases they are getting actual wages which is nothing but exploitation wages. No doubt some State Governments have introduced laws fixing the minimum wage for the agricultural workers. But you will be surprised to know Sir, that these statutory wages are in many cases less than the prevailing wages in those very States. Thus the present laws are in no way helpful to the agricultural workers. As I have already stated Sir, the price rise is often attributed to droughts, floods, population increase and world inflationary trends etc. but verification of facts will reveal that these are not the real causes and the Government refuses to acknowledge and locate the elements which are responsible for this. During 1951—61 the population of the country increased by 21.5 per cent while the production of foodgrains increased by 38.3 per cent. Between 1961—71 while the population per year increased by 2.47 per cent, the production of foodgrains per year increased by 2.95 per cent.

Sir, it is not true to say that prices are increasing because population is increasing because we have seen that during the last 20 years the rate of production of foodgrains has all along been more than the population growth rate. Why has then an alarming food situation developed in the country? The truth of the matter is, which the Government refuses to acknowledge, that *Jotdars* and profiteers have developed an absolute control over the

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agricultural commodities, the consumers articles, industrial raw material and over the industrial output. They have immense financial capacities to hoard things and to create artificial scarcity in the market. This artificial scarcity added with the prevailing inflationary trend in the country help in boosting up the prices of the commodity and this gives black marketeers hoarders, stockists the grand opportunity to multiply their profits while the common man and the poor agricultural labourer feel lost and bewildered to cope up with the situation and to make a bare living out of their limited and uncertain financial resources. For this sorry state of affairs prevailing in the country I will hold the Government's agricultural policy responsible. I would also hold the Government responsible for the large number of starvation deaths which are taking place in the different parts of the country. The Government have refused and have developed cold feet to introduce adequate and genuine land reforms all over the country which is so very essential for the proper development of the agriculture. Far from taking these essential steps, the Government have introduced capitalism in the sphere of agriculture. More and more agricultural machineries are being produced and imported and they are being put into application. The introduction of the machine has widened the gulf between the rich and the poor cultivators for the rich farmers are benefited more by the introduction of machinery while the poor cultivators have become poorer because of their poor financial resources to withstand the competition from their more affluent co-workers. Yet another difficulty that has been created is that the machines are creating more unemployment. The situation in States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and some other stray places in the country which have witnessed the advent of green revolution will prove the fact that even in these areas where agricul-

ture is a prosperous proposition, the gulf between the poor agriculturists and the rich agriculturists has become quite considerable. The poor cultivators are becoming poorer. They are being evicted from their lands. The lack of financial resources drive them to the doors of rich farmers for loans which in many cases they are not able to repay and as a consequence they are forced to mortgage their lands or dispose it off to the more affluent cultivators. A poor cultivator becomes poorer first, he loses his land next, he then becomes a share cropper and finally a landless agricultural worker. This is the sad saga of the majority of agricultural labourers of our country while on the other hand *Jotdars* are thriving merrily at the expense of the poor farmers. It is a well known fact Sir, that the number of landless agricultural worker is rising year after year. During the last ten years the percentage of landless agricultural workers which was then 15 per cent had risen to 25.7 per cent by an increase of 10 per cent.

Sir, this is not only a sad but an alarming situation in our agricultural economy because it is encouraging concentration of land in a few hands and the *bona fide* agriculturists are being uprooted from their land to take their places among the landless workers. It would not be quite improper to quote in this connection the observations made by a World Bank representative who had praised a lot about the country's achievement which goes by the name of green revolution and I quote "the old squeeze whereby tenants are reduced to sharecroppers and eventually to landless labourers is being accelerated as more of the bigger owners become involved with new technology".

In this way we find that not only the landless workers and the sharecroppers are losing their land but many poor tenant cultivators are forced to lease out their land to rich cultivators because they are unable to

meet the rising cost of production. The poorer among this category are losing their land and the big cultivators are adding up to their land assets increasingly. In this way the number of landless agricultural workers is increasing and this is how the Government's land reforms policy are proving futile to give any succour to the poor cultivators. The introduction of machinery is making unemployment more acute among this class.

The poor cultivators because of their lack of resources are compelled to sell the foodgrains that they produce towards the beginning of the harvesting season. They have no resources to stock these foodgrains. It is a well known fact Sir, at the time of harvesting the Government's procurement price is kept very low and as result of this the poor cultivators lose. On the other hand the big Jotdars with their vast financial resources are able to buy and hoard large quantities of foodgrains when they are cheap and make fabulous profits by selling them at high prices in black market. There is another aspect of the matter which I would like to stress upon. The landless agricultural workers have nothing to fall back upon and taking advantage of this situation the big landlords give them advance loans on the specific conditions that the money will be paid back by rendering service to them. Under this system Sir, the landless workers has to render service and he gets much less than even the prevailing wages. Thus they are being exploited twice, first through the sale of crops at a cheaper rate and secondly by rendering manual work and getting much less remuneration for the same. It is indeed a pity Sir, that even after 27 years of independence the poor agriculturists are not even given land but they are also not getting the minimum wages necessary to keep the wolf away. On the other hand, the profiteers and big Jotdars are becoming richer and richer through the exploitation of these poor cultivators. The Congress is the Government of

these Jotdars and big Zamindars and they are quite safe under their care. The Government have failed to unearth the hoarded foodgrains from these unscrupulous people. It is necessary that these cornered foodgrains should be unearthed and sold at reasonable price to the people. It is also necessary Sir, that the big Jotdars and Zamindars are subjected to compulsory levy as otherwise they would never come forward of their own to contribute to the national food stocks as much as they are required to. It is also necessary that more fair price shops should be set up and foodgrains distributed to all not only in the urban areas but in the rural areas too. Unfortunately, the present policy of the Government does not own any of these responsibilities. They have refused to accept the responsibility of supplying foodgrains to the rural people at a reasonable rate. Sir, procurement price of foodgrains has been raised and it is Rs. 105 in the case of wheat. As I have already stated, this increase in the procurement price goes to the benefit of rich and big farmers because the poor and needy farmers cannot wait and they have to sell their produce much earlier than the announcement of the procurement price is made or even otherwise. Moreover, the procurement has never been keeping to the target fixed. During 1971-72 the total procurement was to the tune of 8.4 million tons, during 1972-73 it was 8 million tons during 1973-74 against the target of 6 million tons Government could made an effective procurement of 4.9 million tons which was much less than the figures for 1971-72. You will be surprised to know Sir, that not only actual procurement is falling the contribution of the rich farmers in this is becoming less and less. It is only the poor farmers who have no other go than to sell their produce are mostly fulfilling these targets. Thus by keeping the procurement targets low and by not achieving it fully the Government is giving a positive advantage to big Jotdars and Zamindars who are under the present system can

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make fortune through the sale of foodgrains in the blackmarket and there is none to bring them to book. On the other hand Sir, the Government have not taken upon themselves the responsibility of introducing food ration shops in the villages. Not only this the shops that are there are not getting their adequate supply. The quantum of rationed foodgrains is being reduced and on the other hand the prices of the foodgrains through these shops are being raised. The increase in the price of ration foodgrains brings about an acceleration of prices of other commodities.

In order to save the millions of rural population who are overwhelmingly the poor cultivators from starvation and immediate change of the Government's present food policy is called for. I would give a few suggestions in this connection for the consideration of the Government. Wholesale trade in foodgrains should be nationalised. Secondly, the entire marketable surplus which is now being hoarded by Jotdars and Zamindars should be procured compulsorily and they should be paid at the rates prevailing in 1972. The Government must supply foodgrains at the subsidised rates and a minimum of 450 grams per head should be supplied to the people. Not only foodgrains but all other essential commodities including edible oil, sugar, etc. should be supplied to the people at a subsidised rates. Sir, previously the Government used to bear a subsidy on foodgrains but now this has been passed to the consumers. This is not fair and I would suggest to the Government that they should once again introduce the element of subsidy to keep the prices low to help the poorer sections of the society.

Sir, the incidence of indirect taxes is another factor which keeps up the prices high. In our country the quantum of indirect taxes is so high that it is bound to affect even all those

commodities which are not taxed. As a result of this we have found that with every doze of indirect tax the prices have gone high. It is therefore, necessary to reduce this burden of indirect taxes. We have also to amend the existing laws to provide for deterrent punishment for the hoarders and blackmarketeers. We have to evolve a machinery which will keep a constant vigile and make hoarding impossible. The commodity prices have also to be reduced.

Sir, while in other sphere of economy a reasonable link is being maintained between wages and price rise but unfortunately in the case of agricultural workers the wages have no relation to the price rise. It is necessary that even the wages of the agricultural workers should also be linked with the prices as otherwise their exploitation will know no bounds. The minimum wages of the agricultural workers should be so fixed which would enable them to have at least a good living. In this connection, Sir, I would suggest that Central Government will have to take initiative to impress on the State Governments who have already introduced laws pertaining to the minimum wages to revise them suitably so as to uphold the interests of the agricultural workers. Along with this it is necessary to ensure that the irrigation, rural electrification, road construction and such other schemes which have been formulated but are not being implemented should also be taken in hand forthwith and executed properly. These schemes will provide adequate employment opportunities to the rural working class and along with this the Government should give the agricultural workers a guarantee for permanent work for 8 to 10 hours a day. A separate machinery should be set up to consider the whole gamut of the matter. It is also necessary that the agricultural workers are free from the burden of the debts. These loans should be written off.

The present crisis to my mind has arisen as a result of the twin failure of the Government—failure to implement land reforms in all the States and total failure to abolish and weaken the stranglehold the big Jotdars are having on the rural economy. As a result of these the Government have not succeeded in the slightest measure to prevent the progressive concentration of land in the hands of a few Jotdars in the rural area and this is the principal reason for all corruption, lack of production and decay in agricultural economy. For the last two to three years the Government have been talking big about the land reforms but as yet nothing tangible has been done. This has been acknowledged even by the task force of the Planning Commission. The present ceiling laws are defective in themselves. They have many loopholes which are being exploited by big landlords and whatever laws that we have to restrict the ceiling are being implemented in a manner which goes to protect the interests of the big landlords. While I personally feel that the ceiling by itself is not a very fair proposition because it deprives the actual cultivator of his legitimate right to own land and yet whatever little provisions we have today therein in favour of the poor landless cultivators, they are not being implemented, which goes contrary to the interest of small agriculturists. To make the ceiling laws a success the agitation and cooperation of actual cultivators is necessary but we have found that wherever the cultivators have raised their voice for their legitimate claim for owning land their voice has been silenced and their agitations have been crushed. This has happened in West Bengal and in other parts of the country. Sir, the tiller's agitation is a great help for achieving a proper distribution of land and this has been proved in West Bengal. During 1937—39 the then Government of West Bengal with the cooperation of the agriculturists succeeded to recover a few lakhs acres of

land from the big cultivators which they were holding either illegally or in benami and distributed them to the cultivators. This is being acknowledged by the Congressmen in West Bengal today. But unfortunately, Sir, the trend that was set in motion during 1937—39 was not followed up. By the subsequent Government and whatever little progress that could be made in this sphere was totally undone during the subsequent period. We have seen Sir that during the last 2-3 years no concerted effort has been made by the Government to benami land or illegal land and distributed them to the cultivators. On the other hand we have found that big Zamindars with the assistance or the connivance of the administrative machinery have succeeded to get back their lost land and more and more agriculturists are being evicted from their own land. It is true Sir, that in some cases the limits of the ceiling have been reduced by the Congress Governments but these are there on the Statute book for the purpose of consolation for no effort has been made either to implement them and give the benefit of surplus land to the landless agriculturists anywhere in the country. On the other hand the police and the goondas are helping the big Zamindars to uproot the bona fide agriculturists from their land.

CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 25 minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GADADHAR SHAH: I was suggesting Sir, that in order to protect the poor cultivators it is very necessary that powers of the Jotdars have to be crushed, we have to weaken their power financial or otherwise which they are exploiting to corner goods and make huge profits therefrom. It is imperative that land reform measures cannot be put off any longer if we are serious to solve the distress of the toiling agriculturists. The problem has taken a very grave

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turn and any further delay to grapple it and solve it would be too ruinous for the rural economy. I would suggest that all wet land beyond 10—15 acres and dry land beyond 15 to 25 acres should be taken over without compensation and distributed among the cultivators, with the priority to poor landless scheduled castes, scheduled tribes people and poor peasants.

And finally Sir, I will end by making the following demands:—

1. Evictions of cultivators from their land should be stopped;
2. The policy of repression must end forthwith.
3. All benami and illegal land have to be recovered and distributed to the landless agriculturists.
4. Ceiling laws have to be made stringent and their implementation made more rigorous and purposeful to unearth surplus land held illegally and distributed to the agriculturists.
5. No one should be exempted from the provisions of the ceiling laws and right of the big landlords holding surplus land to move for court injunction should be done away with.
6. All cultivators who have been uprooted from their land forcibly should be rehabilitated in the land which they were tilling previously, and all surplus land occupied by the poor, landless peasants be regularised.
7. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the produce should go to the share cropper and the provision of $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the produce be implemented strictly.

8. Steps should be taken for the formation of Krishak Co-operative Samitis for implementation of agrarian reform.

(Interruptions)

Therefore to conclude Sir, I would earnestly hope that the demands that I have made to save the millions of our poor cultivators from the prevailing financial crisis will be supported by the other hon. members and accepted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments given notice of by Shri M. C. Daga. Is he moving them?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

in part (c), for "at subsidised rates be guaranteed" substitute "at reasonable rates be made available".
(1)

That in the resolution,—

in part (d), omit "and genuine"
(2)

I would like to speak on these...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your turn comes. Not now.

Shri K. Suryanarayana.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eiuru): I am thankful to the Mover of this Resolution for having given us an opportunity to discuss this crucial subject, particularly the agricultural labour. This is the only class in our country which has not been organized. It is not only not organized but it has been neglected from the very beginning throughout the country by all the Governments, whether it is the CPM

or the Congress or any other Government. Fortunately only the Kerala Government has enacted one Agricultural Labour Act. It is an eye-opener to all the States to follow, but to my knowledge no State Government has taken any initiative so far to follow the Kerala Government's advice.

16.00 hrs.

This is the class, that is, the rural population, the agricultural labour and the agriculturists which, as every member as also our Prime Minister said, is feeding the entire country, whether it is socialists or communists or anybody. 80 per cent of our population live in the villages but they have been long neglected. Not only the agricultural labour but along with them, the agriculturists also have been serving the country so far without any strike. Everywhere, you will find the Rs. 2000 or Rs. 4000 salarywala or even the Rs. 150 salarywala goes on strike but it is the poor agricultural labour, the agriculturist, who have saved the country now. Hereafter, they will also—I am warning all our Members, not only our Members but the entire country—take resort of to agitational methods. In the villages, the Government has not taken any steps to give rations at the controlled rates but to the industrial labour and in big cities they provide foodgrains at controlled prices. To Agricultural labour and the agricultural farmers they do not provide rations. I know only the 20 acre or 30 acre-walas will have adequate foodgrains to take them through the year but the ten-acre-walas and those who possess less than 10 acres sell the grains within 2 or 3 months of the harvest and only in the beginning of the year they may have some foodgrains but from April onwards everybody has to purchase the foodgrains in the market.

Our Planning Commission has not planned anything so far to provide shelter for these people. Only to-day we came to know that they have started some integrated housing sche-

mes to industrial workers and economically weaker sections. Now, from 1971 they have started a scheme for provision of house-sites for the landless workers in the rural areas. They have not started building even pucca houses in the villages. In the villages they cannot pay even Rs. 1 or 2 as rent. From Vijayawada to Eluru I have seen that these peasantry have only small huts. With some subsidy from the State Government they have constructed some small houses here and there but they have not been given any facilities because of want of funds whereas the industrial labour has got all the facilities and they gain more as also the industrialists. If they are not paid the proper price, they are closing their factories and the Government immediately take over the sick mills and big mills so that the workers may be benefited. But in spite of all this, has the industrial production gone up? No. What are the reasons for it? Is it due to lack of any sincerity on the part of the agricultural labour? No. It is due to lack of initiative and planning of our governments, both at the centre and at the States. The Central Government has got only the money-lending business. They are not being properly organised or properly implemented by the State Governments.

Yesterday only I have seen in the papers the Controller and Auditor-General's statement that the State Governments have misused the funds which have been given for paddy production. Where is the check? Where is the control over the States by the Centre? There is bribery, there is collusion between this officer and that officer.

We also issue pamphlets and manifestos at the time of the elections. But we are not sincerely trying to implement our schemes. There lies the fault. otherwise, there will be no room for us to get the criticism from the Opposition Parties. That is the headache of our Party. Day in and day out I have been saying that there

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is no scope for criticism if we implement our policies and programmes, especially, our land legislation in toto and with all the sincerity and they cannot do anything. There is no scope for any Party as everybody is trying to ameliorate the lot of the landless labour. Because I am coming from a village.....

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Is the hon. Member suggesting a party-less democracy?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: No. Unless there is a party we cannot do anything. I am not a Sarvodaya worker, I have been trained in socialism like Mahatma Gandhian socialism. It is not any text-book socialism. I am a practical socialist.

Twenty years back, without any land reform legislation, I made arrangements for distribution of land in my constituency, that is, regarding about 200 acres of Government land. Only recently they have got pattas.

Sir, two years have passed after the Land Legislation, but nothing has been done. We have had four Governments in Andhra Pradesh. They are (1) The Brahmananda Reddy Government; (2) The Narasimha Rao Government; (3) Sarin Government; and (4) Mr. Vengal Rao Government. But now Vengal Rao Government has promised that they will make the arrangement for distributing these. There is the Kolleru land to the extent of 50,000 to 60,000 acres which can be distributed to landless people. In that area, there are the Harijans, fishermen, etc. But the State Government said that they have not yet surveyed it. They said that they have surveyed only in bits of 100 or 200 acres and so on. I submitted a Memorandum sometime back to the Prime Minister along with 32 M.Ps. She had forwarded it to the State Government for their consideration. It is only on paper. They have not surveyed so far.

But the present Chief Minister has now promised that it will be distributed to landless poor. This is a fertile land. No fertilisers are needed. This is what the Government of Andhra Pradesh told to our Consultative Committee of Parliament. I quote:

"The Kolleru lake bed area covers about Acres 1,25,000. This is only approximate as the entire area has not been surveyed. Greater part of these lands lies in West Godavari district and a smaller part in Krishna district."

This land will be sufficient at the rate of 5 acres per family. It is sufficient for 10,000 to 12,000 families. In spite of all these things the lake lands have not been distributed. Only we can grow rabi crop but not kharif crop because in rainy season it will be fed with water by several drains. This is a fertile land.

Sir, in my Constituency, there is, one Bapiraju Dharma Samastha; I approached our Home Minister. I met Mr. Deekshitji at Hyderabad 2 years back and he said, it is a trust, how can we do this I say, it is bogus trust. I have given a Memorandum about this thing. The same Dharma Samastha proprietor cooked up a criminal case against the agricultural labourers in this area. There are about 400 villages and there are about 43 people involved in these criminal cases. They have been committed to sessions in a false case. The same Dharma Samastha has obtained a loan from the State Bank of India of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs for the development of Government-lease land. Whenever I raise this point about the land, the State Bank and the Finance Minister are replying to me that it is a secret. I request Mr. Dharia to enquire into the matter as to how they received this amount.

On this, cultivation is being summarily rejected. So, the Government is perforce to give the land. They

wanted to seize 500 acres from Dharma Samastha. When I asked the State Bank Officers about this, they said they cannot reveal the loans given to individuals. Finally, a case has been cooked up that they have agreed for all these things. When the male members ran away they took some thumb impressions of the family members in collusion with some influential local people including the police. They have cheated the people. They were convicted. Later on when the whole thing was a police case, it was found that these thumb impressions were found to be false. Government has not gone in appeal. This is the impression given in the minds of the public, particularly, the labour class. So, my appeal to my friend, Shri Mohan Dharis is this Let his plan help the labour class only and not the bigger people. We need not bother about the bigger class. They cannot go out of this country. They will live in this country only. Prices are going up. Recently, procurement price policy was announced. In the name of procurement price, in the village, they are giving concessions to big farmers only. It is only the small farmers who are affected. So, I have received a telegram from my district which I may be permitted to read. It reads as follows:

"In my absence my house at Relangi Tanuku Taluk, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, sealed by local Revenue Officers on 24-7-1974 at 7.00 P.M. No contravention of any central orders. No action taken at State level. Pray immediate redress, and save prestige to 68 years old widowed mother with children —Rangiseti."

In the name of procurement, they harass the villagers in the village. What can the poor people do? They cannot come to Smt. Indira Gandhi or Shri Vengal Rao. They can only approach the constituency Members. I have got several such cases I do not want to take the time of the House.

Coming to housing schemes, they have agreed to provide house sites to agricultural labour. The scheme is in operation in rural areas provide house sites to landless labourers. This was the scheme introduced in October, 1971 in the Central sector. The scheme envisages provision of housing sites in hygienic surroundings free of cost to the landless workers in rural areas only. How can they construct houses on these? What is the use of providing sites only? Have a plan to remove the caste Hindus and you give pattas to harijans in the villages. Otherwise you cannot abolish the untouchability.

So far as Andhra is concerned, I can say that there is no untouchability prevailing. (Interruptions). I say there won't be untouchability prevailing hereafter. This I can assure you all. I am also expecting my friends in Parliament to follow suit. I request the government to distribute house sites I cannot do anything. Since I belong to cooperative society class I know who is my neighbour to me and who is staying in my house etc Let them distribute lands in such a way so that harijans are given sites between caste Hindu's houses. Otherwise you will only be creating Hindu society and you will not be able to abolish the untouchability at all. Apart from whatever assistance is given by the Central Government, the State Governments should also undertake a scheme for providing house sites. There should be no harijan colony and caste-Hindu colony separately. The house sites should be provided for in between caste Hindu's and harijans. You are still keeping untouchability if you are doing this. I request the Minister to give serious attention to this. Let them take 10 years but this problem needs to be tackled.

Once again I thank the mover of this Resolution. This is not a party subject. There are 80 per cent landless labourers depending on Agriculture. Sir, there are no ration shops

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for the agricultural class. Whatever is produced is taken by the Food Corporation. The same people who are producing this paddy are not getting it at the control price. So, there are all the chances of a revolution originating from the agriculture class. Then, nobody will be able to prevent it. Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me so much time.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, to speak on the problems of agricultural labour in this House 27 years after our Independence is really very painful for me. Agricultural workers are the most neglected section of our working people. All the four Five Year Plans had totally ignored them.

At the very outset, I would like to extend my whole-hearted support to the four propositions contained in the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Gadadhar Saha. At the same time, I would also like to place before this House the distressing conditions in which millions of agricultural labour live in our country and make certain concrete suggestions for immediate implementation by the Government.

None in this House can deny the fact that the agricultural labour play a very vital role in agricultural production. I should say that they contribute 40 per cent of the physical labour required for country's agricultural production. Their number is about 4.75 crores and if you include their dependents, their total population will come to nearly 15 crores. They constitute about 26 per cent of the total working force of our country. What is the plight of this important segments of our society who play such a vital role in production. They are in acute distress. They are not getting a reasonable minimum wage. In many parts of our country, even today

their wage is poor pittance of 50 paise per day and in some places Re. 1 a day. The moment they demand higher wages, Goondas are let loose upon them. In broad day light these people are murdered and their houses are set ablaze. Just because the poor agricultural labour demanded a reasonable wage, 44 Harijans including women, in a place called Kilavenmani of my District, Tanjore, Tamil Nadu, were burnt alive some years ago, which shocked the conscience of the whole nation. In Champaran District of Bihar, two were shot dead on the ground that they demanded higher wages. I can cite so many examples of brutalities perpetrated against Harijans in U.P. In Ramanapalle of Andhra Pradesh you will see the slavery being practised. The agricultural workers who were getting 50 paise a day demanded a reasonable wage and the result was that 100 houses belonging to them were reduced to ashes. The State Social Welfare Minister has admitted this in his statement in the Andhra Assembly. In Scrappur, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, they were subjected to such inhuman atrocities. Several houses of agricultural workers have been burnt down by landlords in this place. Sir, it is really tragic that this Government should continue to remain as silent spectators of such dastardly acts. This Government profess day in and day out that our rural population is being neglected and a major portion of our country's rural population does not have drinking water and electricity has not reached the rural areas etc. But the sympathy of the ruling party is confined to words and not shown in action even after 27 years of our Independence.

You should be aware of the fact that the Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1948. It is really agonising to say that till 1964 the agricultural labour of our country was not brought under the purview of this Act

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

several States. It took 16 long years for some State Governments to think of implementing the provisions of this Act for the agricultural labour. Though it is being implemented in a few States, I would like to ask of the Minister of State for Planning whether the minimum wage being given to the agricultural labour bears any relation to the prevailing prices of essential commodities, whether it has in any way helped to raise their standard of living. When we put this question to the Central Government, we are told that this is in the State sphere of activities. The Central Government say that at the all-India level, two-fifth of country's population is below poverty line. I have no hesitation in saying that at the State level the percentage of population below poverty line much higher. For example, in Tamil Nadu, nearly 60 per cent of the population is below poverty line.

It cannot be disputed that agriculture is a seasonal avocation. It gives employment to them only for 120 to 200 days in a year. You know, Sir, that agriculture is being mechanised and even harvest combine is also introduced at the cost of even this seasonal avocation for the agricultural labour. Many land-lords have taken to mechanical tilling and harvesting. On the one hand their days of employment are getting less and less and on the other, their wages are so low that they cannot have even one square meal a day. When they agitate for a reasonable wage, they are murdered and their houses are burnt. There is no protection for them anywhere in the country. Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments seem to bother about their woes.

To give a classic example of how the Central Government behave, I would like to point out that in August 1973 a Notification was issued fixing minimum wage for agricultural labour falling within the jurisdiction of the

Central Government. I need not say that this was to be enforced in the Union territory of Delhi also. Has it been implemented in the Union territory of Delhi? In Mehrauli, adjacent to Delhi, there are 500 farms belonging to the Ministers, the Governors, officers and such other V.I.Ps. I am really sorry to say that this Notification has not been given effect to in these farms. What happened when the agricultural workers demanded wages as per this Notification? Neither the Delhi Administration nor the Labour Ministry stepped in to resolve the conflict. But the situation is completely left in the hands of the police. The S.H.O. of Mehrauli is siding with farm owners. Workers are harassed, beaten and even arrested. False cases have been put up against them. They have even physically thrown out of the farm workers from their quarters in the farms at the instance of the owners. This sordid incident happened in a place adjacent to the capital of our country where the Central Government is located.

I can go on narrating any number of such unsavoury incidents. Sir, in many places, agreements are concluded with the agricultural labour, but they are not adhered to by the vested interests. Agreements for paying wages in kind are arrived at. But the moment the landlords find that the grain prices are going up, they want to pay their wages in money. Consequently, with the price spiral, the poor agricultural labour are unable to make both their ends meet. For example, in my own district, Tanjore, on 22nd July 1974, an agreement was reached between the landlords and the agricultural labour for the payment of wage in 6 litres of paddy and Rs. 2.75. At that time, the price fixed by Government for a bag of paddy containing 57 Kgs. was Rs. 40. Today, it has been raised to Rs 80 per bag. Now, the landlords refuse to pay their wages in kind. They compel the agricultural labour to take their wages

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

in money. The landlords know that they will be able to make much more money if the wages are not paid in kind. Naturally conflicts take place. Sir, very often, in such conflicts, the Police acts in collusion with the landlords. Besides, the landlords let loose a reign of terror with the help of Goondas, and also social boycott is imposed on them in many places in our country. Sir, slavery in agricultural labour in one form or the other is widely practised in several parts of the country even today. With regard to distribution of land among agricultural workers I should say that I have no faith in the effectiveness of your policies on land reforms.

While the Central Government have given their consent to a legislation of Kerala for giving the right of ownership of land to 25 lakhs of tenants in the State, the President has returned a Bill sent by the Tamil Nadu Government, which is not very radical, but merely gives right to the cultivating tenants to purchase the land owners rights. I am unable to understand why the Tamil Nadu Bill was returned to the State Government without the assent of the President. In Tamil Nadu, there are so many religious institutions and charitable trusts owning vast acreage of land. It is reported in the Press that the President has returned the Tamil Nadu Bill on the plea that these religious institutions and charitable trusts have objected to certain provisions of the Bill. It is reported in the press that the President has directed the State Government to make suitable amendments to enable the so-called institutions to hold sufficient lands for the fulfilment of the objectives for which they have been constituted. I know that a religious muth in my town Mayuram owns 72000 acres of land. I would like to know why should this muth requires 72,000 acres of land. There are some other muths

like this in Tamil Nadu. Sir, Trusts are set up in our country solely for the purpose of misappropriation. I know that a Trust has been set up for the purpose of spreading Family Planning? Such religious institutions and Trusts are allowed to exploit the tenants and agricultural labour in our country.

Sir, with the widespread use of pesticides and insecticides, the agricultural labour have become susceptible to serious diseases which often have proved fatal. But the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act are not applicable to agricultural labour. Similarly, no Trade Union laws are applicable to them.

I would like to enumerate the steps that are to be taken by the Government and I hope that the Planning Minister will use his good offices in this matter. Firstly, the agricultural labour in irrigated area must get a minimum of Rs. 7 to 10 a day and in backward areas it must range between Rs. 4 and 7. The Minimum Wages Act must be implemented throughout the country without any exception. The Workmen's Compensation Act and other relevant trade union laws must be extended to the agricultural labour. Sir, there is also an imperative necessity for the Central Government to formulate a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural labour, incorporating a set of guidelines for the State Governments. The Kerala Agricultural Workers Act in this respect proves to be a good example. It is not that a Legislation alone is the need of the hour. A proper enforcement machinery is urgently needed. Therefore, any comprehensive legislation should also contain a provision for an effective implementation machinery. At the moment there is no proper enforcement machinery in the States. A statutory enforcement machinery is very essential if such a comprehensive legislation is to have any impact on

the conditions of agricultural labour. In the absence of such a machinery, very often police are interfering in disputes between workers and land owners. Now in Tamil Nadu, a Circle Inspector tells the agricultural labour that either they accept what is given to them and work silently or get out of the place. Such police interference creates unnecessary complications. Sir, I would also like to point out that there must be a time-bound programme with statutory force behind it for the welfare of agricultural labour. I am working among them and I am personally aware of their privations. Though Government promises to open fair price shops and the prices of essential commodities have been fixed, in the rural areas, these commodities are scarce and prices in the open market are high. The agricultural labour are the worst hit in this matter. The Central Government must ensure adequate distribution of essential commodities to agricultural workers in the rural areas of the country at subsidised rates.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Resolution.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, हम इस बात को कहते कहने थक गये हैं; लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि इस वक्त हाउस में न तो लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, न एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं और न हाउसिंह मिनिस्टर हैं। सिर्फ योजना मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। योजना मंत्री और योजनाओं में हमारा बहुत विश्वास है। योजनाएँ बनाना और बाते करना ही हमारा काम रह गया है। मुझे तो डर है कि कहीं यह देश योजनाओं और बातों वा देश न बन जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय श्री भी वा पस्वान शास्त्री

हाउसिंह मिनिस्टर और एग्रीकल्चर के मिनिस्टर, श्री सुब्रह्म्यम और श्री शिन्डे, और लेबर मिनिस्टर को हाउस में मौजूद रहना चाहिये था।

हमारे देश में न जाने कितनी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन कोई नीति या योजना कितनी भी अच्छी हो, अगर निष्ठा और ईमानदारी से उन का पालन न किया गया, तो यह संविधान टूट जायेगा और मुझे आशंका है कि कहीं हमारे देश में क्रान्ति न हो जाये।

यह सवाल कोई पहली दफा आज नहीं आया है। अगर श्री धारिया के इस बारे में दिये गये सब स्टेटमेंट्स दे जायें तो मालुम होगा कि वे ज्यादा जोरदार हैं और ज्यादा मार्ग दिखा सकते हैं; लेकिन क्या हम कोरी बातें करते हैं? इन ख्याली पकावों से कुछ नहीं होगा। अभाव ग्रस्त व्यक्ति को कोई चीज मांगने का अधिकार नहीं है। उस को जीने का हक है या नहीं, यह भी मालुम नहीं है। गरीब कहता है कि अगर मेरी छाती में दूध क्या खुन भी होता, तो मैं अपने दूधों को पिला देता, लेकिन वह भी नहीं रहा।

मिनिस्टर साहब हम से ज्यादा जानते हैं कि हालत कितनी चिन्ताजनक है। एक तरफ आ मुझों से भीगी हुई जिन्दगी है और दूसरी तरफ हंसी भरे चेहरे दिखाई देते हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि

इस देश की 22 करोड़ जनता, जो नगी और मूखी है, जिसने अपना अधिकतर जीवन नहीं सीखा है, कान्ति करने के लिए विवश हो जाये। जब तक उन लोगों को आर्थिक आजादी नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक उन की राजनैतिक आजादी झूठी है, 27 साल के बाद भी उनकी आजादी झूठी है, यह देखकर हमारी चर्च नतीजी हो जाती है। हम लोग अभी तक कोई बातें करते रहे हैं, आश्वासन देते रहे हैं और योजनाएं बताते रहे हैं, लेकिन प्ररीब की आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

16 35 hrs.

[SRI NAWAL KAMHORE SENHA in the
Chair]

सींसिंग ला के बारे में बहुत कुछ लिखा गया है। आज हालत यह है कि राजस्थान में सींसिंग ला लागू करने के बाद वही की राज्य सरकार ने लिखा दिया है कि हमारे पास खेतों के लिए कोई जमीन नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि हम एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को जमीन देंगे। लेकिन कड़ा से देंगे? जमीन कड़ा बूढ़ गई है? पहले जिन के पास जमीन थी, उन के पास अभी भी है। उन्होंने अपने-आपके जमीनों को अच्छी तरह से उत का बटवारा कर लिया है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जैड सींसिंग के बारे में आश्वासन देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। या तो सरकार गरीबों को कड़ा से कि जमीन नहीं मिलेगी या वह बूढ़ एक स्टैक को इस बारे में समय का प्राबन्ध करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार की

नेक-समस्याओं से जगमग नहीं बनने जाना है। हर एक योजना को एक निर्धारित समय के अन्दर कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह जमीन के एलमिनेट के बारे में एक टाइम-लिमिटेड-निश्चित कर देवी चाहिए।

माल् हिन्दुस्तान में सात करोड़ लोगों के पास भूकान नहीं है। कहा गया था कि गांवों में मजदूर बनाने के लिए भी जमीन दी जायेगी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि पन्नायतों ने पूँजीपति और धनी वर्ग के लोगों की भूकान खिंची है। गरीबों को भूकान नहीं मिले है और उन की हालत में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

गांवों में खादी श्रमीयोग और हैडलूम के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि भूमिहीन लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिस से लोग खादी के वस्त्र पहनें, खादी की भाग बढ़ें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस काम में लग सकें।

डी० पी० ए० पी० और कृषि प्रोग्राम में क्या हुआ? मजदूरों की तनखाह तीन रुपये रोज खी गई। लेकिन ऊपर के बदमाश अफसर फावड़े बंद रह इनस्ट्रुमेंट्स के लिए कुछ काट लेते हैं और इस महंगाई में उन लोगों को मुश्किल से दो डार्ड रुपये मिलते हैं। कृषि प्रोग्राम में रोडज अच्छी नहीं बनती है। वह पैसा उपायक काम में नहीं जा रहा है। जहरत इस बात की है कि मजदूरों के लिए कोई कानफ्रीड योजना बना कर उस को टाइम-लिमिटेड में पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाय।

केन्द्र का सिद्ध मे निम्नलिखित केन्द्र एक्ट लागू नहीं हुआ है। अर्थ यह कल दीर्घकालिक कर्म। श्री मोई जमींदार ह्ये का बडा किसान हो जिस ने कलकत्ता को बोडे से पीछे पर रखा हो: और उस का कलकत्ता हुआ हो। निम्नलिखित केन्द्र एक्ट लागू होने के बाद एक वेतन तका कता खोजे। अभी भी गांधी मे वेतन को खरीदा जाता है। (अध्यापन) खरीदने से मतलब जैसे कि कहा जाता है कि तुम को 300 रुपये साल मे दिए गए, तुम को हमारे घर मे रहना पड़ेगा, अगर वह नहीं रहता है तो उस के बेटे को रहना पड़ता है, उस को हाली प्रथा कहते है। मे ने कहा है कि आप रीजनेषल रेट दे दीजिए, सर्विस डाइज्ड रेट का क्या सवाल है? यह राहत देना इज्जत की जिन्दगी बख्शना नहीं है। यह बहुत गलत प्रावत है सरकार क कि राहत पहुंचा दिया गया। राहत पहुंचाने का मतलब उस को इज्जतदार जिन्दगी बसर करने के लायक बनाना नहीं है। आप उस को काम खोजिए। काम से आदमी इज्जतदार बनता। लेकिन आप राहत देते है। राहत से स्वाभिमान पैदा नहीं होता है। इसलिए मे इसको अच्छा नहीं समझता। उन्हे काम दीजिए और आप के जितने प्रोग्राम है लैंड सीलिय के या लैंडरिफार्मस के उनको एक मिश्रित सभा के अंदर इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाना चाहिए; डी० पी० ए० पी० प्रोग्राम, कंस प्रोग्राम आदी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के प्रोग्राम, और सारे लेबर के लाज, इन को सब को लेकर इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिए। इसलिए मे ने अपना प्रमेडमेंट दिया है। मेरा प्रमेडमेंट स्वीकार होना चाहिये। धरिया साहब हक से ज्यादा रोज बोक्ते हैं। मे उन के सारे स्टेटमेंट इकट्ठा

कर के लाया था, लेकिन पढ़ने का टाइम नहीं है, वह मे उन्हे फिर बता दूंगा।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) सभापति जी श्री गदाधर साहा द्वारा जो यह सकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ अभी कल आजादी की सत्ताईसवी कर्षणाठ मनाई गई है। हमारे राष्ट्र की प्रधान मंत्री ने बडे ही भाव भरी शब्दों में कृषि मजदूरों और मजदूरों की स्थिति का कुछ वर्णन किया है। अभी मेरे मिल डामा साहब कह रहे थे कि धरिया साहब जो योजना मंत्री हैं, मन्त्रालय मे आने के पहले मजदूरों और कृषि मजदूरों के लिये कौसी भाषा बोलते थे। मेरा ख्याल है कि सम्पूर्ण देश और सदन को ज्ञात होगा। पता नहीं पाकर मे आने की बात है या कुछ देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि अब भी अच्छे से अच्छा व्यक्ति मंत्री को कुर्सी पर बैठ जाता है उस की भाषा बदल जाती है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) I have
not changed my language

श्री राम रतन शर्मा अगर इन की भाषा नहीं बदली तो इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। आज 27 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद क्या हालत है? हमारे देहातो का कृषि मजदूर और मजदूर आजादी से पहले, आज से 27 साल पहले जिस स्थिति मे था उससे आज नीचे चला गया। (अध्यापन) उस की स्थिति मे कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ? अभी मेने कल पढ़ा एक छोटी सी कविता थी जिसमे यह लिखा है कि हमारे पुराण दो सेर का भी खाते थे हम दो रुपये किलो का मेहू खाते है और हमारी

माने वाली संतान दो रुपये किलों का भूसा आएगी। आयरली है इस में लेकिन आप समझने की कोशिश करें। 27 वरं पहले मजदूरों की स्थिति आज की स्थिति से कहीं अच्छी थी बहुत अच्छी थी.... (अध्यक्ष) आज खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है.... (अध्यक्ष) : सभापति जी सही बात कड़वी लगती है।.... (अध्यक्ष) अभी बागा जी ने अधिकतम जोत सीमा के कानून का विस्तृत वर्णन किया और उन्होंने राजस्थान के इन्स्टीट्यूट कोट किए। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बतला रहा हू। 1961 में अधिकतम जोत सीमा का कानून पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में आया जिस में बुन्देलखंड को देखते हुए कि यहाँ पर ऊसर जमीन है 80 एकड़ का सीलिंग नियत की गई। दूसरी सीलिंग ऐक्ट 1973 में आया और जमीन की सीमा घटा कर सिंचित की 18 एकड़ असिंचित को 45 एकड़ कर दो गई। सीलिंग जहाँ तक हुई अच्छा है लेकिन उम सीलिंग से पिछल कर कितनी जमीन शेष मजदूरों को और भूमिहीन मजदूरों को मिली यह मंत्री महोदय बताएं और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य बताएं। (अध्यक्ष) एक भी एक जमीन किसी शेष मजदूर को नहीं मिली है यह मैं दावे के साथ कह रहा हूँ और वह जमीन गई कहां, यह भी मैं बताता हूँ। जो कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता जिले में हैं, खास तौर से बुन्देलखंड और बाँदा के, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी में उसी वक्त सम्मिलित हो गए जब सीलिंग ऐक्ट बना, उन्होने अपने नौकरों और भाई भतीजों के नाम उभे बाँट रखा है.... (अध्यक्ष)

राजमाता सिन्धिया या श्री किसी की बात में नहीं जानता, लेकिन आपने अपना प्रेसीडें-शियल कैंडीडेट जिसे चुना है उस की 220 एकड़ जमीन है आप क्या बात करते हैं? आप अगर कीचड़ फेंके तो वह आप के अपने ऊपर लगेगा। आप की प्रभाव मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भी जमीन की मालिक हैं। आप की प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी तक.... (अध्यक्ष).....

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : क्या खामख्याह ऐं कहे जा रहे हैं? कोई बताइये.... (अध्यक्ष)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSII (Calcutta-South): On a point of order, Sir, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is a candidate for the Presidential election. He is not present here at the moment. Unnecessarily, this sort of a remark has been made...

SHRI R. R SHARMA: He is a Member of this House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSII: When a responsible Member is speaking, he should have either sufficient documents to prove that he has got more than 220 acres of land or he should withdraw his remark. He should be ready to prove it. Otherwise, in this manner, if you permit this sort of character assassination in this House, this democracy becomes meaningless.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. R. Sharma to please continue his speech.

श्री के एस चावड़ा (पटना) : वह मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, लेकिन मेम्बर तो हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you making these observations? I have not given any ruling. I have called Shri R. R. Sharma to continue his speech.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): I rise on a point of order. My point of order arises out of the statement made just now by the hon. Member. As has already been pointed by my hon. friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, the hon. Member has levelled baseless and absurd charges against one of the candidates of the Presidential election. Unfortunately or fortunately he was addressing the electorate, I mean, the Lok Sabha. In the context of this situation, either his statement should be deleted from the record or he should be asked to substantiate the charge that he has made and if he cannot, he should withdraw his statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an established practice that, if any charge is to be made against any person, it should be given in writing first to the Speaker. So far as holding of 220 acres of land is concerned, I personally think that it is not a charge of such a magnitude that a notice is required to be sent to the Speaker in advance. If the hon. Member referred to is not actually holding 220 acres of land, it is open for him to come and say that he is not holding it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You have not given a ruling on my point of order. My point of order is that tomorrow there is going to be the election...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already ruled on the point of order raised by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi and yourself. I would request you not to raise the matter further.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Then I move a formal motion that whatever he has said on this should be deleted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He is challenging your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know from him under what rule he is moving that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am sorry I could not make my point clear. Tomorrow the Presidential election is to take place and a serious charge has been levelled by the hon. Member against one of the candidates for the election. Either he should substantiate that charge—maybe, he has sprung a surprise on you—or it should be deleted from the record in the absence of any documentary proof.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I have said, it is open to the hon. Member to come and refute it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): With your permission, may I say that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was a member of the Council of Ministers and with authenticated information I can say that he does not hold land beyond the ceiling prescribed by the Assam Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: This is the documentary evidence in my possession.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as this matter is concerned, it is not before us.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I want to make one more submission. This is indeed a very serious subject that we are discussing today. I would like to assure this House that we do not look at the subject from any party point of view. I would like to make it very clear that, with the amendments proposed by Shri M. C. Daga, Government has decided to accept the Resolution with all the responsibility that flows from it. Therefore, I would beg of this House to keep in mind that this is a very serious matter. Crores of our brothers and sisters who are landless labourers are today

[Shri Mohan Dharla]

suffering. Let us try our best to come with positive and concrete measures and rise above the party level.

स.प्र.प.न. महोदय : ऐसी बातें बोलिये जी बोल सकें ।

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय का बहुत धाभारी हूँ, उन्होंने एक झण्टी बात कही है, जिससे हमारे हृदयों को काफ़ी सन्तोष हुआ है । मैं अब दो-तीन बातों की तरफ़ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा ।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अनाप-जनाप वृद्धि हो रही है और उनके साथ साथ सरकार ने जो गेहूँ लेबी में खरीदा, वह 102 रुपये से लेकर 105 रुपये फ़िक्टल में खरीदा अब उसी गेहूँ को मरबगर 150 रुपये से लेकर 160 रुपये फ़िक्टल में बेच रही है । आखिर सरकार का इस तरह से मुनाफ़ाखोरी करने का क्या औचित्य है ? एक तरफ़ मुनाफ़ाखोरी के लिये दुनिया भर को गालिया दी जाती हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ सरकार खुद उसी आमन पर बैठकर मुनाफ़ाखोरी करती है । क्या ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि गरीबों, भूखों और बेकार लोगों को, कृषि मजदूरों को सस्ते दर पर गेहूँ दिया जा सके ? क्या ऐसा प्रबन्ध सरकार नहीं कर सकती ? सरकार से आप्रह्व कम्बंगा कि जिस भाव पर गेहूँ खरीदा गया है, इन लोगों को कम से कम उसी भाव पर गेहूँ वितरित होना चाहिये ताकि उन को कुछ राहत मिल सके ।

बाबा विष्णु में पाने के पानी का अभाव है । पाठा जल पेय योजना के नाम से 1973 से देश की प्रधान मंत्री से उस बहुत बड़ी योजना का उद्घाटन किया था, जिस पर करोड़ों रुपये की लागत आई है । उस समय यह भी कल्पना कि वह एशिया की सब से बड़ी जल पेय योजना है । लेकिन श्रीमन्, वहाँ के निवासियों को, जिन में अधिकतर कृषि मजदूर हैं, उन की प्रारतों को, बच्चों को, एक एक बूढ़ पानी के लिये आज भी 12 मील से 16 मील दूर तक जाना पड़ता है । इतना ज्यादा पैसा लगाने के बाद, इतनी बड़ी योजना का उद्घाटन करने के बाद भी पाठा जल पेय योजना वहाँ की जनता को पानी नहीं दे सकती तो उस योजना से जनता को क्या लाभ हुआ उस योजना से पानी क्यों नहीं मिलता, इसकी इफ़ेक्टिव जांच होनी चाहिये ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक ऐसी बात कही है जिसके कारण मैं उनका बहुत धाभारी हूँ । कम से कम उन्होंने कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाने का प्रयत्न तो किया है । लेकिन श्रीमन्, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अभी तक जानबूझ कर इस कामन पर बैठे हुए लोगों ने गरीबों के साथ, भुखमरी से पीड़ित लोगों के साथ, कृषि मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय किया है । जान बूझ कर उन्हें बिजो-पावर्टी-लाइन रखा है, जान बूझ कर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धों का जन्म नहीं फैलाया गया, जिस के लिये महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था और कहते कहते उन की भृत्य हुई । महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर बोट मंजारे वाले ये लोग आज भी उन लोगों को पावर्टी-लाइन

के नीचे खड़े हुए हैं ताकि इल्लुवान में इन को मदद पहुंचाती रहे, तामिः गरीबी को हटाने के नाम पर इनकी कुर्सी बरकरार रखी रहे। मैं सुनः सरकार से प्रसन्न करता हूँ—गरीबों के साथ, जो मादर्टी-लाइन के नीचे हैं उन के साथ बिलबाह न कीजिये, बरना परिणाम दूरभासी हूँगे और उस का परिणाम आप को और हम सब को भुगतना पड़ेगा।

श्री राम सहाय वाष्डे (राजनन्दगांव) : सभापति जी, यह प्रस्ताव जो आप के सम्मुख है इस का अर्थता एतः महत्व है, स्वतन्त्र इस को पास करे या न करे यह कर्मचारी कात है। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष हम उस वर्ष-विमेष की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं जो आर्य देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति में जसबा हुआ है, जो पीड़ित है, जो दुर्बल है, जो भूमिहीन है, जो भूमि पर काम करने वाला, भूमि पर रहने वाला, लेकिन भूमिरहित इन्सान है, जिस के पास अपना स्वतन्त्र कोई जरिया नहीं है, जिस को बहुधा हम शीकर-सेवकान आक्र-दिग्भीषित करते हैं।

श्री धारिया जी ने भाषवासन दिया है— मैं उन को हृदय से साधुवाद देता हूँ। वह योजना के प्रमुख उत्तराधिकारी हैं और उन के मन में सर्वहारा समाज के लिये एक विशेष प्रकार का भाव है। जब एक कान्ति की ओर हम जा रहे हैं, भूमि का वितरण कर रहे हैं, भूमि उस को दी जाय जो "टिल" कर सके, खेती में हल चला सके, क्योंकि वह उदाहरण इस पर दिया जाता है कि यदि हम भूमि ऐसे लोगों को देंगे जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है तो

उनके पास भूमि न होने के साथ साथ साधन भी नहीं है। ऐसे उदाहरण बेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुस की तरफ से दिए जाते हैं जिनका कि हमें बड़ा स्वार्थ है। हा, उनको भूमि देने के साथ साथ हमें उनको साधन भी आवश्यक देने होंगे। यदि हम साधन नहीं देंगे तो भूमि देने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार भूमि और साधन दोनों एक साथ देने की आवश्यकता है।

17 00 hrs.

कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि यदि बड़ी इकाइयों को तोड़ कर छोटी इकाइयों में खेती होगी तो देश में भ्रष्ट की उपज कम हो जायगी। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने दो देशों की खेती देखी हैं—एक अमरीका की और दूसरे जापान की। जापान में कुल जितना देश का क्षेत्रफल है उसमें केवल 10 प्रतिशत भूमि पर खेती होती है। वहां पर लोग 200 पीड फर्टिलाइजर एक एकड़ में डालते हैं और उनकी खेती सवा पानी से परिप्लवित रहती है। वहां पर कहीं कहीं छोटी इकाई में 5-6 एकड़ से ज्यादा युनिट्स होती नहीं है लेकिन वहां पर उसमें एक वर्ष में सवा लाख, डेढ़ लाख की फसल होती है। सरकार की ओर से मर्केंटिंग सोसायटीज होती हैं जिनके द्वारा हाइब्रिड सीड, खाद, उर्वरक—यह तमाम साधन प्रसाधन उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं। न केवल वहां के किसान आत्मनिभर हैं बल्कि अपने देश की 11 करोड जनसंख्या को खिलाकर, उन्हीं छोटी छोटी इकाइयों से आवश्यकता होने पर अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों को भी भ्रष्ट एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। इसके अलावा वहां पर खेती का एक ऐसा फेमबर्क बना हुआ है कि जो लोग खेती करते

हैं, जो खेती से सम्बद्ध है उनके खेत में काम करने वाले लोग उसी के परिवार के लोग होते हैं—उसके बेटे हैं, उसकी मा है, उसकी स्त्री है और उसके छोटे छोटे बच्चे हैं। छोटे छोटे बच्चों की पढाई का भी इन्तजाम है परन्तु साथ साथ खेती में उनके करने लायक जो काम है उसको भी वे करते हैं। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि जापान में खेती करने के लिए सारे साधन प्रसाधन मौजूद हैं और उनका अपना सारा परिवार खेती का काम करता है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में स्थिति बिल्कुल उल्टी है। हमारे पास 40 करोड़ एकड़ धरती खेती के लिए है। सौ में 72 लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं। इस जमीन का बटवारा इस प्रकार है। 100 में 20 ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास एक इंच धरती भी कहीं पर उपार्जन के लिए नहीं है, खेती करने के लिए नहीं है। दस परसेन्ट ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास एक से दस एकड़ जमीन है, दस परसेन्ट ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास दस करोड़ से बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है और 60 परसेन्ट ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास छोटी युनिट्स हैं।

इस देश में जब लैंड रिफार्म्स की बात आई तो बहुतों ने अपनी भूमि बेनामी अपने परिवार के लोगों के नाम कर दी। यही नहीं, अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के भलावा माय, भैंस, कुत्ते कुतिया का नाम लेकर भी धरती का बटवारा कर दिया गया। कारण यह है कि वे लोग बड़े सचेत होते हैं। इस सदन में पास करने के लिए जो योजना होती है, सर्वहारा समाज को सुधारने, उसको आगे ले जाने और उनको

उपर उठाने के लिए जो कदम उठने वाला होता है वह उनको पहले ही पता चल जाता है और वे समझते हैं उससे शायद हमारी हकतलफी होगी, हमारी जमीन चली जायेगी। मैं नहीं समझता जिन स्टेट्स ने लैंड रिफार्म्स बिल पास कर दिया है—मध्य प्रदेश भी उनमें एक राज्य है—वह उनको कौं कार्यान्वित करेगी, कब करेगी और कब तक उभ सर्वहारा समाज के साथ वे जमीन जा सकेगी।

एक मारल मूवमेंट भी इस देश में चला था जिसको हमारे प्रांत स्मरणाय विनोबा भावे जान चलाया था लेकिन उसमें बजर जमान हा मिला, अच्छा जमीन नहीं मिला। वे उन लोगों के मन में एक आत्मचिन्तन पैदा करना चाहते थे जिनके पास अधिक जमीन है। श्रामन्, आपका था अनुभव होगा, बिहार से आप आते हैं, कि जिनके पास अधिक भूमि है वह श्रमशाल नहीं हैं, वे स्वयं काम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि दूसरों से काम कराते हैं। यही कारण है कि लैंड रिफार्म्स का बिल गवर्नमेंट ने इनाशिएट किया था, हमारे दस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम था जिसके प्रणेता हमारे घागिया जी हैं और उन्हें बड़ा जोर लगाया कि सम्पत्ति का बटवारा भी हो, उसकी भी सीलिंग हो और धरतों का भी सीलिंग हो। क्योंकि जब धरती की सीलिंग होगी, जब धरतों का बटवारा होगा तो धरतों उनके हाथ में जायेगी जिनके पास श्रम-शक्ति है, अपने हाथ शोले करने की भावना है और उनके द्वारा अपनी उदरपूर्ति के साथ-साथ उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। यह काम बड़ा आवश्यक है। जब यह काम होगा तो 100 में जो 20 ऐसे

लोग गांवों में हैं जिनके पास एक इंच भी धरती नहीं है उनके लिये हम कुछ न कुछ कर सकते। इसलिए यह काम बड़ा आवश्यक है। हम आपके सामने कोई यूटोपियन आइडिया नहीं रखना चाहते लेकिन 26-27 वर्ष, जब से इस देश में स्वराज्य आया है तभी से सबसे अधिक उपेक्षित कुबंहरा समाज आप से यह अपेक्षा करता है कि यह पुनोत्त गया हमारे तट को भी स्पर्श करते हुए आगे बढ़ेगी परन्तु अभी इस गया का एक बूद भी उनके तट तक नहीं पहुँचा है—इस बात को कहने में मुझे कोई भी सकोच नहीं है। हम समाजवाद को कितनी ही बड़ी बात करे, चाहे गरीबी हटाने की बात करें लेकिन यह गरीबी तभी हटेगी जबकि उनके हाथ में साधन जायेंगे, साधन का स्वामित्व उनके हाथ में जायेगा जिनके हाथ में अन्न है, जिनके हाथों में उत्पादन की क्षमता है, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जिस धरती से वह पदा हुए उसी धरती की छाती से लपकते हुए हैं, वे उस धरती की सेवा करना चाहते हैं। यदि उनको सेवा करने का अवसर मिलता है तो वे अपने राष्ट्र की सेवा करने में कभी पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। यह वही है जिनके बेटे देश को सुरक्षा के लिए अपना बलिदान करते हैं। यह उसी किसान के बेटे हैं जिनके पास धरती नहीं है। यदि उनके पास धरती हो जयेंगी तो वे अपनी उदरभूति के साथ साथ इस देश का एक कृषि की ओर भी अवसर कर सकते। इन सबों के साथ मैं इसका सम्बन्ध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कुछ वर्षों में लोगो की तरफ भी बहने चाहिए।

श्री राम कंवर (टोक) : श्री गदाधर माहा जी ने कृषि मजदूरों के बारे में जो संकल्प पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खडा हुआ हूँ। इस संकल्प के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्यों के बड़े रोचक भाषण यहां पर हुए हैं परन्तु मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि चन्द भाई जो यहां पर गरीबों के बेटों से चुनकर आते हैं उनको गरीब मजदूरों की ओर छोटे लोगो के दुख दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। 27 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी आज तक सरकार उन लोगो तक नहीं पहुंच पाई है। वल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया उसमें कहा कि लोगो को धराना नहीं चाहिए, एक एक इंच भूमि पर कृषि उतानी चाहिए। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में वह भी कहा कि बि-बों के अन्दर तरकारी उतानी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कृषि मजदूर है, जो अपनी मजदूरी के लिए जबह जगह भटकते रहते हैं वे क्या उन बिबों को इधर उधर लिये हुए फिरेंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि आज जो बड़े बड़े बंगलों में लोग विश्राम कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने 10-20 एकड़ जमीन घेर रखी है क्या उनसे वह जमीन निकाल कर उस जमीन पर खेती को दी गई है? बिबों की बात तो बाद में आती है।

27 साल की आजादी के बाद भी जो निम्न वर्ग के लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, चाहे वे सोइयूल्ड क्लास या ट्राइबल या सर्वर्ण जाति के हों, उनके बच्चों शिक्षा, इलाज और इंसफ की सुविधा सुबर्ण नहीं हो पाई है। वे सब बच्चों उनमें किए महंगी बनी हुई हैं। वे अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा

नहीं दिला पाते हैं, बीमार पड़ जाते हैं तो इलाज की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं और इसका भी उनको नहीं मिलता है। 1971 से, जब से मध्याह्न चुनाव हुए हैं, मैं बार-बार मांग करता आ रहा हूँ कि सरकार के पास जो जंगलाल की लाखों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है उसको कृषि मजदूरों में, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों में जिनको खेती का तजुर्बा है दे दिया जाय, उनसे उसको बांट दिया जाय लेकिन आप ने इसके बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है, इसका कोई उत्तर ही नहीं दिया है। इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

खाद्यान्नों की समस्या बनी हुई है। इनकी कीमत दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जाती है। लोग रो रहे हैं। उनको राशन नहीं मिलता है। राशन कार्ड उनके नहीं बनते हैं। सरकार बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डरज बना रही है। और भी बन रही हैं। ये ठेकेदारों द्वारा भी बना जा रही हैं। इंजीनियर भी इनकी देखरेख में लगे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों से उन पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की आपको लिस्ट ले लेनी चाहिए और उस आधार पर मजदूरों के राशन कार्ड आपको जल्द से जल्द बना देने चाहिये।

मजदूर आज बारह घंटे काम करता है, खून पसीना एक करता है लेकिन फिर भी उसको पेट भरने लायक रोटी नहीं मिलती है। उसको केवल साढ़े तीन और चार रूपये रोजाना मिलते हैं। उनके बास्ते आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है, जो उनका शोषण होता है उसको रोकने के लिए आप ने कौन कदम

उठाए हैं यह मैं योजना मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेशों में भी हैं। कृषि की जमीन इनको दी गई है और वह सहकारी समिति के नाम पर दी गई है। इन सहकारी समितियों की सरकार कोई देखरेख नहीं कर रही है। इन लोगों को कर्मा आदि की कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। वे जिस बरबादी की हालत में पहले थे उसी में आज भी हैं। एक ही फसल उसमें वे बोते हैं और जो कुछ पैदा होता है उसी से उनको संतोष करना पड़ता है।

भ्रगर आप चाहते हैं कि उपज बढ़े और उन मजदूरों का भी कुछ लाभ हो तो आपको इन जमीनों को उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से एलाट कर देना चाहिए। ऐसा आपने किया तो वे किसी तरह से कर्मा आदि ले कर इन जमीनों का सुधार करेंगे और उपज भी बढ़ायेंगे और अपना जीवन स्तर भी ऊपर उठा सकेंगे।

आप ने कार्तकारों पर लेवी लगाई। राजस्थान सरकार ने पटवारी और गिरदाबर को लेवी वसूल करने का अधिकार दिया। उन पर ही उसने सारे मामले को छोड़ दिया। इसका नतीजा बहुत खराब हो रहा है। एक दो एकड़ वाले जो छोटे लोग हैं, जिनके घर पटवारी आदि लोग न तो ठहरते हैं और न ही खाना खाते हैं उन से वे मनमाने ढंग से लेवी वसूल कर रहे हैं और भ्रगर वे दे नहीं पाते हैं तो उनको जेल भिजवा देते हैं। इन लोगों ने जो भी गेहूँ अपने तथा अपने

बच्चों के लिए रखा था उसको, सारे के सारे को बे ले गये हैं और उनके पास एक दाना भी नहीं बचा है यह दोषपूर्ण नीति है। पटवारी आदि को आपको इतनी छूट नहीं देनी चाहिये थी। पटवारी द्वारा जो भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है उसको मिटाने में आप असफल सिद्ध हुए हैं। इस और आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

छोटे लोगों को सरकार द्वारा जो वस्तुएं मिलती हैं जैसे लोहे की चादरें, मिमेंट, मिट्टी का तेल, आदि इन सब के बारे में आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था स्थापित करनी चाहिए कि उनको कांड दे दिये जायें और लोहे की चादरें, चीनी, तेल आदि कांडों पर बाटां जायें और यह सब उस पर नोट होना चाहिए। आजकन खानापूति ही होती है। जिसको आप ने कोटा दे रखा वह तो मालामाल हो गया है और गरीब लोगों के नाम पर जो वस्तु आती है, वह गरीब लोगों को मिलती नहीं है।

महात्मा गांधी गरीबों से बड़ी हृदयी रखते थे, गेड्यूल्ड कास्टम से बड़ी सहानुभूति रखते थे और उनके दुख को अपना दुख समझते थे। लेकिन आज जो सरकार चलाने वाले हैं वे उनसे घृणा करते हैं। बोट लेने के लिए वे बहर उनके पास जाते हैं लेकिन बाद में उनके दुख तकनीकों की परवाह नहीं करते हैं। हरिजनों में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो व्यक्तिगत तौर पर सरकार से फायदा उठाने के उद्देश्य से हरिजनों के बोट आपको दला देते हैं लेकिन बाद में उनकी तकनीकों को नहीं सुनते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों तथा हरिजनों आदि के लिए आप जो भी योजना बनायें

उसका लाभ उनको सीधे उपलब्ध करें और ऐसा कोई काम न करें जिससे बिचौलियों को फायदा हो। ऐसा न हो सरकार तो उनके नाम पर कोई वस्तु दे दे लेकिन उन तक न पहुँचे और बिचौलियों के घर भर जायें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Y. S. Mahajan.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): I think we should increase the time for this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put this question which the hon. Member is wanting me to put now, at 5.25 p.m.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I have not the slightest hesitation in supporting the resolution brought forward by Mr. Saha.

Social justice has always been one of the objectives of our planning. But after taking stock of 25 years of planning, we find that the landless labourers and the small peasantry who account for nearly 65 per cent of our population have not received the benefits of planning, with the result that their poverty today is as acute and as extreme as it was towards the beginning of the planning period. The 65 per cent people to whom this resolution refers are really the people of this country, whom we often refer to as the teeming millions of India and they are the people who have been left out of the benefits of planning. They include not only the landless labour, the marginal farmers, the small farmers but also the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have tried during the last 25 years to attack this problem or improve their conditions in various ways.

But before I come to that, I would like to say that this class of people, particularly the landless labour, has been increasing in numbers, as can be seen from the figures. In 1882, the

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Government estimated that their number was 7½ million; in 1933 they estimated that their number was 33 million; in 1951 by the Agricultural Labour Committee their number was estimated as 44.3 million. Not only is their number increasing but their economic misery is also increasing.

For instance, the Labour Inquiry Committee of 1956-57 had said that the average daily wage of an agricultural labourer varied from Rs. 1.09 to Rs. 0.96 per day. Since then, perhaps, the daily wages might have increased, but the prices have increased so much more that relatively their economic position has become worse. The Labour Commission which first addressed itself to this problem recommended that two things were necessary to improve their conditions. The first was that we should lessen the pressure of population on land. That problem remains almost, let me say quite clearly, intractable. In spite of fifteen years of family planning, we have not been able to reduce the rate of growth of our population or reduce the pressure of population on land. I would not deal with that subject because it is a huge subject and I would be going off the track if I were to deal with it, but as I was saying, the problem has remained as intractable as before in spite of all our efforts and in spite of our planning.

Then the Royal Commission had said at that time that we must impart mobility to this part of our population so that they can move from one part of the country to another where work is available. But this also has not been achieved except to a very small extent. For instance, in Maharashtra we get workers from Andhra Pradesh for building purposes. It is not a solution to the problem.

SHRI E. V. NAIK: They have built Bombay.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: I do not say we have been unaware of the problem or we are not trying to do

anything about it. For instance, in the Fifth Plan we have got a minimum needs programme. If elementary education were made compulsory, the condition of these people could improve. Again there is failure on that front.

As regards the minimum needs programme, as we all knew, the Fifth Plan is almost, allow me to say this, a non-starter, to be quite frank about it.

Thirdly, as regards land distribution, so far about 9.6 lakh hectares have been made available in different States. Out of these, 5½ lakh hectares, i.e., 12½ lakh bighas, have been distributed to landless labour. But what sort of land has been distributed? Much of it is infertile. Take the district of Thana, in my State; 40,000 people have got land which is uncultivable.

Then if we want to solve this problem, we must see that essential commodities of ordinary consumption are provided to them at reasonable prices. We know what has happened in the last three or four years. The steep increase in prices has made their misery worse. These are the people who bear the heaviest burden as a result of the inflationary situation.

I submit, if we want to solve this problem, let us solve it by a frontal attack. Let us give them a guarantee of employment and minimum wages. I have personally been trying as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for the last three or four years to see that we do something to give them a guarantee of employment. The Planning Commission has had pilot projects for intensive employment. They have not yet come forward with the results of their intensive projects. Instead of these pilot projects which go on for five or ten years, let us go ahead. If there are any mistakes, we can correct them. But we are not taking any radical or bold steps in that direction.

Finally, we should assure them minimum wages. In this connection, I would like to recommend the steps taken by the Maharashtra Government. Though the minimum wages legislation was made applicable to this labour in 1948, even now some of the States have not passed legislation to that effect. I would like the Minister to tell us how many States have passed such legislation and made it effective in their States. In Maharashtra, I believe it is a fairly good piece of legislation. I will quote some of its provisions. The State has been divided into three zones and the minimum wage has been fixed between Rs. 3—4½ per day. The minimum hours of work have been limited to 6—7 hours. Wages are made equal for both male and female workers. The law provides that these wage rates should be reviewed every three years.

It every State passes such legislation and provides guarantee of employment along with other provisions for primary education, provision of essential commodities at reasonable prices, there is no reason why within 10—15 years we should not be able to make a dent on this problem of the poverty of the millions of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The two hours allotted for the discussion of this Resolution are over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): I have consulted the
Opposition also. There is a general
consensus that we should extend the
time for this by two hours. Of course,
the half hour discussion will start at
3.30 P.M. That means the discussion on
this Resolution will go over to the
30th.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the plea-
sure of the House, that two more
hours may be allotted for this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is ex-
tended by two hours.

श्री नाथ राज अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़)
सभापति महोदय, यह बात सब को भलीभांति
मालूम है कि आजादी के पिछले 27 सालों में
हम बराबर यह कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि हम देश
के खेतिहर मजदूरों और भूमिहीनों के लिए
कुछ व्यवस्था करें। सरकार बराबर यह घोषणा
करती रही है कि भूमि-सुधार का काम
जाए कई राज्यों ने भूमि-सुधार का काम
बनाए भी है। लेकिन दिल्ली में, और राज्यों
में भी, बड़े भूस्वामियों की लाभी इस प्रकार
काम करती है कि भूमि सुधार का काम
पास नहीं हो पाते हैं, और अगर वे पास हो
जाते हैं, तो वे कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाते हैं। उदा-
हरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सीमांत एरंड
पास किया, लेकिन वह दिल्ली में अटक कर रह
गया है। इसी तरह शहरी संपत्ति का काम
भी यहाँ अटक गया है। समझ में नहीं आता है
कि इसमें कानूनी अड़चने सामने आती हैं।
हम देखते हैं कि गरीबों के लिए जो भी काम
बनते हैं, उन के मार्ग में रोड़े अटकाए जाते हैं।

आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि मध्य
प्रदेश में बेघलखंड के क्षेत्र में, पुरानी रॉटा
स्टेट में, जिस जमीन पर भूमिहीनों के मकान
बने हुए हैं, उन सारी जमीन वा पट्टा बड़े
भूस्वामियों के नाम है। सारे के सारे काब
भूस्वामियों के पास है। इस का परिणाम यह है
कि अगर कोई भूमि कहता है कि मैं बल
मजदूरी पर नहीं जाऊंगा, तो उस को घर
खाली करने के लिए कह दिया जाता है।

17.29 hrs.

भाप वहा किसी भी जगह चले जाए, भाप देखेगे कि मकानो की जितनी भी जमीन है, वह सब भूस्वामियो की है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारो को यह आदेश देना चाहिए कि भूमि-सुधार के कानूनो का सख्ती के साथ पालन किया जाए। काफी सरकारी जमीन पडी हुई है, लेकिन वह भूमिहीनो मे नहीं बाटी जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह एलान किया था कि भूमिहीनो मे जमीन बा बटवारा किया जाएगा। इस के लिए उन्होंने कमेटिया बना दी, जिन मे छ पब्लिक के आदगी और एक सरकार का आदमी रहा। खेतिहर मजदूरो और भूमिहीनो को जमीन एलाट की गई, लेकिन उन लोगो को पट्टे नहीं मिल रहे है। पट्टवारी और दूसरे बीच के लोग कहते है कि बतानो, कितना पैसा देते हो।

13 जुलाई, को जिला काग्रम कमेटी, टीकमगढ ने एक रैली बुलाई, जिस से सात आठ हजार आदमी शामिल हुए। हम ने सरकारी अधिकारियो के खिलाफ नारा लगाया कि वे सरकार की घोषित नीति के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं और हम ने यह माग की कि पट्टे बाटे जाने चाहिए। हमारे आन्दोलन का फल यह हुआ कि 13 जुलाई, से 8 अगस्त तक मात हजार पट्टे भूमिहीनो को बुला बुला कर दिए गए। अगर हम इस तरह काम करे, तो भूमिहीनो की समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो सकती है।

इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई थी कि गावो मे जिन भूमिहीन लोगो के पास आवास की जमीन नहीं है, उन को जमीन दी जाए। मध्य प्रदेश मे 9 लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास मकान के लिए जमीन नहीं है। उन में से 6 लाख को जमीन दी गई।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगली सत्रिका को जारी रखेंगे।

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INDIAN OCEAN AS A FREE ZONE

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Mr Chairman, no longer do the blue waves happily lap the shores of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean, they bring with them ominous tidings of the rival navies of the big Powers charming our Ocean Nuclear submarines now lurk in the tranquil lagoons And up in the sky military satellites seen every square inch of this part of land and sea And down below in the depths of the sea are installed communication devices that speak the cryptic language of a mounting arms race

The Indian Ocean is undergoing a qualitative strategic transformation With more than thirty military establishments extending from Asmara to North West Cape and Kerguelen to Bahrien, the danger of military escalation looms large on our horizon And central to all of them has emerged, Diego Garcia as the very symbol of this escalation From a tiny speck, it has turned to be a cancerous military tumour outgrowing all healthy littoral relations I quote from *Newsweek*, which is published from the US itself,

“The US Navy has drawn up plans to upgrade its small communications station on the southern tip of Diego Garcia into an 180 million dollar naval base Under the Navy's plans, Diego Garcia's air strip would be extended to 12,000 feet—long enough to handle cargo planes, carrier based jet fighters and even B 52 bombers”

Mark it, B-52 bombers carry nuclear warheads. The U.S. House of Representatives has recently sanctioned the necessary money for the expansion of Diego Garcia.

And all this to what end? I will not enter the debate whether the naval presence of one Big Power has elicited the presence of the other, or how the opening of the Suez Canal will affect the global strategic balance or whether such a disproportionately large naval presence is necessary to keep open normal commercial routes. What causes us and all littoral States, the gravest concern is the thesis that the presence of one Big Power must be balanced by the presence of the other in the Indian Ocean. If the Soviet naval presence is to be counter-balanced by the presence of the U.S. navy, then by the same token, Diego Garcia will have to be matched by a permanent Russian base in the Indian Ocean. The bitter lessons of Big Power rivalry are at the door-steps of the littoral steps. Not only the coming generations of human beings but also those of plants and trees and foliage shall bear, in Vietnam, the scars of a modern warfare. It was to this aspect that the hon. Minister of External Affairs referred in the Rajya Sabha a few days ago when he said that though all countries do enjoy the freedom of the high seas, the establishment of a permanent bases is an entirely different story. Even in the United States, people have expressed their concern about the possibilities of Big Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Persons no less than Senator Robert Kennedy, Mr. Chester Bowles and distinguished ex-officials of the Pentagon and lately even Mr. Colby, Director of CIA, have expressed their fears. It is interesting to note what the Director of the CIA has to say on this subject. Mr. Colby said that the Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean, while it has grown slowly, is both miniscule and presents no real threat to western interests.

"Our assessment is that the Soviets would match any increase in our presence. If we establish a permanent establishment capable of supporting a regular force in the area, then they will react to establish a countervailing force".

Unfortunately, the detente in the West has not percolated in this part of the world, Relations between developing nations are still volatile and have been, on many occasions, fanned into open conflagrations with foreign arms assistance. It is perturbing to note in this context the intentions of the U.S. Navy in establishing a permanent base in the Indian Ocean. To quote the *Newstweek* again;

"The Navy contends, to help preserve regimes that are friendly to the U.S. in the Indian Ocean area."

I repeat "regimes that are friendly to the U.S. in the Indian Ocean area". We have had a taste of this thesis during the Bangladesh crisis, when we were confronted with the gunboat diplomacy of the 'Enterprise.' The littoral States may draw their own conclusions from this episode.

This whole scenario of the Indian Ocean is being enacted in direct flagrant violation of the December 1971 resolution of the United Nations. An honest piece of report that was prepared by a U.N. Committee of experts, in which Shri K. Supramaniam of the Institute of Defence and Strategic Analysis was also a member, has been now torn as under by Big Power pressures. This Committee was asked to prepare "a factual statement of the Great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployment, conceived in the context of Great Power rivalry". Even the Chinese delegate conceded that Big Power rivalry meant the rivalry of the Super-powers only, namely, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The Committee did prepare a report in this context and it went through the U.N. Secretariat and was duly released. The U.N. Secretariat then found nothing wrong in it. But thereafter the arms twisting by the Big Powers started and a modified report had to be prepared—a document which even a third rate librarian could have compiled. The nuclear submarines that were sighted

[Shri. Vishwanath Prasad Singh]

in the first report have delved deeper down below in the sea and were not visible in the second report. The menacing clouds of the arms race that were towering in the first report have withered away into thin air in the second report. The focus of Super-Power confrontation in the first report has been defused by introducing small powers like Great Britain and France. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what stand the Government is going to take in this tragic truncation of truth by the Big Powers?

If the U.N. Resolution for keeping the Indian Ocean a free zone is to result only in the U.S. House of Representatives voting for expansion of Diego Garcia and if it is to result in the simultaneous entry of cruiser Chicago and helicopter carrier Leningrad in this part of the sea, if it is to result in the appearance of the Chinese naval presence in the Indian Ocean, is it not high time that we look to something more substantial, something more tangible than pious resolutions in the world councils?

I would like to know what viable policy the Government of India propose to pursue in the face of such miserable failure of the United Nations in keeping the Bigger Powers away from the Indian Ocean? Apart from the littoral States voicing their concern in chorus in the world councils, concerted effort should be made to bring them together and to evolve amongst themselves means to safeguard their integrity and sovereignty.

Lastly, when we survey the troubled waters of the Indian Ocean we cannot take away our eyes from the 3,500 miles long coast line of our country. Our territorial interests extend far into the sea to Andamans and Nicobar in the East, and Lakshadwip in the West. We will have to match our naval capabilities to our national security needs, lest once again we be confronted with another Enterprise in

an hour of crisis. I do not want to go into further details due to shortage of time and also lest this discussion become a debate on Defence. But let it be said in the end that India has to assume a role, in this part of the world, commensurate with its status, dignity and size.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great concern, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, that there is an armed race in the Indian Ocean.

If you study the geography of Indian Ocean, from the Strait of Malacca to the Cape of Good Hope, there are three sea channels which will be approachable to Indian Ocean. First, Suez Canal which has been closed; second, through the Straits of Sunda and Malacca and, third, the Cape of Good Hope which is the Gibraltar of the Southern Hemisphere and which controls all the sea lines in that part of the world.

It is a matter of great concern that these big powers have showed a keen interests so far as Indian Ocean is concerned. The main attraction is the oil in the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf potential is nearly 60 per cent of the entire oil reserves in the world. That is why the United States have got their permanent naval establishment at Bahrain. Recently, they have developed another naval establishment in the island of Abu Musa at the entrance of the Persian Gulf because of the friendly ties with the Shah of Iran. It is because of the oil hike that the Iranian Government has been trying to sink all its oil revenues to build Iran as a big military power.

Besides that, even though there have been differences between South Africa and the United States so far as racial discrimination is concerned, we know for certain that important military leaders of South Africa have been visiting Pentagon and there are naval establishments which can monitor the entire movement of ships in the Indian Ocean from all strategic points.

Similarly, in Australia also, there is some understanding and they have got a naval establishment in the Australian territory. So, they can monitor as far as upto Cocos Islands and in the centre of the Indian Ocean comes the Diego Garcia which is being built up at a tremendous cost and which is going to become a big naval headquarters of the Russian Navy in the Indian Ocean.

Now, coming to the Soviet Russia also, I would like to quote from a research paper prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat:

"The report prepared for the Secretary-General by a panel of experts unanimously concluded that if the U.S. converted the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia into a full-fledged naval base, the Soviet Union would look for a similar base and a "new strategic naval arms race will have begun"."

The Soviet Union has already taken steps in this regard. They have established their naval base in the Socotra island and they have established a naval base at port Barbara in Somali, in Africa. It has appeared in the newspapers that the Russians have also entered into an agreement with the Mauratius Government to have a establishment there

China is also not sleeping over the matter. The Chinese under-water naval fleet is very well known, and they are also having very good relations with Tanzania; they are building a railway there; so, with the Tanzanian port they are trying to have their own base. Therefore, we cannot sleep over the matter. So far as India is concerned, I would like to submit that India is primarily a maritime nation occupying a very pre-eminent position at the head of the Indian Ocean, as pointed out by the previous speaker, with 3,500 miles of seaboard, and with our strategic is-

lands, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadives and Kachhativu, we could have developed those strategic islands as a naval base. We should rise to the occasion and build a very strong Navy which can act as a task force if there is any danger to India. I would request them that we should not repeat the mistake of the Mogul Empire and neglect our Navy. Half of the population of the Indian Ocean littoral countries live in this country and we rely on sea for import of oil and foodgrains and also for our export trade. Our survival depends on the maritime trade. I would, therefore, most respectfully submit that what has been provided in the Defence budget for our Navy, which comes to Rs. 118.77 crores which works out to 9.8 per cent of the entire Defence budget, is a very paltry sum and it should be increased further and our Navy should be properly streamlined. Our various strategic islands like the Nicobar Islands, through which the entire trade from West and Persian Gulf passes to Japan and far-east, should be developed as a big naval base. Then only we can survive; otherwise, we will repeat the same folly which the Mogul emperors did by completely neglecting the Indian Ocean.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
 Mr Chairman, Sir, I share the anxiety of the hon. Member when he described the various developments in Indian Ocean. He has said that the naval activities of bigger powers are increasing and certain developments are taking place in Diego Garcia. All these matters are naturally of great importance to us as well as to a large number of other littoral countries. They are posing anxiety to all the countries concerned, I share his anxiety in this regard. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have said on many occasions that all these developments are causing anxiety to us also.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

The question posed by the hon. Member is: what do we do about all these things? That is the crux of the matter. First of all, may I very humbly submit that we must appreciate and realise that this is a matter which does not concern India alone. By this I do not mean that India has no role to play in the matter. I will come to that a little later. This is a matter which not only concerns us but also concerns a large number of other countries of the Indian Ocean littoral as well as hinterland countries. And whatever action we take should be coordinated with the other like-minded countries. This is exactly what has been happening in the past.

The hon. House knows fully well that this matter has been discussed on a number of occasions. In the U.N. forum we have played a very active role right from 1965 to this day. In 1971, 1972 and 1973 two or three Resolutions were passed by the U.N. and we not only supported them but we co-sponsored them. The U.N. resolution declared the Indian Ocean as an area of peace free from big power rivalries, etc.

On Diego Garcia also the hon. Member knows that we have opposed this new development. We have opposed the attempt on the part of UK and USA to expand their base facilities and this matter has also been agitated by us in all forums of the world and we have taken up this matter in our bilateral discussions as also in the multilateral discussions.

Our policy in regard to the Indian Ocean has three main objectives. One is obviously the defence of our territory, including our island territory. The second one is that, being a maritime nation, we have to safeguard the principles of the freedom of navigation on the high seas. Thirdly and the most important, is to ensure that the Indian Ocean remains an area

of peace free of tension and nuclear weaponry, etc., etc.

I have already said that we have taken up this matter in the United Nations as also in the Non-aligned Conference in Lusaka. This matter was taken up and a resolution was passed in 1970 at Lusaka and again this matter was taken up in the Algiers Conference. In this way we are doing everything possible to generate world public opinion against this move. But, beyond that, it is very difficult for us to do anything in a concrete way. After all, the onus and the responsibility for creating a zone of peace or a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean, when you come to the realities, is dependent on the sweet-will of the big powers. India or any other country for that matter cannot take any action against the big powers. All we can do is to resist the attempt on their part by raising a hue and cry in the world forums. That is what we have done and we have done it on every conceivable occasion. As a result of that, I must say, as the hon. Member himself said, there is some shift in public opinion in America against this move in Diego Garcia.

As far as UK is concerned, we took up this matter with them. In fact, I had the occasion to discuss this matter myself with my counterpart in London two months ago. I discussed this matter in depth with the Minister concerned and he assured us that the U.K. Government will not be in a hurry to come to a decision in regard to the question of Diego Garcia. They said that they were carrying out a review of their own defence requirements. That is one thing they want to finish before they make up their mind on Diego Garcia. Secondly, they want to take the view of all the Commonwealth countries before they come to a final decision. What they said—he could not tell me what the ultimate decision would be—but

he certainly said that there will be no hurry on their part to come to a decision and that the view-points of countries like India, Sri Lanka, etc. will be taken into consideration before they give their consent.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: But they are going ahead with the construction.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It has to be ratified. The present Government's approval has to be given to America before they actually start the construction work there. That so far has been withheld as the matter is under review. I cannot say that we have succeeded but the attempts that we have made so far have had this salutary effect that they are hesitating to give that decision, and are considering the matter. I do not how far we will succeed.

As regards the question of defence of our territory, I am absolutely in agreement with what the hon Member, Shri P. K. Deo, has said, that we have to depend on our own strength and that we have to build our own Navy. It is our ultimate responsibility and I am sure the Defence Ministry is doing everything possible to strengthen our Navy and see to it that our defences are maintained. May I say that in the last resort the defence of the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean depends entirely on the countries concerned. I do not think any outside power can come to this region and take the responsibility for the defence of these countries. Our defences have to be strengthened by ourselves by achieving self-reliance and by mutual co-operation in economic, technological and scientific fields and by building up our defences in co-operation with each other. That is the only way in which we can meet the problem.

As far as we are concerned, we will continue to make efforts in every possible way. We will co-ordinate with

the efforts of other countries to see that the Indian Ocean remains an area of peace, and big-power rivalry and escalation of military activities are curbed and brought to an end, if possible. But this is an effort which will be a longterm effort and I cannot say definitely how far we will succeed in that or how soon we will succeed, but this is something we must continue to work for. Thank you.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I just want one clarification. My question was categorical. I asked, in spite of passing pious resolutions in Lusaka or United Nations, will the Government categorically make a statement on the floor of this House that more funds will be given for improvement of our Navy and that in the Supplementary Demands this will come before us.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Before I come to this point, I have overlooked one of the important points which he raised. He said something about the USSR naval base in the Indian ocean. There are no USSR bases in the Indian ocean, as far as our information goes.

Regarding grant of more funds for the development of the Navy, this is a matter concerning the Ministry of Defence. This information would be passed on to them. As I said, it is our responsibility, and I am sure the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence are doing everything possible to see that our Navy is strengthened and the territories of our country are properly protected.

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 19, 1974/Sravana 28, 1896 (Saka).