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Friday, March 21, 1975
Phalguna 30, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 21, 1975/Phalguna 30, 1896
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you take up the Questions, I would like to move an adjournment motion on the continuance of Tripura State Government in power even after the defeat of the Government Bill in the State Assembly on 20th March, 1975 and the Constitutional crisis arising out of that.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? Not during Question Hour. Whatever the position may be in any State Government, that is not a matter to be brought before this House. Even if it comes, after the Question Hour there is no question of any adjournment motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I am standing here and I am saying something You would have seen it in the newspapers. Something has happened in that State. Kindly, therefore, admit this adjournment motion The Question Hour may be postponed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Sir, you would have seen to-day's papers regarding the incident concerning the Chief Justice of India . . .

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SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : On the attack on Chief Justice, the Home Minister will make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : All of you will kindly sit down. First of all, all such matters do not come before the Question Hour. Secondly, what has happened in Tripura or Nagaland, whether the Ministry is formed or is liquidated, that is a matter for the Assembly of those States and not for this House. This is a State matter and tomorrow, if we discuss their Assembly formations and the party positions or whatever it be, tomorrow they will also start discussing about the position here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : As far as the other matter is concerned, the Home Minister will make a statement. I am informed by the Minister just now. Whatever be the position later on, we will discuss according to that.

After all, this is not a very light matter. I am also of that opinion. This is not a very light matter.

Development of Tourism in Gujarat

*444. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**†

SHRI VEKARIA :

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

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of tourism in Gujarat State during the year 1975-76; and

(b) the break-up of the amount spent thereon in Gujarat State during the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Tourist facilities are developed not on State-wise or place-wise basis, but on the basis of actual or potential attractions that places hold for tourists. In pursuance of this the following facilities were taken up for development in Gujarat during 1974-75 .—

Scheme	Anticipated Expenditure
1. Rest House at Gir Forest	Rs. 3,51,000
2. Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar	Rs. 0,75,000
3. Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar	Rs. 3,00,000
	Rs. 7,26,000

For the completion of the above schemes, an amount of Rs. 3,50,000/- has been included in the Budget proposals of the Department of Tourism for 1975-76.

In the State Sector, as against a provision of Rs 9 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure is likely to be Rs. 6 lakhs during 1974-75 on the development of facilities at Nalsarovar, Veraval, Porbandar, Modhera, Sassan Gir, Palitana, etc. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for tourism schemes in the State Annual Plan for 1975-76.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any survey conducted to discover potential tourist centres in Gujarat to attract foreign tourists mainly? If so, which are the places decided and if not, does the Government have any such plan to make a survey?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, this is a continuing process. The Ministry does carry out surveys from time to time, not only in Gujarat, but all over India.

Places of tourist interest for development, are considered for being taken up in the Central sector on this basis.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Sir, the question was very specific. But, I have got an answer which is nowhere near it. Anyway, may I know from the Ministry whether they are aware that in the Indian Ocean north of the Laccadive Islands, there are coral reefs and a beautiful island by the name of Pirotan off the Gulf of Kutch and whether the Government is aware that this beautiful island has the maximum amount of valuable marine life and that foreign tourists come to stay here? I would also like to know whether the Government is aware that this island is being destroyed today by dredgers working on it and whether the Government is going to take steps to stop it?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, the information in regard to this island was passed on to us by the hon. Member himself in the last meeting we had with him. The Ministry has taken note of it and we are trying to take steps in order to prevent any kind of damage being done to the island. In regard to the question whether we can take it up for development purposes, it is premature for me to say one way or the other.

SHRI VEKARIA : Sir, it seems from the statement that the Gir Forest and Porbandar, both the centres have been included in the tourist complex. Generally, the Government policy is to connect such tourist centres by air. Sir, this Porbandar and the Keshod airport are very near to this tourist complex. But, the Government has stopped the air flights to Porbandar and Keshod. I would like to know whether the Government propose to restart these flights or not ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I think the hon. Member is aware that following the hike in oil prices and also aviation having become very costly so far as fuel prices are concerned, coupled with the extremely tight flight po-

sition on account of certain types of aircrafts being grounded, we had to give up certain places. We regret that. But, we will try to restore them as early as possible. But, I cannot hold out a promise.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that tourist facilities are developed not on State-wise basis or place-wise basis but on considerations of tourist attraction to both Indian and foreign tourists. Now, may I draw his attention to Demand No. 84 which is going to be discussed today in the Gujarat Budget wherein it is said, and I quote :

"Government has recently decided to set up the Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation. To enable the Corporation to meet its preliminary expenses, Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1 lakh by obtaining an advance from the Contingency Fund on 17th February, 1975."

In view of this fact, now that the Government of Gujarat are establishing a tourism corporation, may I know whether the Government of India will give adequate assistance in financial terms to this corporation, and also whether the Government will give assistance from world wild life fund for the speedy development of the Gir lion sanctuary? Further, what are the Government doing with regard to the development of saputara hills which he failed to mention in his original answer?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as the State Tourist Development Corporation is concerned, the hon. Member would be happy to hear that the Central Government has approved Rs. 15 lakhs in the Fifth Plan for the setting up of this corporation. For 1975-76 an allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs has already been made. As regards the development of hill areas in Gujarat, that project has been included in the State's Fifth Plan, and I think a sum of about Rs. 1 crores is to be spent on States projects during the Fifth Plan. They have allocated Rs. 2 lakhs in the Fifth Plan for the development of hill stations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : What about the aid from World Wild Life Fund?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I am not able to give an answer to that; I require separate notice.

Dual Pricing Policy

*445. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**†
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are contemplating a policy for a dual pricing system;
- (b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard;
- (c) whether producers will be compelled to part with a certain percentage of their output for sale at a fixed lower price; and
- (d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d) : A dual pricing policy enable consumers to obtain a substantial part of their essential requirements at relatively low prices, while, on the other hand, any losses incurred by producers in respect of low-priced supplies can be recovered on the portion of output sold in the open market. Thus, a dual pricing policy such as the one in existence in respect of sugar, may sometimes be in the interest of both consumers and producers. However, as no single pattern of pricing can do justice to the circumstances prevailing in different branches of Indian industry, Government have adopted a flexible approach in formulating their price policy relating to individual commodities.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the fact that there is a procurement price and a millers' price in some States in regard to certain agricultural commodities, as for instance, in Orissa, I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether it will be justifiable to compel producers to

sell at procurement prices when the millers price is much higher in Orissa. What is the reaction of the Government in regard to this matter? Secondly may I know whether this policy was or was not responsible for failure to achieve the targets of production and if so what policy changes do the Government contemplate in regard to paddy and rice?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If the hon. Member refers to foodgrains procurement, that is the responsibility of the Agriculture Ministry, and policies are also formulated by them. I request the hon. Member to put the question to that Ministry.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Since the Prime Minister had made it clear in her address to the business community at Bombay on 28th December, that a policy of dual pricing was not acceptable to the Government unless a part of the production was made available at subsidised prices, may I know from the hon. Minister what the reaction of the industries is to this suggestion of the Prime Minister?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The reaction of the industries is always to make profits. That is their tendency. Therefore, if we take a policy decision, then we enforce it.

Take, for example, sugar. In sugar, we have levy price and there is non-levy sugar which is allowed to be sold in the open market. We do not look into the reaction of the industry as far as that is concerned. Therefore, when we come to the conclusion that a particular commodity has got to have this dual pricing for the purpose of supply at reasonable price to the vulnerable section of the community, no doubt we may have consultations with the industry, but ultimately we have to take a policy decision and enforce it also.

श्री श्रीनिवास मोदी : प्रश्नल जी, मंत्री महोदय ने वहाँ लिफ्ट (क) का जवाब दिया है और (ख), (घ) और (ग) को इन्होंने बंसे ही कब दिया है।

इसमें हम शोध जानना चाहते हैं कि अग्रिम फैसला क्या किया है और उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्राइस फिक्स करने के लिए, एरलेटेज फिक्स करने के लिए क्या कोई कमेटी वे बनाएने या किस तरीके से इस को निर्धारित करेंगे। उसमें कितना समय लगेगा और कब वे इस को करेंगे और किस हद से इस को बन्द करना है और उस के लिए ये क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे। इन सब बातों के बारे में मैं ब्योरेवार जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no question of fixing a time limit because it would be a continuing process. Taking into account the exigencies of the situation, various commodities may have to be brought into this dual price system as we go along.

The hon. Member is aware that already we have a dual price system in steel. We have another type of dual price system for standard cloth and non-standard cloth. Therefore, we take decisions according to the exigencies of the situation, and taking into account what commodities have got to be tackled with regard to the dual price system. When we have to take those policy decisions, taking into account the particular commodity and the types of production, we may have committees going into it or other expert groups set up for the process of working out, and costing will also have to be done. We have got our own costing agencies. All these institutions are brought into the picture before we take a decision.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Member in his reply has referred to the price of sugar. The hon. Minister is also aware that the growers of jute, cotton and tobacco are forced to sell their produce at low rates. So, I would like to know whether Government is thinking of safeguarding the interests of these growers at the time of harvest by fixing reasonable prices for their commodities and declaring a bonus.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am afraid the hon. Member's question does not relate to what is called dual price

system. These are all market forces operating and, therefore, prices go up and come down. But in dual pricing we purposely pay less than the cost price and the loss is made up by selling it at a higher price to the less vulnerable section of the society. The hon. Member has a point with regard to jute and other growers, and I think my hon. colleague will take note of it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The basis of the dual price system, if I understood correctly what the hon. Minister said, is that the low priced goods will be distributed to the vulnerable sections of the society. About the principles I have no quarrel.

I want to know whether in fact the vulnerable sections have been receiving these essential goods at low prices. In the case of standard cloth it is possible to distribute cheap cloth to the vulnerable sections. But in the case of sugar and steel, it is extremely difficult to make a distinction because there is no qualitative difference. Will the Minister see that this policy is strictly implemented?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do agree there is scope for abuses of this system. Ultimately it depends upon a good public distribution system. Whatever approach we may make, we seem to come to the same conclusion that even as a long-term strategy, an efficient and fair public distribution system has got to be a compulsion. Let us hope the Ministry in charge of it will come forward with a rational distribution system, which will be fairly efficient. This is the only answer to many of the ills we are facing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister frequently refers to the role of the other Ministries. The question categorically relates to "dual pricing policy". Naturally it is expected that other Ministries do it in consultation with the Finance Ministry and the Finance Minister is expected to answer these supplementaries. Otherwise, this type of question should not have been admitted.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Have Government any proposal for bringing some more articles and essential commodities within price control and if so, what are they and by which time it will be done?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I cannot immediately answer that question. It is constantly under review. The Civil Supplies Ministry are trying to identify the articles to be covered by the public distribution system, for which procurement will have to be made at a comparatively lower price than the cost price. They have under consideration quite a few things like edible oil, domestic fuel etc. These matters are receiving serious consideration. When decisions are taken, it will be made known to the House.

श्री हुसैन बख्श कश्माब : धान दोहरी मूल्य नीति धरनाने जा रहे है। साठ प्रतिशत जो गरीबी की रक्षा से नीचे के लोग हैं और अस्सी प्रतिशत जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको इससे कितना लाभ होगा ? जो उद्योगो मे उत्पादन होता है उसका कितना प्रतिशत माल गरीबो को मिलता है उचित मूल्य पर और ऊपर के जो लोग हैं उनको कितने प्रतिशत मूल्य पर कितना माल दिया जाता है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This will vary from commodity to commodity. But the general policy is to provide at reasonable prices some of the essential commodities to the comparatively poorer sections of the people. Naturally it would cover those who are below the poverty line.

श्री हुसैन बख्श कश्माब : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। उत्पादन जो उद्योगो मे होता है उसका कितने प्रतिशत ऊपर के लोगों को दिया जाता है ऊचे मूल्यो पर और गरीबो के बास्ते कम मूल्य पर जो माल दिया जाता है वेचने के लिए वह कितने प्रतिशत दिया जाता है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : For example, in the case of sugar, 65 per cent is intended for levy sugar, which is sold at the controlled price, and 35 per cent is sold as free market sugar. As far as cloth is concerned, 800 million square metres

is sold at standard price and the rest outside. Therefore, it will vary from industry to industry. I cannot give a particular percentage.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पन्डे: चीनी के बारे में दोहरी पालिसी है। 35 परसेंट की आर्किट में बेचने के लिए दी गई है। इसके फलस्वरूप घाज उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के दूसरे भागों में गन्ना किसान का डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया निजो पर बकाया है। मित्र मालिक सरकार पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि लीची सूचर की प्राइस रिवाइज करो, श्री सूचर की पालिसी को रिवाइज करो, रिजर्व बैंक ने जो पालिसी बख्तवार की है उसको रिवाइज करके दो सी रुपया बिचटल तक मित्र मालिकों को दो। तरह-तरह के इम्पेडीमेंट्स ने बड़े कर रहे हैं। इनका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि यह पालिसी सफल नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घाज इस संबंध में क्या करने जा रहे हैं? किस तरह गरीबों, किसानों तथा दूसरे तबकों को रिलीफ देने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry, I do not have this information which the hon. Member has just now mentioned. Certainly, I shall pass this on to my colleague, the Agriculture Minister, who is in charge of this.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDY: The credit policy of the Reserve Bank should be the concern of the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Such specific questions should not be asked in a general question. For that separate notice should be given so that the Minister could give more specific information.

SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PANDY: This is the result of the dual policy.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is so simple a question which is concerned only with the policy of the Reserve Bank.

PROF. MADHUK DANDAWATE: The hon. Minister in his written reply has referred to the 'dual pricing' system in the case of sugar. Therefore, in relation to this, I would like to ask a question. At a time when the per capita consumption of sugar is only 7.3 kg and it needs to be increased considerably, as compared to the other countries, even developing countries, I want to know whether it is not worthwhile that we abolish the dual price system of sugar so that greater quantum of sugar would be available for public distribution system:

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Here views differ. As a matter of fact, there is a point of view "more sugar; less health"; I do not know how far it is correct. But, as far as the present situation is concerned, we have to export more sugar for the purpose of balancing our payments. Therefore, whatever might be the other point of view in the present situation we have to export more and more, rather than consume more within the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Bhaura.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, what about question No. 447?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been transferred to 8-4-75. That is what my list says.

Working Expenses of L.I.C.

*449. **SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working expenses of the Life Insurance Corporation amount to 28 per cent whereas the expenses of the insurance companies in U.S.A. and U.K. amount to about 16 per cent and the working expenses of Postal Life Insurance in India amount to only 8 per cent:

(b) if so, the reasons for such high expenses of Life Insurance Corporation; and

(c) what action is being taken to cut down the expense ratio of this Corporation?

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The overall expense ratio (i.e. ratio of the total expense to the total premium income) of the LIC for 1973-74 was 28.52%. The overall expense ratio for 1973 of the well-established life insurance companies in the U.K. and the U.S.A. varied from 18 per cent to 22 per cent. The overall expense ratio of the Postal Life Insurance Fund for 1973-74 was 10.13%.

(b) and (c) : In view of the differences in the circumstances of the various insurance organisations, a valid comparison cannot be made between their expense ratios. However, the LIC is alive to the need of keeping its expenses within reasonable limits and is taking steps, through budgetary control measures, to limit its expenses.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Since how long are they taking these steps ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Continuously.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know, if as a result of the continuous efforts of the hon. Minister, the result is that the expense ratio is going up? Is that the result or should there be the result of its going down? Is it due to the fact that there are some incompetent Divisional Officers like in Patna Divisional Office where nothing is found properly in record? There is no supervision whatsoever from the LIC headquarters to see that the ratio does not go up.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I would start with the latter part of his question. I think, there is definite scope for improvement in the efficiency of the LIC. There can be no two opinions about it. Whether it is Patna office or any other office, if the hon. Member is kind enough to send us something in detail, we shall certainly look into it. But I do not think that the fall in business is due to inefficiency of the officers though the overall efficiency certainly can be improved.

About the first part of the question, the increase in the expense ratio of the LIC is not due to any particular factor. Though there has been a continuous rise of 23½ to 25 per cent in the overall business of the LIC, the expense ratio has gone up because of increase in salaries and dearness allowances.

श्री मधु निम्बे : एन० आई० सी० के विभिन्न दफ्तरों में प्रफ़्तारों की सुविधाओं, उनके भत्ते, गैस्ट हाउस आदि के ऊपर जो प्रभाव-प्रभाव खर्च हो रहा है, क्या एकलपैडीयर रेजिबो बटाने के लिए कोई काम किया जा रहा है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहटगी : मान्यवर, एन० आई० सी० में जितने भी प्रभाव-प्रभाव खर्च हैं, चाहे उनके दफ्तर में हैं या व्यवस्था में हैं, चाहे किसी भी प्रकार के हों, वह किस तरह से उनमें बचत कर सकती है, प्रोस्ट्रिटि या इकनामी कर सकती है, इन सारी बातों पर वह गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : May I know whether it is a fact that the insurance business in India is employment-oriented and, therefore, computers cannot be used in insurance business and so the expense ratio is bound to be higher.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I certainly do not subscribe to the view of the hon. Member that computers do not play any part in the LIC. I think, the LIC has been doing good business. But recently because of the increase in salaries and dearness allowances, as I have already said, this could not be controlled. I do not think the LIC as such is incompetent in its working.

जीवन बीमा निगम के फील्ड वर्कर्स द्वारा प्रभाव-प्रभाव

* 451. श्री मन्मथर द्विवेदी : क्या निम्न प्रश्नों का बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के फील्ड वर्कर्स ने अपनी कुछ भागों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक भारतीय स्तर पर प्रभाव-प्रभाव प्रारम्भ किया है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांग क्या है तथा इन मांगों में सरकार का क्या कर्तव्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The agitation launched by the Federation of Class II Officers of L.I.C. has since been called off.

(b) The main demands of the Development officers pertain to revision of pay scales allowances, bonus and conveyance allowance. In their recent statements, reference is also being made to improvement of services rendered by the LIC to its policyholders. These demands are receiving attention.

श्री माधेश्वर द्विवेदी: क्या मालनीय सर्जी जो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो आन्दोलन वापिस लिया गया है वह किसी आश्वासन के आधार पर लिया गया है ? यदि हां, तो वह आश्वासन किसकी तरफ से दिया गया था ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतागी: मान्यवर, जो दो-एक वक्ता इसके बारे में एल० आई० सी० और फेडरेशन के बीच बात की गई थी उनमें यह तय हुआ था कि एल० आई० सी० ने उनको जो थोकर दिया है वह सबकेट टू दी एग्जल आफ दी बोर्ड एंड गवर्नमेंट स्वीकार की जाएगी। सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है और इस पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

श्री माधेश्वर द्विवेदी: क्या तक निर्णय लेने की संभावना है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतागी: मीघ से मीघ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that before starting the agitation they have been knocking at the doors of both the Corporation and the Ministry with no response. I want to know whether a final decision will be taken in respect of the implementation of the assurances given or whether the Corporation will await another agitation to solve the problem.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I do not know anything about the threat of launching another agitation. But the Government is seized of the matter and it is giving full thought to the demands and the offer made to the Federation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There should be some time limit. Let us be reasonable.

MR. SPEAKER : He is quite reasonable.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Any demand coming from the Kanpur Member is bound to be reasonable. But the fact is that, before Government gives any assurance, it has to take all the factors into consideration—since it concerns the pay scales, allowances, etc. Government is aware of all this and it would try to come to a conclusion as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : You are also very reasonable.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I know what are the details of the demands of these field workers of LIC and what assurances have been given ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : The demands presented by them were really fantastic. Since the Government is working out and the negotiations have taken place earlier . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What are those fantastic demands ? The House would like to know that.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The Development Officers originally worked on the basis of their performance and they were getting commission and remuneration on that basis. At a certain stage they wanted to be permanent officers of the LIC with scales of pay. Unfortunately, this has been done. Now they want increase in salaries, emoluments, etc., without reference to performance. This is the real difficulty. With Development Officers, it has to be linked to their performance. As it is, today, even

if they do not work, I am told, for three years and eleven months and come back for one month in the fourth year, they are entitled to the entire salary. This is a sort of anomaly that has come about and this will have to be removed. Hon. members were putting questions why the expenditure had gone up. So, this is a sort of anomaly and this will have to be looked into. I am sure the hon. Member would agree that, while the reasonable demands of the workers will have to be met, there is also the other side of the picture, there will have to be performance, efficiency and discipline. Without these, you may be on increasing the salaries but no results would be achieved.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Agitation was resorted to not only by the Development Officers but also by all the agents of the insurance companies. May I know whether, on a preliminary assessment, the Government has come to any figure, the amount that will be spent if the demands of these employees are met.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : So far as the agitation by the agents is concerned, I think, that was also a part of the entire agitation which was launched in July, and which ended in March—it was there for about eight months or so. The agitation which was launched by the agents was a part of that. It will be difficult to quantify exactly what the amount will be.

Credit given by Nationalised Banks

* 452. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN† :**

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks have given credits to the Sugar Barons, Cotton Barons, Textile Barons, wholesale food traders and larger industrial houses with an asset of over Rs. 5 crores in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 more than small industrialists, small traders and small agriculturalists in the same period; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Since nationalisation, there has been a perceptible shift in the deployment of bank credit in favour of such sectors as agriculture, small industries, road and water transport, small trades, self-employment endeavours, etc. in which the small man is on the whole well represented. Thus, whereas at the end of June, 1969, outstanding advances of public sector banks to these sectors amounted to about Rs. 441 crores involving barely 2.6 lakh accounts and accounting for no more than 14.9 per cent of the total advances, by the end of June, 1974, the amount involved in this type of lending increased to Rs. 1688 crores, the number of accounts and the proportion to the total advances having gone up to 26.16 lakhs and 25.7 per cent respectively.

2. With the increased flow of credit to the above-mentioned sectors as also to such other equally important spheres of activity as public food procurement agencies, exports and public enterprises, the share of the traditional sectors, viz. private large-scale industries and whole-sale trade in the aggregate credit extended by the Banking system has declined from 54 per cent in end-October, 1972 to 51 per cent in end-April, 1974. Although the present system of statistical reporting does not provide for classification of advances according to the size of the asset holding of the borrowers, the fact that the share of larger borrowers in the aggregate bank credit has declined can be seen from the data separately compiled by the public sector banks regarding their outstanding advances to 75 industrial houses listed in the Monopolies Enquiry Committee's Report. The share of these houses in the aggregate credit of the 14 nationalised banks amounted to 19 per cent at the end of 1971. This proportion declined to 18.2 per cent by the end of December, 1972 and further to 15.2 per cent by the

end of December, 1973. In the case of the State Bank of India, this proportion has declined from 21.78% at the end of December, 1971 to 18.75% at the end of December, 1973.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : At the beginning of the statement, it is said :

".....there has been a perceptible shift in the deployment of bank credit in favour of such sectors as agriculture, small industries, road and water transport, small trades, self-employment endeavours, etc., in which the small man is on the whole well represented. . ."

At the same time, in the latter part of the statement they have said :

"Although the present system of statistical reporting does not provide for classification of advances according to the size of the asset holding of the borrowers, the fact that the share of larger borrowers in the aggregate bank credit has declined can be seen from the data separately compiled by the public sector banks regarding their outstanding advances to 75 industrial houses listed in the Monopolies Enquiry Committee's Report."

My specific question was whether the nationalised banks have given credit to industrial houses with an asset of over Rs. 5 crores. If you do not have a statistical system whereby you are aware of the persons to whom you have given the credit, I would like to know how the governmental policy in seeing that the credit is deployed to the smaller sections and less richer sections will be followed and implemented.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN : The hon. Member just gave the figure of Rs. 5 crores and wanted to know on that basis how far credit has been given. As a matter of fact we have what are called the 75 larger houses and naturally, we take note of them and try to find out what sort of credit facilities should be made available to them. Here,

what I have stated is that in our credit policy we have given priorities first to agriculture and allied sectors and then for exports and in the industrial sector, to those who produce the essential commodities for mass consumption. These are the types of priorities we have laid down. Perhaps even some of these priority items may be produced by a larger house. Simply because it is a larger house, I cannot say, 'Don't produce. I won't give credit for this purpose.' Therefore, you will have to look to the priority sectors rather than the size. Therefore, it is on that basis credit is given. If the hon Member's philosophy is that no credit should be given to the larger houses, then that is quite a different thing altogether. Here, we have to run the economy and wherever the production machinery exists, production has got to take place to-day in our country. Therefore, it is on that basis, on the priority basis and on the basis of the articles to be produced, that we have to give credit, whether it be larger houses or the smaller houses. But we do take care to see that if the resources are available with a particular concern—naturally there will be greater resources with the larger houses—to that extent, we curtail the purveying of credit to those houses.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : We have been told by the hon Minister that credit is given as a priority to agriculture. It is a fact that quite a lot of credit has been given to the small agriculturists this year and they have also been helped by the Agriculture Departments by giving them incentives to go in for high yielding strains, for instance, in cotton and jute. At the same time, to-day, the position in the country is that large stocks of cotton and jute are lying with small agriculturists. Why is it then that the banks are not giving sufficient credit to the Cotton Corporation and the Jute Corporation in order to lift those stocks and thereby enable the agriculturists also to repay their debts and get out of the difficulties? I would like to know whether the Government has clearly delineated their policy in regard to this and why is it that the credit that has been given to the Jute Corporation and the Cotton Cor-

poration which appeared in the statement given in reply to the previous question, is such a low amount and how is it that they do not see that these two things are properly delineated?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN : There are two aspects. One is production and the other is trading operations. Our priority is for production programmes. Naturally, when the agriculturists produce, they should be assured of minimum price or what we call, a support price. Therefore, what should the function of the Cotton Corporation and the Jute Corporation? Should they take over all the functions of the jute magnates and purchase everything and then pass it to them? Or should it be an operation for the purpose of ensuring a support price to the jute growers? The same is the case with regard to cotton. Certainly, we should not consider in terms of taking over all the liabilities and responsibility of the private textile mill-owners and provide all the credit through the Cotton Corporation and then pass it on to the textile mills. As a matter of fact, many hon. Members do not realise that it is the mill-owners and it is the industrialists who are pressurising indirectly for the purpose of financing the Cotton Corporation or the Jute Corporation so that their liability may be lessened. One should be quite sure of it. Therefore, what we are interested in is that the farmer must not be forced to sell at a price which is below the support price. We will take all action to see that it does not go below support price.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : Regarding long-staple cotton, prices have gone very very low. The Cotton Corporation of India is not provided with sufficient funds. I would like to know whether sufficient funds will be provided to the Cotton Corporation of India.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Prices going down or high is a relative thing and during last year and year before last it reached certain heights which never existed before. It cannot be sustained at that level and it

has got to come to a reasonable level. That is why APC (Agriculture Prices Commission) had gone into it. And they have indicated support price which should be given to long-staple cotton. The prices ruling are at a much higher level than the prices indicated by APC. But still I do agree there is certain amount of grievance on the part of long-staple cotton growers because, on the basis of the higher prices, they have gone in for paying much higher support for the inputs. For example, I know, in case of cotton-seeds, some people have paid as much as Rs. 800 per k.g. and in some cases even Rs. 1,500, much more than the silver price. So, this will have to be taken into account. We are quite aware of the fact and my colleague is trying to work out a solution for this and I hope we will be able to find out some solution to this problem.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The statement is so cleverly worded that you cannot make out anything. The statement says that in the aggregate, credit of 14 nationalised banks amounted to 19 per cent at the end of 1971, 18.2 per cent at the end of 1972 and 15.2 per cent at the end of 1973. I would like to know (a) what exactly was the total amount of loan extended to big houses; and (b) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that some of the rules of these nationalised banks have defeated the very purpose of nationalisation. For instance one of the rules stipulates that the poultry farm should be situated more than 10 k.m. away from the office of the bank which means, if poultry farm is situated 10 k.m. away in rural areas that will not be entitled for credit from the banks. Will the hon. Minister kindly look into the rules and set them right?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN : This is certainly a problem and I shall certainly look into it and try to find out where the bottle necks are and try remove them as quickly as possible.

SHRI K. GOPAL : I said, percentage is misleading.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I don't have absolute figures here. I have got then industry-wise. Some of them might be big houses and some smaller houses. The figure regarding sugar is Rs. 74 crores in December 1972; in December 1973 it is Rs. 70 crores. Regarding Textiles this is Rs. 425 crores in December 1972 and Rs. 473 crores, in December, 1973.

Jute. Rs. 104 crores in December 1972.

Rs. 133 Crores in December 1973.

Others. Rs. 164 Crores in 1972.

Rs. 239 Crores in 1973.

Therefore, if it is taken into account according to priorities, you will find that the priority items have got more credits and in less priorities items, this has gone down. The whole difficulty here is that we cannot go by the size. We have to go according to the structure of the industry under which we give credits to priority or non-priority items.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : I want to know from the hon. Minister what percentage of the total credit given by the nationalised banks is given to the industrial houses whose asset is over Rs. 500 crores ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM . I would like to have a separate question to answer this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Minister said that the intention is that the nationalised banks are expected to give credits to the agricultural sector, especially, to the weaker sections of the community. That is not being adhered to. Some of the nationalised banks, especially, the State Bank of India, are putting forward all sorts of objections such as the plea that some areas are beyond 10 km. and so on and so forth and, as a result of that, many people, especially the educated unemployed and also the weaker sections of the people are not getting proper credit

facilities. I would like to know whether the Ministry will advise the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks to open a sort of grievances cell so that these factors will be looked into expeditiously and some redressal of the grievances may be made.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not sure whether the grievances cell for every branch is possible or not. But, generally, there is a grievance cell in the State Bank to look into these cases. The question posed by the hon. Member is that they have fixed a distance limit for the distribution of credits. But, that is based on operational difficulties. As a matter of fact, in the early stage, when we said that they should give credits, particularly, to the weaker sections of the society, like agriculturists, the credits were made available to them even though they were beyond 30 or 50 miles away. Unfortunately, there are no controls over the utilisation of the credits. Even the recovery of the credits became very difficult. That is why we have to fix some limits so that it would be within the operational reach of the branch. Therefore, it is a question of opening of more branches so that more areas are covered. This is under constant review of the banks. We are opening more and more banks, as the hon. Member is aware, in the country as a whole. But, apart from that, there is another problem. Certainly we cannot hope to reach all the rural areas through these commercial banks.

As a matter of fact, this will create distortions in the economy as a whole. That is why, we have taken the decision for the purpose of reaching, particularly, the farming community in the rural areas, that it should be on the basis of the establishments of what we call 'farmers service societies' in which the banks take responsibilities in certain areas indicated by state governments getting them organised and financing them. Where the cooperatives are strong, they take the responsibility. This process has just started.

Import of Natural Rubber*554. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :****SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rubber Growers Association has requested Government not to import natural rubber;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the stock position of natural rubber; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the request made by the Association ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no intention to import natural rubber at present.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : The hon. Minister has said that the Government has made an assessment of the stocks position. May I know from him the annual production and consumption of natural rubber in our country and the balance of stocks of rubber available in the country at the moment ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I can give you the figures of last year. The stock, at the beginning of the year 1974-75, of natural rubber was 4,45,160 tonnes, of synthetic rubber was 14,500 tonnes, the production of natural rubber was 1,31,000 tonnes and of synthetic rubber, 18,000 tonnes, import of special purpose synthetic rubber, that is nitrile synthetic rubber was 6,000 tonnes. The total availability of rubber last year was 2,14,660 tonnes. If we deduct export of natural rubber, 350 tonnes and of synthetic rubber, 669 tonnes as well as deduct the consumption of rubber, 132 thousand tonnes of natural rubber and 23,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber, the balance stock by the end of 1974-75 of natural rubber would be about 44,000 tonnes and synthetic rubber

about 15,000 tonnes. This gives us rubber availability for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months which is just normal.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Sir, from the Minister's reply, it is seen that the stock of natural rubber is about 44,000 tonnes in the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to export at least half of that quantity so that we earn foreign exchange ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No, Sir. We think that this much of stock is normal and we need not export.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Sir, the hon. Minister has made a commitment on the floor of the House that 5,000 tonnes will be exported last year. I believe that only 2,000 tonnes have been exported. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would fulfil his commitment which he made on the floor of the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It was earlier decided to export 5,000 tonnes. So far 3,050 tonnes have been exported and in the present situation, we think it will not be advisable to export rubber.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Rubber Goods Manufacturers Association of India are facing certain constraints in regard to production of rubber in our country and import of synthetic rubber etc and whether they have made a representation to the Government, if so, the facts and the issues that were raised in that representation and the reaction of the Government thereon?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, the rubber manufacturers had represented that imports of rubber should be allowed. But, the Government's assessment is that the total requirement of import of rubber for export purposes would be only 7,000 tonnes and it will not be advisable to import this quantity and disturb the rubber market in the domestic area, particularly when the rubber growers are getting a remunerative price

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about the fulfilment of the promise made in the House in regard to export of rubber last year. Now, I understand from the answer that there would not be efforts made to continue the export of rubber. I would like to know from the Government what were the reasons which stood in the way of fulfilling the promise in regard to export and what are the reasons today which are promoting the Government not to continue the export of rubber?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, in 1970, the prices of rubber went down. There was a glut in the market and so the Government asked the STC to enter the market. But, these operations were not sufficient. In 1972, Government asked the Kerala State Marketing Federation, to make purchases. But still, the rubber market did not revive. So, the Government decided, in that context, in the context of glut in the rubber market and accumulation of stocks, to export 5,000 tonnes. This was the basis of the decision of export. Now, the rubber prices are normal. They went up in January 1974 from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Now, they are about Rs. 824 per 100 kg. We think this is a fair price and as the supply and demand positions are mutually balanced, we think we should not export.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bank credit to cotton and Jute Corporation of India

*446. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India raised serious objections to give bank credit to Cotton and Jute Corporations of India recently in their purchasing season ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the total industries financed by Cotton Corporation of India and Jute Corporation of India and asked for both R.B.I.; and

(d) the net credit given to Cotton Corporation of India and Jute Corporation of India as per instructions of Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d) Within the overall framework of this year's busy season credit policy and having regard to the emerging trends in the accrual of deposit resources on the one hand and competing claims of the high priority sectors on the other, commercial banks have been doing their best to meet the credit requirements of Cotton Corporation of India and Jute Corporation of India.

In the case of Cotton Corporation, the existing limits granted add up to Rs. 10 crores. In addition, the Corporation has been assured of another limit of Rs. 4 to 6 crores for handling cotton to be purchased from Pakistan. The Corporation is intervening in the market on a selective basis and a scheme for intervention in the long staple cotton market is under formulation.

In the case of Jute Corporation of India for the crop year 1974-75 which, from the point of view of purchases from the grower, is virtually in its closing phase, the Corporation has been allowed a credit limit of Rs. 205 crores. Credit requirements of the Corporation for the forthcoming crop season commencing July 1975 would be examined in due course.

Multinational Corporations

*448. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total assets or capital of the multi-national corporation in the knowledge of Reserve Bank of India, in India;

(b) whether Government control the finance of the multi-national corporations; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) According to the study into the working of foreign companies and foreign controlled rupee companies published in Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of November, 1974, the total assets (Gross assets less depreciation) of 193 branches of foreign companies amounted to Rs. 476 crores and those of the 516 selected foreign controlled rupee companies, amounted to Rs. 2293 crores at the end of 1971-72.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The finances of multi-national companies are subject to the regulatory provisions of various enactments such as the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1949, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and the Companies Act, 1956 in regard to the receipt of deposits by them, borrowings, sale of shares by non-residents, issue of further capital at premium, issue of bonus shares, issue of fresh capital at par in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs, expansions and diversifications schemes, etc.

Export of Castor Oil through S.T.C.

*450. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that due to the unbusiness-like attitude of the State Trading Corporation a number of opportunities for the export of castor oil have been lost;

(b) the reasons for the adoption of unhelpful attitude by the State Trading Corporation;

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to facilitate export of castor oil; and

(d) how does the export of castor oil in 1974 compare with the exports in 1973?

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THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Exports of castor oil are being continuously reviewed in order to export as much of castor oil as is possible.

(d) 29,934 metric tonnes of castor oil were exported in 1974 as compared to 24,795 metric tonnes in 1973.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा विकासशील देशों को सहायता

* 453. श्री संकर प्रवाल सिंह : क्या विश्व बैंक यह बात ने की दुषा करने कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा विकासशील देशों को किस-किस प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी;

(ख) विश्व बैंक द्वारा मुद्रा स्वीकरी रोकने तथा तेल के बढ़े हुए मूल्य से उत्पन्न संकट से छुड़ाने के लिए बनाई गई नई नीति से भारत को किस प्रकार लाभ हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने विश्व बैंक के सहायता की संकल्पना को इनको विद्यनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान कोई आपन दिया या और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विश्व बैंक (बी सी० सुवर्णमन्च : (क) और (ख) विश्व बैंक समूह विकासशील देशों को उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए वित्तीय साधनों और तकनीकी सहायता की व्यवस्था कर मदद देता है। विश्व बैंक समूह ने विशेषकर कम धान्यकी वाले ऐसे देशों की सहायता करने के लिए जो विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में हाल में हुए परिवर्तनों से प्रभावित हुए हैं, जहाँ की राशि में वृद्धि करने और जो देश किसी भी तरह से रियायती शर्तों पर विदेशी पूजा नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते उनको सीमित मात्रा में बैंक ऋण देकर जो कड़ी शर्तों पर हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

International Cashew Community

*455. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up an International Cashew Community with representation from African countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique has been approved; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of goods from Nepal

*456. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 62 on 21st February, 1975 regarding anti-smuggling drive and state .

(a) whether facts about the report of smuggling from Nepal published in 'Campus Reporter' in its January number published from B-3/14, Model Town, New Delhi and printed at Sagar Printers, 3842, Mandi Tel, Paharganj, New Delhi were inquired into, if so, facts revealed after such inquiry.

(b) steps taken against the persons concerned and the agencies connected with such Indo-Nepal smuggling operation via Patna or other parts of Bihar; and

(c) whether the name of the 'handsome Central Minister' as mentioned in the report could be identified, if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) : 35 girls, two men and a lady arrived at Patna Airport by RNAC flight No RA-223 on 11th October, 1974 from Kathmandu. Their baggage was checked by the

Customs Staff but no contraband or dutiable goods were found. Enquiries revealed that the group was travelling under arrangements made by one Travel Promotion Bureau, New Delhi. However, efforts to locate the office of the said Travel Agency have so far been unsuccessful.

Persons found concerned with Indo-Nepal smuggling (as elsewhere in India) are arrested and proceeded against for contravention of the law. Prosecution in Courts of Law is also launched wherever warranted.

(c) No Sir, the question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Expansion and Modernisation of Units in Woolen Industry

*457. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the expansion and modernisation of units in the Woolen Industry in the country,

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) The following schemes have been formulated from time to time in regard to the various sectors of the woollen industry :

(1) Expansion of priority units in the worsted sector.

(2) Vertical Integration of hosiery units.

(3) Modernisation of hosiery units.

(4) Creation of additional combing capacity.

(5) Integration of shoddy spinning units.

(c) No investment by Government is envisaged and hence no allocation of funds have been made.

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम के निदेशक पर धारोप

*458. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:

श्री अमल बिहारी बाबुपैत्री:

क्या खनिज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 नवम्बर, 1974 के 'मदरलैंड' में छपे इस आक्षेप के समाचार की धोर विज्ञाया क्या है कि एक इन्टर-मीडिएट ग्रहणा वाले व्यक्ति को (जिसे अगस्त 1956 में राज्य व्यापार नियम में डिप्टी डिवीजनल मैनेजर नियुक्त किया गया था) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा मई 1971 में खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम के निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया और क्या उद्योग गोप्य है कच्चे तेलों के निर्यात से बहुत धन कमाया और उसने सिविलरूलिंग के एक बैंक में अपना गुप्त खाता भी खोला था,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने वास्कोडिगामा, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में उस पर लगाये गये धारोपों की जांच की है, और

(ग) उनके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खनिज मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय)

(क) सरकार को इस समाचार की जानकारी है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से एक फर्म के खिलाफ एक मामले की जांच की थी जिसमें खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम को एक निदेशक का भी संबंधित होना बताया जाता था। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन है। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने इस निदेशक के खिलाफ किसी धोर मामले की जांच नहीं की है।

अगर से पालम हवाई अड्डा तक तथा वाक्सी के लिबे बस सेवा के लिए ठेका

459. श्री राज कुमार शास्त्री क्या पर्यटन और यात्रा विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद के पालम हवाई अड्डे तक तथा वाक्सी के लिए बस चलाने का ठेका एक गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति को दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह बस विमान यात्रियों को अहमदाबाद के विभिन्न सरकारी हॉटलों तक ले जाती है,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह बस तत्सम सदस्यों को नार्थ एग्ज्यू तथा साउथ एग्ज्यू से नहीं छीनती है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस अवधारणपूर्ण नीति के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और यात्रा विभाग मंत्री (श्री राजकुमार-हुर) (क) से (घ) सिटी और पालम एयरपोर्ट के बीच बस सेवा चलाने के लिए भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने दो ठेके दिये हैं एक मैसर्स एक्स-सर्विसमें एयरलाइन ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विसेज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, को जोकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय (इंटरनेशनल) यात्रियों के लिए एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, तथा दूसरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों के लिए मैसर्स आई० एन० सीएस एण्ड कम्पनी को जोकि एक प्रोप्रिेटरी कम्पनी है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय (इंटरनेशनल) यात्रियों के लिए एक कनाटप्लेस से विलिंगडन अस्पताल के रास्ते पालम जाती है तथा वाक्सी पर अफजर, अफोक क्वैरिजेज, जनपथ और इम्पीरियल हॉटलों ने होमी हुई कनाटप्लेस जाती है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों के लिए बस सेवा अफजर, अफोक, जनपथ इम्पीरियल तथा ओबेराय इन्टरकाटीनेटल हॉटलों के रास्ते कनाटप्लेस से पालम के लिए परिचालित होती है। ये बस सेवाएं नार्थ एग्ज्यू तथा साउथ एग्ज्यू से नहीं गुजरती हैं परन्तु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय (इंटरनेशनल) यात्रियों के लिए बसों को, जहां तक सम्भव हो सकेगा, उनके मार्ग का मुद्रा निर्धारण करके, नार्थ व साउथ एग्ज्यू के रास्ते गुजारने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

Tax Liabilities of Promoters/Directors of M/s. Power Cables (P) Ltd. Bombay

*460. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the promoters/directors of M/s. Power Cables Limited, Bombay and the outstanding liabilities against

them under income-tax, wealth tax, estate duty and corporation tax and the action taken to realise the same;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry was ever conducted against them or any such enquiry is pending against them and the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether any raids were conducted on the residence of the directors/promoters of the company or at the premises of the company, if so, the particulars thereof and the details of recoveries made during the raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) As per the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company Shri D. D. Desai and Smt. Shantaben D. Desai were the promoters of the company. The names of the Directors of the company, as per the latest available balance-sheet as on 30-4-1973, are as follows :

- (1) Shri D. D. Desai, Chairman
- (2) Dr. N. D. Desai, Managing Director,
- (3) Smt. Shantaben D. Desai, Director.

There are no liabilities in regard to direct taxes against these promoters/Directors as on 31-1-1975.

In regard to outstanding liabilities, if any, in respect of Central Excise duty against these persons, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) No raids were conducted by the Income Tax authorities at the residences of any of the promoters/ directors of the company or at the premises of the company. Information regarding raids conducted, if any, by other authorities under

the Ministry of Finance is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Auction of Contraband Goods

*461. SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTRH-INDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to discontinue auctioning of the contraband goods seized by the customs; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. Government is not considering to discontinue auctioning of the contraband goods seized by the Customs. The procedure for disposal of confiscated goods has recently been streamlined to expedite disposal. Confiscated smuggled goods are sold to consumers through Co-operative Societies and Canteens run by Central and State Agencies and also by public auction restricted to actual users and quota holders.

Visit of Dutch Trade Team to India

*462. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Dutch trade team visited this country during February, 1975 and held talks with our Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) No Dutch trade team as such visited India during February, 1975. However, an official delegation from the Netherlands visited India in February March, 1975 to

attended the first session of the Indo-Netherlands Joint Committee meeting.

(b) The main points discussed are mentioned below :

It was noted that the "Netherlands Centre for Promotion of Import From Developing Countries" would provide varied types of assistance to the developing countries and India could take effective advantage of such facilities.

Indian suppliers could consider possibilities of meeting some of the requirements of the Netherlands Governmental purchases.

Possibilities of promoting direct exports to the Netherlands were considered. The items which have export potential include tea, canned and processed foods, oil cakes, leather and engineering and chemical items. Items for import include shipping/dredger components.

The Netherlands Centre for Promotion of Import from Developing Countries will consider some assistance in carrying out market surveys in the Netherlands.

Possibilities of collaboration in areas such as electronics, shipping/dredgers, aircrafts in the context of exports etc. were discussed. Interest was also shown in cooperation in the agricultural field.

Possibilities of promoting Indo-Netherlands cooperation in industrial ventures in third countries were considered.

काला धन रखने के आरोप में बन्दे गये सरकारी कर्मचारी

* 463. श्री वृष्णीराज सैनी: क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताये की क्या करेंगे कि काला धन रखने के आरोप में वर्ष 1974-75 में कितने सरकारी अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी बन्दे गये ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश सुन्दर मुकुर्जी): नेहरूवाह्य धन रखने वाले व्यक्ति को

बन्दने (विरस्तार करने) के लिए प्राय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यदि नेहरूवाह्य धन का पता चले तो उसे बन्दने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम में व्यवस्था है। इसके पश्चात् उस धन पर कर-निवृत्त किया जाता है, दण्ड लगाया जाता है और जहाँ कहीं अपेक्षित हो वहाँ पर इस्तफा की कार्यवाही की जाती है। यह कानूनी व्यवस्था सरकारी अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को उसी प्रकार लागू होती है जिस प्रकार अन्य लोगों के मामले में।

यदि किसी सरकारी अधिकारी/कर्मचारी के पास उसकी प्राय के हात खोलों की अपेक्षा अधिक परिमित्तियां बर्दी जाती हैं तो प्रध्याचार-निवारण अधिनियम तथा प्रथम सप्त अध्याय नियमावली के अन्तर्गत उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Import of Fertilisers by M.M.T.C. and Department of Supply

4276. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertiliser imports so far handled by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation pertain only to rupee trade countries of Eastern Europe and contracts have been signed for the import of over one million tonnes of fertilisers from these countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the countries with which orders have been placed for fertilisers by M.M.T.C. and the Department of Supply with quantity and value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation handles imports of fertilisers from rupee payment countries. For the current year, they have so far concluded contracts for 7.67 lakh tonnes of fertilisers.

(b) and (c) : Contracts concluded by M.M.T.C

Sl. No.	Name of country	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)
1.	Rumania	2.00
2.	U.S.S.R.	2.67
3.	Bulgaria	0.70
4.	Poland	2.30

Contracts concluded by department of supply

U.S.A. 1 10/1 14

Being commercial deals, value of the contracts are not made public.

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं के लिए सीधी सहायता के रूप में दो कई धनराशि

4277 श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं के लिए सीधी सहायता के रूप में कोई धनराशि दी थी, और यदि हा, तो क्या उक्त सहायता काफी थी ?

बिना मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बीजती सुतोमा रोहिलवा) : वर्ष 1973-74 के अपने लेखा वर्ष में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने, मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए पोलित जिलों में से एक जिले रायपुर में अर्चिबल छोटे इस्पात कारखाने को 60 लाख रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता मजूर की थी।

सहायता की पर्याप्तता इस बात पर निर्भर होती है कि कितने प्रायोजन प्राप्त हुए हैं अथवा किसी निर्धारित राशय/क्षेत्र के लिए कितनी परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध है। विकास बैंक और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं का प्रयास यह सुनिश्चित करने का रहा है कि किसी महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक परियोजना को बैंकों की सहायता के अभाव में परेशानी न उठानी पड़े

विकास बैंक ने सभी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के साथ मिलकर मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक वृद्धि के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सर्वोत्तम पूरा कर लिया है। सर्वोत्तम ढंग में लगभग 5 से 10 वर्षों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कई परियोजना-विचार विकसित किये हैं। मध्य-प्रदेश का अन्तः संस्वागत समूह परियोजना-विचारों को प्राथमिक परियोजना का रूप देने के लिए अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

Loan by M. P. State Industries Development Corporation

4278. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Government had sought the Centre's permission for raising a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores by the State Industries Development Corporation,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether several other State Governments have been permitted to raise additional market borrowings; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been possible to accede to the request in view of the resources available for public borrowing programmes did not permit of any additional market borrowings by State Governments or their agencies

(b) To augment the resources of the Corporation for meeting the demands on it for financial assistance to industrial enterprises in the State and for investments in joint sector projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Out-dated Procedures for the purchase of spares from Affluent Countries of the West

4279. SHRI NIMBALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that its procedures for the purchase of spares from the affluent countries of the West are out-dated resulting in the loss of substantial amounts in foreign exchange;

(b) whether any remedial measures are proposed; and

(c) if so, what are those measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) Purchase of spare parts is effected by central purchase organization or User Departments to meet maintenance and repairs requirements. Suitable method of purchase is adopted so as to ensure purchase at economical prices. Ministry of Commerce issues import licences on recommendation of such purchasing agencies and the user departments.

Decline in Export of Steel Tubes and Pipes

4280. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the export of Steel Tubes and Pipes have fallen during the last two years;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of exports in the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(c) whether Government visualise bright prospects for the export of steel tubes and pipes in 1975-76 in terms of net realisation of foreign exchange;

(d) whether the Tube Industry has represented that the exports have become unremunerative; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to assist the Tube Industry to utilise fully the existing un-utilised capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Exports of steel pipes and tubes during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (April—December) have been as under:—

	Quantity in tonnes	
	Quantity	Value in Rs. lakhs
1972-73	56 463	858.57
1973-74	97,770	1938.90
1974-75	72,524	2447.54

(April—December only)

(c) Yes, Sir, There are good prospects.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

Delivery of HS-748 Aircraft to Indian Airlines

4281 SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has sold to airline, of Laos two viscounts and four DC-3, in keeping with the policy of phasing out these types of aircraft;

(b) whether the aircraft thus disposed of are to be replaced by HS-748s and the Indian Airlines has been waiting for their delivery for the last two years; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) : No, Sir. The aircraft which were disposed of were not part of the operating fleet of the Corporation. However the question of purchase of new aircraft to augment the fleet of Indian Airlines is under active consideration.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal

4282. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Small Scale Industries in Jalpaiguri of West Bengal during the year 1975; and

(b) The present system of data reporting as at the end of January, 1975 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) . (a) Districtwise information in regard to the flow of bank credit to different sectors becomes available with certain amount of time lag. The latest date for which information regarding outstanding advances of public sector banks, including nationalised banks, to small scale industries in District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal currently available is end December, 1973, on that date such outstanding advances amounted to Rs. 179 84 lakhs.

(b) The present system of date reporting does not provide for compilation of information regarding loan applications pending with the bank branches. It has, however, been the endeavour of the public sector banks to eliminate avoidable delays in the disposal of loan applications.

Amount advanced by L.I.C. to Government of Karnataka to build houses

4283. SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the Government of Karnataka to build houses for the people who lost their houses in the floods of 1974 in South Kanara District and other parts of the State ;

(b) the total amount utilised by the Government of Karnataka for the above purpose; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for non-utilisation of the full amount for the purpose for which it was advanced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Rs. 1.50 crores.

(b) and (c) : Information regarding the actual utilisation of the loan and the progress of construction will be available only in early 1975-76.

Control of Ministry of Finance over the expenditure made available to States

4284. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance have exercised any control over the expenditure and proper utilisation of funds made available to the States for the implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme and

(b) if so, whether any loopholes have been found in the implementation and proper utilisation of the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) (i) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment

The Ministry of Finance was concerned with the approval of the provisions in the Budget and Revised Estimates for the Scheme. The administrative responsibility including release of funds to the State Governments and exercise of control regarding proper utilisation of funds for the implementation of the Scheme rested with the then Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Agriculture in terms of the powers vested in them under the Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1958. In the first year, 1971-72, the projects under the scheme were sanctioned by the then Department of Community Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, wherever necessary. During

the second and third years, powers of sanctioning projects were delegated to the States/Union Territories.

The C&AG's Supplementary Report for the year 1972-73 has pointed out certain loopholes in implementation of the Scheme by the State Governments.

(ii) *Emergency Agricultural Production Programme :*

The Govt. of India had set up Inter-Ministerial Groups with representatives of the Ministries and Departments concerned, including the Ministry of Finance, to monitor implementation of the schemes and utilisation of funds made available to the State Governments under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, 1972-73. Actual release of funds against the loans administratively approved were made in instalments on the basis of actual expenditure and progress of implementation reported by the State Governments, and the reports and recommendations made from time to time by the Area Officers designated by the Department of Agriculture.

C&AG's Supplementary Report for 1972-73 has brought out certain loopholes in implementation of the scheme.

मध्य प्रदेश के राजा रिजीवन के राष्ट्रीय और अर्ध-राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही गैर-सरकारी बैंकों की साक्षात्।

4285 श्री बलराम सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के राजा रिजीवन के राष्ट्रीय और अर्ध-राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में गैर-सरकारी बैंकों की इस तरह वित्तनी साक्षात् कार्य कर रही हैं, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा ऋण और जमा संधी नीति और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को प्रश्रित राशि दिव्य जाने के बारे में इन बैंकों के लिए कोई 'मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त' बनाने लगे हैं और यदि हा, तो उन्हेका विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बीमती कुमारी दीक्षित) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1974 के बल तक, मध्य प्रदेश के राजा प्रभाग में जिनमें राजा, लखन, सिद्धी और गार्हरीय के जिले समाविष्ट हैं, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की कोई साखा काम नहीं कर रही थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Tax exemption to industrial units

4286. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government granted tax exemption to certain classes of small and medium industrial units; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्रीविषय कंस्टरी गाजीपुर के तकनीकी कर्मचारी

4287 श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीविषय कंस्टरी, गाजीपुर के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को पुनर्गठन करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इंजीनियरों के एक दल ने गाजीपुर का दौरा किया था और यदि हा, तो कब; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी रिपोर्ट विभाजन की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्रबल कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) इंजीनियरी सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के संबंध में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इंजीनियरों का एक दल दिसम्बर, 1970 में सरकारी क्षेत्रीय मध्य क्षेत्रीय परिवर्तन कारखाना, गाजीपुर गया था। दिनांक 31-3-1971 की

रिपोर्ट में इस बात ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ इपीनिगरी अधिकारियों के संबंध में सिफारिशों की न कि निम्नतर स्तर के कर्मचारियों, जैसे फिटर मैकेनिक, इलेक्ट्रिशियन आदि के बारे में ये सिफारिशें उम व्यवस्था से मेल नहीं खाती जो बाद में अफीम-परिपोषण कारखाना, निगम के लिए स्वीकार की गयी। सरकारी अफीम तथा अफीम परिपोषण कारखाने की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था समिति का मत है कि अधिकारियों की समानता और परस्पर अवलम्बता की व्यवस्था रखने की दृष्टि से गाजीपुर में, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके, एक समतुल्य व्यवस्था कायम करना वाछनीय हो सकता है। सरकारने की अपेक्षाओं तथा मिनव्ययिता की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता का ध्यान में रखते हुए मामले पर आगे विचार किया जा रहा है।

Levy on powerlooms

4288 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Powerlooms Weavers Federation has represented against the burden of enhanced levy from Rs 10 to Rs 200 on each powerloom,

(b) whether the excise officials all the time threaten to uproot the looms if the levy is not paid in time, and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the levy imposed on the Powerlooms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The representation from the All India Powerloom Weavers' Federation, Bombay regarding the increase of compounded levy has been received by the Ministry

(b) No such report has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) The representations received from the various interests affected by the increased levy are under examination.

Air Service between Calcutta and Jamshedpur

4289. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the question of operating air Service between Calcutta and Jamshedpur before the new airport is constructed; and

(b) if so, when the air service would be resumed and if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) Air service to Jamshedpur had to be discontinued due to the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and the resultant phasing out of Dakotas and Viscounts from the Indian Airlines' fleet Indian Airlines have no plan to resume this service in the foreseeable future M/s Jamir Company, a private operator, have been authorised to operate air service on Calcutta-Jamshedpur Sector on a day-to-day basis They are, however, not operating on this sector at present.

Mohanbari Airfield

4290 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to make Mohanbari airfield fit for landing of Boeing Jet aircraft; and

(b) if so, when Government expect its completion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) A proposal to develop Mohanbari aerodrome for boeing 737 operations is under consideration However, Indian Airlines are already operating to Chabua (near Mohanbari) with Mohanbari) with Boeing 737 aircraft.

World Bank Paper on Promotion of Education in Developing Countries

4291. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2576 on 7th March, 1975 regarding World Bank Paper on Promotion of Education in developing countries and state;

(a) What is the Government of India's reaction to the proposal for the promotion of education in developing countries contained in the policy paper published by the World Bank; and

(b) to what extent Government propose to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The paper in question is an internal report entitled "Education Sector Policy" prepared by the World Bank Group for consideration by the Executive Directors of the IBRD. The paper is still at the discussion stage with the World Bank and as such it is too early to formulate Government of India's reaction to the proposal contained therein.

(b) Does not arise.

माद्रियल मे आयोजित एक्सपो 67 प्रदर्शनी मे भारतीय मंडल में प्रदर्शन हेतु लेने गये एक वर्र का गुण होना

4292 श्री बलेश्वर मिश्र: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या माद्रियल मे आयोजित एक्सपो 67 प्रदर्शनी मे भारतीय मंडल मे प्रदर्शन हेतु यात्रीओ द्वारा नेहक को लिखा गया एक महत्वपूर्ण पत्र गुम हो गया है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे कोई जांच की गई है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, और

(घ) इसके लिए दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिरबामच प्रसाद सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) मामले की जाच केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो को साग दी गई है। उनका रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

Remittances by 10 top Foreign Companies During 1974

4293. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what has been the total remittances made by each of the ten top foreign companies operating in India, during 1974;

(b) how many of these companies have been permitted to expand their capacity and diversify their products;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to discourage repatriation of profits by these companies and utilise the profits in industrial projects in India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the foreign companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The names of ten top Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies according to the remittances made abroad during the year 1972-73, the latest year for which data is available, are given in the attached statement together with the figures of remittances

(b) Of these, three companies have been issued Industrial Licences and two companies Letters of Intent during the year 1974.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of ten top Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies and the amount remitted by each of them during the financial year 1972-73 are given below.—

Name of the Company	(Rs. lakhs)		
	Dividend	Technical know-how	Royalties
1 Indian Tobacco Co Ltd	227 34		.
2 Indian Explosives Ltd	146 01		2 39
3 Hindustan Lever Ltd	145 67		
4 Union Carbide (India) Ltd	123 17	28 35	1 51
5 ESSO Standard Refining Co (I) Ltd	112 50		
6 Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd	107 78		
7 Guest, Keen Williams Ltd	84 90	0 24	1 37
8 Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co of (I) Pvt Ltd	75 91		
9 Brooke Bond India Ltd	74 65		
10 Pfizer Ltd	69 04		

Export Orders for Bogies and Compartments from Bulgaria

4294 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether negotiations have lately been going on for securing an export order for supply of railway wagons bogies and compartments to Bulgaria,

(b) if so, whether any accord has been reached in this regard, if so, the terms thereof, and

(c) the particulars of the items to be exported and the cost thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Negotiations are still going on for supply of wagons, bogies and steel castings

Survey to Review the Distribution of Standard Cloth

4295 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a survey was conducted to review the distribution of the standard cloth to the people,

(b) if so the findings and recommendations of the survey, and

(c) the steps being taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) No survey was conducted by Government recently to review the distribution of controlled cloth

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल के पटसन जमिनों की हड़ताल के
दुर्दै हानि

4296. श्री अहमदीयक सिंह सायब:

श्री आर० एन० वर्मन:

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल में पटसन जमिनों की
हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी पटसन मिनों
पर बुरा असर पड़ा तथा कुल कितनी वित्तीय
हानि हुई; और

(ख) इन संघर्ष से सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-
वाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ
प्रताप सिंह) (क) 62 पटसन मिले प्रभावित
हुँ। उत्पादन की कुल हानि लगभग 70 00
करोड़ रु० मूल्य आकी गई है।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा किये गये
समझौता नगर्बधी उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप हड़ताल
पहले ही वापस ली जा चुकी है।

Training of Personnel operating Speed Boats

4297. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the persons operating speed
boats have not been trained properly as
a result of which the boats are not function-
ing and are being hit by the rocks;
and

(b) if so, whether Government are con-
sidering to provide them sufficient train-
ing to handle such boats so that they
should function properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRA-
NAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and
(b) It is not correct to say that the boats
are not functioning on account of un-
trained crew. All operating crew of the
speed boats are ex-Navy personnel with
previous experience. 9 of them have been

trained with the manufacturers in Sweden
and Norway. They in turn have imparted
on the job training to the other crew
members. In addition, regular training
courses have been conducted for Skippers
and Skipper-Mates at the Naval School,
Cochin.

Aid from Saudi Arabia

4298 SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state: what was the aid received by India
from Saudi Arabia during 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
C. SUBRAMANIAM) : No aid was re-
ceived by India from Saudi Arabia during
1974.

Report of Economic and Social Com- mission for Asia and Pacific

4299 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the recent report released by United Na-
tions Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);

(b) whether report calls for massive
emergency aid for short term; and

(c) whether the report also calls for
mere on-the-job training in industry, efforts
to stop brain drain from rural to urban
areas and many improvements in indus-
trial management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :
(a) to (c) The reference apparently is to
the "Economic and Social Survey of
Asia and the Pacific, 1974" prepared by
the ESCAP Secretariat for consideration
at the 31st Session of ESCAP. This
survey constitutes the 'Mid-term Review
and Appraisal of the International Devel-
opment Strategy for the Second United
Nations Development Decade in the
ESCAP Region, 1974. The Survey, *inter
alia* mentions the matters referred to in
parts (b) and (c) of the question.

Fall in the quality of exported Engineering goods

4300. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the major countries to whom engineering goods were exported in 1973 and 1974;

(b) what is the target of exports for 1975; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the fall in quality standard of the engineering goods exported, and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Iran, Iraq, Ceylon, Formosa, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Kuwait, Burma, Bangladesh, Muscat, Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, ARE, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, U.K., Germany (FDR) Holland, USSR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Germany (GDR), U.S.A. and Newzealand.

(b) Rs. 350 crores for the financial year 1975-76.

(c) No, Sir.

Revenue from taxes on cigarettes

4301. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present annual consumption of cigarettes in the country; and

(b) income from taxes on cigarettes during 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The data regarding annual consumption of cigarettes in the country is not available. However 44,458.5 million cigarettes were

cleared for home consumption on payment of duty during 1974-75 (upto December, 1974).

(b) Rs. 214.38 crores were realised as Central Taxes on cigarettes during 1974-75 (upto December, 1974).

(The figures given, above are provisional).

Selection of Hotel Projects being set up by I.T.D.C.

4302 SHRI B. DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selecting the places for the new hotel projects being set up by India Tourism Development Corporation during this year; and

(b) whether they would be medium priced two to three star hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Apart from considerations of technical feasibility, the main criteria adopted by India Tourism Development Corporation for selecting places for new hotel projects are that they should be located at places of international tourist interest, where the existing facilities in the shape of hotel accommodation, transport, entertainment, etc. are not considered adequate from the point of view of meeting the requirements of tourists.

(b) The draft Annual Plan of the Corporation for 1975-76 includes two new hotel schemes—(i) a three-star hotel at New Delhi, and (ii) a Beach Resort hotel at Goa.

Changes in Tea Export Promotion

4303. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose changes in tea export promotion; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Export Promotion in Tea is being constantly kept under review so that changes found suitable will be adopted on such review.

Market Borrowing by Maharashtra State

4304. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what amount was the State of Maharashtra permitted to borrow in the open market during 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) what is the demand of the State for this purpose for 1975-76;

(c) on what principles is this allocation for open market borrowing fixed; and

(d) how much allocation is made for Maharashtra for 1975-76 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The net open market borrowing of the State Government of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra and public undertakings of the State Government was Rs. 31.73 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 34.05 crores in 1974-75.

(b) The State Government have asked for an additional market borrowing of Rs. 3.30 crores for the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They have also suggested that a formula for allocation of open market borrowings amongst the States should be evolved taking the Central assistance and market borrowings together.

(c) Having regard to the likely availability of resources for sustaining public borrowing programme, the net open market borrowing of the State Governments and their agencies in 1975-76 has been kept at the same level as their actual borrowings in 1973-74. The gross market borrowings of the States will however, be fixed so as to enable them to discharge

the liability of repayment of the consolidated market borrowings done by the Centre on behalf of the States in 1963-64, in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The question of allocating market borrowings amongst the States on the basis of well-defined considerations is engaging the attention of the Planning Commission.

(d) The allocation of net market borrowing to the State Government of Maharashtra and their agencies in 1975-76 is Rs. 45.91 crores.

Development of Tourist Centres in Karnataka

4305. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the important centres of tourist attraction in Karnataka already developed during the last two years ;

(b) the names of those tourist centres, there which have potential for development; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Expansion of the Motel at Hassan, construction of a Forest Lodge at Dandeli Wild life Sanctuary, and the expansion of the Ashoka Hotel, Bangalore were undertaken in 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the Central Sector. In addition loans amounting to Rs. 49 lakhs and Rs. 79,928 were given to hoteliers and car operators in Karnataka for the expansion/construction of hotels & provision of transport facilities respectively.

(b) and (c) Due to limitations of resources, the tourist centres proposed for development in Karnataka by the Department of Tourism are Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole and Hampi under its Cultural Tourism Programme in 1975-76. To begin with master plans of these places will be prepared for ensuring a planned development of tourist facilities at these places.

Export of Coir Goods

4306. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3344 on the 23rd August, 1974 regarding export of coir goods and state :

(a) the results of the negotiations with EEC for increasing coir export for reducing the tariff rates;

(b) how far the sales-cum-study team sponsored by the Board helped to promote coir exports to other countries;

(c) whether the FAO has taken steps to set up the promised branch of coir research centre in India; if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) the results of survey of FAO experts who visited India to study and recommend on the transfer of technology from developed countries to developing areas; and

(e) what further steps the Government of India had taken to increase the export of coir goods in 1975-76 and results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) As a result of the negotiations with European Economic Community an agreement was concluded. The salient features of the agreement are as follows :—

(i) The Community suspended the common customs tariff on coir carpets by 40 per cent from 1-1-74 and by 60 per cent from 1-1-75, (The actual tariff during 1973 was 23 per cent and as a result of the aforesaid tariff suspension, the actual tariff from 1-1-75 is 9.2 per cent).

(ii) The Community agreed not to impose any new quantitative restrictions on coir carpets.

(iii) The Agreement provided for setting up of a Joint Committee to examine *inter alia* any problem which

may arise as a result of the implementation of the Agreement, to develop contacts between the representatives of the coir trade and industry on the two sides and to explore possibilities and formulate suggestions in the field of research.

(b) The team has helped in popularising the coir products in foreign countries and in making a market study with regard to potentialities of our products vis-a-vis those of other hard fibres and synthetics.

(c) and (d) These issues are still under consideration of the FAO. The transfer of technology is likely to be taken up in the meeting to be held with European Economic Community.

(e) Efforts are being made to increase production, develop market for our products and seek tariff concessions from importing countries.

Export of confiscated Luxury Goods

4307. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are actively considering the export of confiscated luxury items which hitherto were being disposed of through Consumers' Cooperatives or by departmental auction; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the gain likely to be achieved as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Of the confiscated goods textiles, watches and precious stones were considered for export. In the case of watches and textiles Government's efforts have not met with success. The proposal to export precious stones and a proposal to export textiles after converting into garments are, however, being pursued.

Assistance from Iran for Kudremukh Project in Karnataka

4308. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assurance was given by Iran for aid for the development of the Kudremukh Project in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, what are the particulars in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms and conditions of the assistance for developing the Kudremukh Project are under negotiation.

संसद कोहिनूर मिल्ल लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा केन्द्रीय विक्री-कर और उत्पादन शुल्क का भुगतान

4310 श्री हुसैन कब्ब कछवाय क्या बिस्स मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) संसद कोहिनूर मिल्ल लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने वर्ष 1972 में अब तक केन्द्रीय विक्री कर और उत्पादन शुल्क की देय राशि का पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है, इसका वसूली के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बिस्स संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुच्छर्मा) (क) श्री (ख) केन्द्रीय विक्री-कर तथा राज्य के मामान्य विक्री-कर कानून का प्रज्ञामान राज्य सरकार में ही निहित है। तदनुसार, हम मामले को महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भेजा गया था, जिन्होंने नीचे दिये अनुसार उत्तर भेजा है

“लोक सभा में 21 मार्च के लिए तारकित प्रश्न 7570 जो कोहिनूर मिल्ल कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा केन्द्रीय विक्री-कर भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में है बम्बई विक्री-कर अधिनियम की धारा 64 के माथ पठित केन्द्रीय विक्री-कर अधिनियम की धारा 9(2) के अन्तर्गत विस्फोजर निषिद्ध है।”

11LSS/75—3

कम्पनी ने सन् 1972 से अब तक का पूरा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क चुका दिया है। कम्पनी की तरफ केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है, सिवाय 4,550 रुपये की कर-राशि के जिसके खिलाफ कम्पनी ने अपीलीय समाहर्ता केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, बम्बई के समक्ष अपील दावर की है, जिसने 16 जनवरी, 1975 को, कम्पनी को स्वयं प्रादेश अग्रर किया है।

लम्बे रेले वाली रई का आयात

4311 डा० लक्ष्मी माराबण पंडेय क्या बाबिन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या भारत लम्बे रेले वाली रई का विभिन्न रूपों में भारी मात्रा में आयात करता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1973-74 में कितना आयात किया गया, और

(ग) उसका आयात कम करने और भारत में उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बाबिन्ध संचालक में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिस्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) श्री (ख) इस समय लम्बे रेले की रई का आयात करने का सरकार का बार्ड विचार नहीं है। 1973-74 में मूडान तथा मिश्र से सीमिन मात्रा में लम्बे रेले की रई का आयात किया गया था। 1973-74 में इन देशों में निम्नलिखित मात्रा का आयात किया गया था -

	मात्रा 180 कि०
	श्रा० वजन की गाठों
	में
मूडान	7,120
मिश्र	42,224

(ग) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों में सामंजस्य रखने हुए कृपि मन्त्रालय मध्य रई विकास कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप लम्बे रेले की रई के उत्पादन में भारी वृद्धि दिखाई दी है। 1974-75 में लम्बे रेले की रई का आयात नहीं किया जा रहा है।

रणकपुर में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की योजना

4312. श्री लालजी जाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रणकपुर, उदयपुर (राज-स्थान) के मन्दिर की अप्रभुत शिल्प कला को देखते हुए पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त स्थान को पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव किया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश चाल सिंह) : क और (ख) सरकार को रणकपुर, राजस्थान के मंदिरों के महत्व की जानकारी है। साधनों पर लगे वर्तमान प्रतिबन्ध के कारण, जिन्हें कि चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक हो गया है, पांचवी योजना में यहां के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास को सम्मिलित करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, रणकपुर तक बिजली लाने के लिए चौथी योजना में 0.85 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गयी थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से ज्ञान में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Rates of interest charged by Nationalised Banks from Priority Sectors

4314. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made provisions regarding the concessions rates of the interest being charged by the nationalised banks from the priority sectors like

agriculture, small scale industry and exporting firms; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) Advances of all scheduled commercial banks, including the public sector banks, are subject to a minimum rate of interest which is currently at 12.5 per cent. However, with a view to encouraging banks to extend increasing assistance to priority sectors, the Reserve Bank of India have exempted from the purview of the minimum lending rate stipulation advances to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Farmers' Service Societies, advances granted under DIR Scheme, advances for financing exports, advances covered by guarantee schemes of Credit Guarantee Corporation, granted to agriculture and allied activities subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 to one individual borrower from one bank and advances granted to small-scale industrial units covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs for one unit from one bank. The public sector banks are, thus, free to charge interest at a rate other than the stipulated minimum on such exempted categories of advances. The actual lending rates to priority sector borrowal accounts are determined by individual banks taking into account a number of factors such as the dealings of the constituents, purpose and amount of advance, period for which facility is required, cost of raising such funds, the scale of operations of the borrower etc. The lending rates of the public sector banks to these priority sectors range from 4 per cent on the advances under the DIR Scheme to about 17 per cent relatively higher rates being charged for larger borrowers.

Rates of interest on advances for exports are subject to a ceiling which currently is at 11.5 per cent per annum, for pre-shipment credits upto 90 days and, post-shipment credits (other than those given on deferred payment basis) upto 120 days on exports to Western

Hemisphere and upto 90 days on exports to other countries. Post-shipment advances given on deferred payment basis are eligible for a concessional rate not exceeding 8 per cent, for the full period of credit.

Cash awards to Income Tax Officials

4315. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to give cash awards to Income Tax officials as an incentive;

(b) the full particulars of the scheme;

(c) the total number of Income-tax officials given awards during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) With a view to providing an incentive to the officers and staff of the Income-tax Department engaged in the vital field of recovery and collection of income-tax, a Reward Scheme was introduced in November 1973 for the first time. The Scheme does not cover the entire field of work in the Income-tax Department. It has been designed to tackle the pressing problem of tax arrears by providing an incentive to officers and staff working in the Units of Tax Recovery Officers and Income-tax Officers (Collections). The Scheme envisages the grant of 68 Regional Rewards and two All-India Rewards to the best performing Units. Where a Unit qualifies for a Regional Award, each of the eligible person working in that Unit is granted cash reward equivalent to two months' basic salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 200/- and maximum of Rs. 1000/-. In the case of an All-India Award, cash reward equivalent to three months' basic salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 300/- and maximum of Rs. 1500/- is payable to each person working in the Unit selected

for the award. The minimum qualifying performance for eligibility has been laid down in the Scheme. The output achieved is judged with reference to the total work-load for disposal and proportionate marks are awarded on the basis of the percentages achieved.

(c) These rewards have so far been sanctioned to 35 Income-tax Officers and 449 members of staff during the year 1974-75 on the basis of their performance during the year 1973-74. Reward proposals from some Commissioners of Income-tax are still awaited and, on their receipt, rewards will be sanctioned in the remaining cases. As the Scheme itself was introduced in the year 1973-74, rewards have been given only during 1974-75 on the basis of performance during 1973-74.

(d) It is intended to continue the Scheme for future. Suitable modifications may, however, be made on the basis of the experience gained.

Setting up of Exim Bank

4316. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee appointed by Government to examine the proposal to set up Exim bank has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to set up separate bank for financing of export; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the various suggestions/recommendations made by the Inter-Ministerial Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d) Government is awaiting the report of the Committee which is expected to submit it shortly.

विमान परिवारिकाओं के रूप में नियुक्ति की बातें

4317. श्री एम० एन० कुमारी : क्या सर्वेक्षण और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय में विमान परिवारिकाओं को उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन केवल बीर या लकनौ होने के आधार पर नौकरी दी जाती है; और

(ख) क्या सावली प्रथम धूरी बनवी वाली सुचतियों को इस पद पर नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सर्वेक्षण और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज कृष्णमूर) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। विमान-परिवारिकाओं का चयन प्रादेशिकाओं के समस्त व्यक्तित्व, मतुलन, मिष्ट-व्यवहार, तथा प्रयोजी और हिन्दी प्रथम भारतीय प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में से किसी एक में धाराप्रवाह बातचीत कर सकने की शक्ति पर निर्भर करता है।

Trivandrum Airport

4319 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal had been made to extend the runway at Trivandrum airport by another 2,000 ft. within a short period;

(b) if so, the main features thereof.

(c) whether the proposal could not be taken up because of financial difficulties and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d) Government have approved of the proposal for strengthening and extension of the main runway from 6,000 ft. to 8,000 ft., strengthening

of apron and taxi track, etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 64.79 lakhs. The work at Trivandrum airport is expected to be taken up during 1975-76.

Directives issued to Nationalised Banks Regarding Credit to Sugar Factories

4320. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued directives to all the nationalised banks to restrict credit availability to the sugar factories during the current season to the extent of outstandings in 1972-73 or 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Advances against stocks of sugar are subject to selective credit control measures of the Reserve Bank of India. These measures define the permissible levels of credit that can be given to any one party, and the minimum interest rates and margins applicable to such advances. In order to facilitate speedy disbursement of credit to the sugar industry in the current crushing season, the Reserve Bank had, at the commencement of the current season advised all scheduled commercial banks that they may sanction, without the Reserve Bank's prior authorisation under the Credit Authorisation Scheme credit limits to sugar mills for 1974-75 crushing season against stocks of sugar to the extent of maximum outstandings under the regular limits sanctioned for the last two crushing seasons. The Reserve Bank had further advised that in case a bank considered it necessary to sanction credit limits to any sugar mill in excess of the ceiling of the last two crushing seasons, it should release such limits only after obtaining Reserve Bank's prior authorisation.

Duty free entry of Indian Jute and Coir Goods into U.K. and Denmark

4321. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether E.E.C. has agreed to let Indian jute and coir goods enter duty free into U.K. and Denmark for one more year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) The European Economic Community agreed for the continuation of duty free entry for Indian Jute and Coir products into the U.K. and Denmark during 1975 also. The duty free entry has been granted within the Community's Generalised Scheme of Preferences and is also applicable to jute goods originating in Bangladesh and Thailand and coir products originating in Sri Lanka.

Tea Trading Corporation

4322 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) working results of the Tea Trading Corporation to-date since inception; and

(b) how far the objective behind formation of the Tea Trading Corporation has been realised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) The working results of Tea Trading Corporation of India are as under :-

	Value of business undertaking	Loss 'a' (in Rs. lakh)
From inception to 1972-73	—	0 35
1973-74	0 67 Lakhs*	3.11

*Gross profit was Rs. 0 09 lakhs.

@Due to initial expenditure on organisational set-up & infra-structure for trading operations.

(b) The objective of the Corporation is to *inter alia* export tea including packet tea and to enter domestic market in tea. The Corporation is trying to fulfil its objectives. During August 1974, the Corporation exported 5.5 tonnes of tea and has also recently exported tea worth Rs. 15.70 lakhs on behalf of Iraqi Government Purchase Board.

In the domestic trade, apart from supplying tea to some State/Central Government organisations, a Defence Contract for supply of 3000 tonnes of tea worth about Rs. 3 40 crores during 1975 has been obtained.

Steps to Absorb Discharged Airmen of I.A.F. in Civil Aviation

4323. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some discharged airmen of Indian Air Force successfully completed the course of Commercial Pilot during the past three years;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government have failed to provide these disciplined youngmen of forces suitable employment; and

(d) if so, what further steps are being contemplated to absorb them either in Civil Aviation or anywhere in Government undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) Forty-seven Air Force personnel were issued Commercial Pilot's Licence during the last three years on the basis of their Air Force flying experience.

(c) and (d) All possible assistance is being provided to unemployed pilots for securing employment. Steps taken to assist them are as follows :

(1) Rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodromt

Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include Commercial Pilot's Licence as one of the acceptance qualifications.

- (2) Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to consider unemployed commercial pilots for conversion training for crop spraying operations.
- (3) Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to utilize unemployed commercial pilots wherever possible.
- (4) State Governments have been requested to give consideration to CPL holders for employment under them wherever possible.

बर्मीदाराँ और धनवान लोगों के पास काले धन का पता लगाने के लिये उपाय

4324. श्री विष्णु मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जयपुर राज्यानिवास के मामले में अपनाये गये तरीके की तरह सोने-चादी तथा अन्य जेवरान खोज निकालने हेतु जमींदारों और धनवान लोगों के यहां तलाशी लेने हेतु उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ये उपाय कब तक किये जायेंगे और कितने मूल्य का सोना चादी तथा अन्य जेवरात मिलने का अनुमान है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) प्राय-न्त अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत तलाशियाँ लेने और पकड़ने की कार्यवाही, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 132 में विहित शर्तों के पूरा होने पर ही की जा सकती है। किसी विशिष्ट मामले में ये शर्तें पूरी होने पर प्रावश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से हमका नहीं उठता।

Uneconomic Airports

4325. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have close down some uneconomic airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) Due to the discontinuance of Indian Airlines services to some stations consequent upon the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and tight fleet position, the staff and facilities at some of the aerodromes have been reduced.

Closure of Wig India, Madras

4326 SHRI K GOPAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Wig India, Madras is closed and if so, since when;

(b) whether a three-man Committee was appointed and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) when this unit is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Wig India which was set up in 1965 for manufacture and export of human hair products has not been able to show any profit for some time now. It is, therefore proposed to set up a Working Group to examine the alternative uses to which the factory could be put and organisations to which it could be transferred.

राज्य प्रदेश में बुद्ध परियोजना के लिए विचर बैंक के लक्ष

4327. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ परियोजना के लिए दीर्घकालीन ऋण देना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्री० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश डेरी विकास परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास मण्डल के साथ 18 दिसम्बर, 1974 को एक करोड़ बीस लाख डालर (1,64,00,000) के एक कर्ज पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(ख) यह परियोजना मध्य प्रदेश के देशी दूधकों में दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का एक मिला जुमा कार्यक्रम है जो प्रदेश की डेरी सङ्गठनी समितियों और यूनियनों का विकास कर पूरा किया जाएगा। इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य ध्येय हैं --

(क) डेरी सञ्चालन का निर्माण और उनका विस्तार तथा पशुओं का चारा बनाने वाली मिल्स का निर्माण।

(ख) पशुपालन जिनमें अमली नस्ल के विदेशी पशुओं, जैसे हुए बोर्य और सम्बद्ध उपकरणों के आयात तथा विदेशी साहो के एक प्रजनन फार्म साहो के फार्मों की स्थापना, पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और सर्वाधिक मुविधायी की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(ग) प्रतिनिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना और संचालन तथा विस्तार कार्यक्रम; और

(घ) परामर्शदाताओं की सेवाओं और विदेशों में शिक्षावृत्ति की व्यवस्था। ध्याता है कि यह परियोजना 30 जून, 1981 तक पूरी हो जाएगी।

Import of major items of trade from foreign countries

4328. PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the major items of trade (lines) imported from U.S.A. U.S.S.R. and West Germany during 1974;

(b) the total approximate value of these items and consolidated amount;

(c) whether any of the major items are likely to be stopped from import list, and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The import policy is kept constantly in review taking into consideration indigenous availability of items, imports substitution of essentiality of import. The import policy is normally announced in April every year.

Statement

IMPORT OF MAJOR ITEMS

U.S.A.

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Commodities	1973-74	April-June 1974-75
1	2	3	4
1	Wheat	19474	273
2	Machinery other than electric	4644	745
3	Cereals, unmilled n.o.s	7138	742
4	Electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances	1584	363
5	Transport equipment	2224	581
6	Fertilizers manufactured	3653	815
7	Chemicals elements & compounds	1297	293
8	Soyabean oil	1069	103
	Grand Total Imports	49341	5151

1	2	3	4
U.S.S.R.			
1. Wheat		10871*	9088
2. Machinery, non electrical		4351	1279
3. Machinery electrical		753	128
4. Iron & Steel		942	431
5. Paper & paper board		779	451
6. Zinc		888	362
7. Fertilizers manufactured		468	800
8. Cotton raw		430	618
Grand total Imports		24975	15149
*Imported on Loan basis, value estimated.			
WEST GERMANY			
1. Machinery other than electric		6626	2390
2. Iron and Steel		3444	1556
3. Fertilizers manufactured		1777	692
4. Electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances		1706	370
5. Chemical elements & compounds		1169	315
6. Transport equipment		889	293
7. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products		464	123
Grand Total Imports		19573	6363

Central Loans outstanding Against Kerala Government

4329. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) the total amount of Central loans outstanding against Government of Kerala at present ;

(b) the manner in which Kerala Government repays these loans; and

(c) the amount of money it pays annually by way of interest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Total amount of Central loans outstanding against Kerala Government is estimated at Rs. 366 crores at the end of 1973-74.

(b) Various categories of loans are being repaid in accordance with the revised terms recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. The recommendations of the Commission which have been accepted by Government envisage repayment of loans by the Government of Kerala ; in periods ranging from 15 to 25

years in the case of specified categories of loans outstanding on 31-3-1974.

(c) Interest payable by Kerala is estimated at Rs. 16 crores during 1974-75

Members of Tea Board

4330. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the number of Members of the Tea Board, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Task Force on Tea Industry to reduce the size of the Tea Board so that it can have cohesion and be compact.

The Tea Board to be reconstituted shortly would have 30 instead of 40 members on it.

**Potential of Indian Handloom Products
in E.E.C. Countries**

4331. SHRI RAM HEDA00 : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the potential of the Indian Handloom products in the E.E.C. countries;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether the commodities for export to these countries have been identified, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to sign an agreement in this respect, if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps to tap the potential for the Indian handloom products in the EEC countries include proposals for participation in the specialised fairs, exhibitions, organisation of teams/delegations both of buyers abroad and Indian businessmen, promotion through departmental stores etc.

(c) Handloom items with particular export potential include shirts/blouses of cotton and silk, towels, napkins, bedspreads, curtains and other furnishing materials.

(d) Apart from the annual duty-free quota within a certain ceiling available in the EEC countries efforts are also being made to secure improvements in the duty-free ceiling level and extension of this duty free treatment to other handloom products at present not included

Enquiry into Evasion of Taxes by National and Grindlays Bank

4332. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated into the complaints of evasion of

Taxes by the National and Grindlays Bank Limited; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assessments of the Bank for the assessment years 1970-71 and 1971-72 have already been completed. Suitable additions have been made therein on the basis of information received as well as detailed investigations made by the Department. Most of these additions have been contested in appeal. Some of the earlier assessments of the Bank have also been reopened.

Import of Polyester Fibre

4333 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to his answer to Starred Question No. 352 on the 6th December, 1974; and state:

(a) whether the information about letters of authority/release orders issued to the various parties for importing polyester fibre after June, 1970 has since been collected, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the information collected so far is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9261/75]

Proposal to air link Varanasi with important parts of the country

4334. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of religious, cultural and educational importance of Varanasi, Government propose to air link it

from every centre or Metropolis of the country;

(b) whether direct air link of Varanasi with Kathmandu warrants existence of its air link with every important part of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) Varanasi is already airlinked with Delhi and Calcutta. Indian Airlines also operate an air service between Varanasi and Kathmandu (Nepal). The traffic demand does not justify at present provision of direct air-links between Varanasi and other metropolitan cities in the country

Foreign Companies complying with provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

4335 **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications Government have received so far from foreign companies agreeing to comply with the guidelines issued under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) the names of such foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) The applications received under Section 29 (2) (a) of the foreign Exchange Regulation Act from branches of foreign companies and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest are under consideration in accordance with the guidelines announced by Government in this regard, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973. It is not possible to say at this stage as to how many companies have agreed to comply with the guidelines as the applications are at different stages of consideration.

राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन विभाग

4336. श्री सुल चन्द शाहा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1975 के "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "नेशनल टूरिज्म अथॉरिटी" की स्थापना के प्रस्तावित लेख की ओर पर्यटन विभाग का ध्यान दिलाया गया है और यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है,

(ख) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन करने और पर्यटन विभाग की विदेशों में प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) जी, हा। लेख के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है। सरकार द्वारा 'निर्णय' लेने का कार्य एक निरन्तर चलन वाली प्रक्रिया है। पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा हाल में लिये गये कुछ निर्णय सलग विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

1. सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा में देय 'भारत दर्शन प्रोत्साही किराये' 1 नवम्बर 1974 से लागू करने का निर्णय किया है। ये किराये इंडियन ग्यरन्टाइन्ड बैंक देशीय क्षेत्रों पर बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के 14 दिवसीय तथा 21 दिवसीय यात्राओं के लिये क्रमशः 200 अमरीकी डॉलर तथा 275 अमरीकी डॉलर हैं।
2. पर्यटन विभाग तथा ट्रेनिंग का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुछ प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्रों को पर्यटन विभाग के अनुसूचित पर हास ही में विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये खुला घोषित कर दिया गया है।

3. विदेशों की संभावित पर्यटन मार्केटों में एक प्रबल विकी परक अभियान चलाया गया है। एयर इंडिया के सहयोग से चलाए गये आपरेसन यूरोप तथा 'आपरेसन यू० ए० ए०' कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कांटेनेटल यूरोप तथा अमरीका से और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।
- तेल के धनी देशों से पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये पश्चिम एशिया में भारत सरकार का एक पर्यटक कार्यालय खोला जा रहा है। भारत तथा विदेशों में अधिक उन्नत प्रकार के मान्द्रिय से तीव्र प्रचार कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है।
- चाट्टे उड्डानों सबघो नीति को उदार बना दिया गया है।
- वई देशों के साथ पारम्परिक आधार पर बीजा शूलक ममान कर दिया गया है।
- 2। दिवसीय अवतरण परमिट की बीजना की अवधि का, जो बिना बीजा के प्रवेश की अनुमति देता है बढ़ाकर 28 दिन कर दिया गया है।
- 4। विमान क्षेत्रों पर सन्नीकरण प्रणालियों में सुधार कर दिया गया है।
- 10। प्रचार अभियान के एक भाग के रूप में विभाग प्रति वर्ष विदेशों से या अभिकर्ताओं तथा यात्रा लेखकों/पत्रकारों/दूरदर्शन। फिल्म उत्पादकों को भारत परिचयक यात्राओं के लिये निमन्त्रित करता है।
- 11। सुन्दर, कोवालम तथा गावा में इन स्थानों को लक्ष्य बना कर आने वाले यात्रायात्रा के लिये अवकाशकारी विहारम्यत्वा का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।
- 12। विदेशों में अन्य जीव प्रेमिया को आकर्षित करने के लिये अन्य जीव पर्यटक का विकास किया जा रहा है।
- 13। पर्यटक सुविधाओं के सर्वेक्षण तथा सुधार के लिये पर्यटन व्यवसाय के अन्य सेवा संगठनों/संस्थानों तथा अन्य निजी पार्टियों को अनुदानों

तथा अघों के रूप में विस्त्रिय सहायता दी जाती है।

- 14। जहाँ कहीं सम्भव होता है महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर मौजूदा पर्यटन सुविधाओं में सुधार किया जा रहा है।
- 15। पुरातत्विक स्मारकों सहित पर्यटन रुचि के स्थानों का विकास किया जा रहा है।
- 16। पर्यटक सेवाओं के चलाने के लिये प्रशिक्षित तथा अर्हता प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के एक संगठन का निर्माण करने के लिये एक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जा रहा है।
- 17। आई० ए० टी० ए० के डांचे के अंतर्गत एयर इंडिया के कुछ अंतरराष्ट्रीय सैक्टरो, जैसे न्यूयार्क/बम्बई दिल्ली, पैरिस-दिल्ली बम्बई/कलकत्ता आदि पर, स्थान में स्थान नर के विनिष्ठ किराण भी लागू किए गए हैं। भारत के लिये यात्रा के प्रारम्भिक खर्च को कम करने तथा पर्यटकों के अन्य गतव्य देशों से कठोर प्रतिस्पर्धा का मुकाबला करने के लिये यथामुभव अधिकतम सैक्टरो पर आरक्षण अतिवृद्धिरक किराण लागू करने के लिये एयर इंडिया के माध्यम से निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

पत्रकारों को विमानों में मुक्त यात्रा करने के लिए पास देना

1337 श्री शार० जी० बड़े: क्या पर्यटन और मागर विमानन सेवी यह बनाने की कुरा करगे कि

(क) क्या गन दा वर्षा में कुछ पत्रकारों का विमानों में मुफ्त यात्रा करने के लिये पास किये गये थे

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या है और वे किम समाचार एजेंसी एवं पत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने हैं उनके ग्राहकों की अलग अलग मक्या कितनी है, और

(ग) उनका चयन किस आधार पर किया गया था ?

वर्तमान और आगामी विचारणा संबंधी (जी राव बहादुर): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पत्रकारों तथा उन समाचार एजेंसियों समाचारपत्रों के नाम जिनका कि वे प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण से विद्ये वसे हैं [प्रस्ताव में रखा गया/देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 92621/75] अहा तक इनके ग्राहकों का सबंध है, सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसे निष्कृत पाम कारपोरेशन द्वारा विमानन तथा पर्यटन संबंधी विषयों पर लेखन-कार्य से सबंध पत्रकारों को दिए जाते हैं।

Sources of Loan Taken by Salaried Employees

4338. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ; what are the sources from which the non-manual (salaried) employees took the loans referred to in the Reserve Bank bulletin on survey of indebtedness of non-manual employees households in 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : According to the report published in the Reserve Bank bulletin, the loans were taken from the employer (Government or others), Life Insurance, commercial banks, cooperative banks or societies, chit funds, hire purchase agencies, Government, professional money-lenders, traders, relatives and friends, etc.

Purchase of Cotton in Andhra Pradesh by C.C.I.

4339. SHRI Y. ESWARA RIDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has decided to enter into the cotton market in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Cotton Corporation has started purchases in Andhra Pradesh.

Export of Handloom and Power loom Cloth

4340. SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to export handloom and powerloom cloth, specially towel, loongi and bed-sheets to foreign countries;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to purchase these clothes in open market for its export; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Government do not themselves export any handloom and/or powerloom cloth but encourage such exports.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Suspension/Dismissal of Employees of S.P.M., Hoshangabad

4341. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of employees of S.P.M., Hoshangabad suspended/dismised from 1st January, 1973 with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : The information for the period since 1st January, 1973 is as under :—

(i) Five employees have been dismissed of whom 3 were dismissed on account of their conviction by the Court of Law for criminal offences, fourth for suppression of

facts regarding earlier dismissals from previous employments and the fifth for assaulting his supervisor on duty.

(ii) Five employees have been removed from service on account of long and continuous unauthorised absence from duty.

(iii) Five employees are presently under suspension, of whom four were suspended due to specific criminal cases against them and the fifth due to gross negligence of duty in disobedience of orders of superior officer.

बैंगनों की सप्लाय के लिए यूरोस्पायिया से क्या देना

4342 श्री जयशंकर ब्रह्मन : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्न एण्ड कम्पनी को बैंगनों की सप्लाय के बिना यूरोस्पायिया से क़यादेग प्राप्त हुए थे ,

(ख) क्या यूरोस्पायिया अधिक कीमत पर उन बैंगनों को रूम को बेचना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में तय्य क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास यूरोस्पायि रेलवेज को बैंगनों की सप्लाय की एक सविदा है। इस सविदा के आधारे पर वैन एण्ड कम्पनी 300 बैंगने सप्लाय कर रही है।

(ख) हम ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Allegations against Trade Development Authority

4343. SHRI BANAMALI BABU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Calcutta serious allegations have been made about the Trade Development Authority in regard to its work about Research and Analysis Wing and some appointments ;

(b) whether a committee would be set up to inquire into the allegations; and

(c) if so, when and the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Aid from U.S.A.

4344. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total aid pledged to India by the U.S.A. for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The U.S. Government has agreed to give debt relief to India to the extent of \$ 45 million in the current financial year.

Setting up of Asian Common Market

4345 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made or further steps taken by Government in setting up Asian Common Market; and

(b) the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) : There is no specific proposal for setting up an Asian Common Market so far. However, in the course of talks which the Imperial Majesty the Shahenshah of Iran had with our Prime Minister during his visit to New Delhi from October 2 to October 4, 1974, it was agreed that there was scope for greater economic and cultural co-operation, within the region as a whole, covering literal countries of Indian Ocean.

Value of Goods seized during operations under MISA

4346 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the goods seized under the MISA/Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act operations, including their value,

(b) how were they disposed of, and

(c) whether there is any decline in smuggling activity and if so, in what items and the reasons leading to such belief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance/Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act provides for preventive detention of persons only and not for seizure of goods

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above

(c) As a result of the anti-smuggling drive, the main Indian links of smugglers gangs have been broken and smuggling activities have been restrained. The intelligence reports suggest that consequently the inflow of contraband into the country has been reduced and the open display of smuggled goods in big cities and towns in India has come down considerably. It is also supported by the fact that the prices of smuggled commodities like foreign liquor, cigarette, textiles and watches have gone up. Further, although the monthly incidents of seizures during the period before and after the MISA (Ordinance) remained the same, the total value of goods seized per month in the latter period had fallen almost to half.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

4347 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी

श्री प्रदल बिहारी दासदेवी

श्री हेमेश सिंह प्रवेरा

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी

क्या वित्तिय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्य व्यापार निगम में कितने अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने किसी समय जांच की है ?

वित्तिय मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विष्णुनाथ प्रसाद सिंह) 1966 से केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने राज्य व्यापार निगम के 37 अधिकारियों ने विरुद्ध जांच की है।

Setting up of an Export Processing Zone for Electronics in Cochin

4348 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision regarding the proposal for setting up an export processing zone for electronics at Cochin, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala were requested to get a feasibility study done on the proposal for setting up an export processing zone in Cochin by a specialised agency and also to furnish certain information. A decision will be taken as and when the feasibility study report and the requisite information are received from the State Government.

Quantum of exports of perishable goods

4349 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(1) the present quantum of exports in terms of foreign exchange in respect of perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, flowers and fashion goods, and

(b) what are the problems faced by the exporters of these goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a)

The export of fresh fruits, vegetable (including onions and flowers during 1973-74 has been of the value of about Rs. 7.16 crores. Exact connotation and composition of the item "fashion goods" is not known and as such it is not possible to furnish information about it.

(b) High incidence of Air freight, non-availability of sufficient air space for export of fresh fruits and vegetables during season to U.K. and West Asian Countries and imposition of an import duty on import of these items by some of the importing countries are the main problems faced by our exporters.

Boosting up of Exports of Perishable Goods

4350. **SHRI DHAMANKAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken to boost up exports of perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, flowers and fashion goods which command a ready market by proper exploitation of new market vistas opened with the introduction of Jumbo Jet, so as to take full advantage of air cargo traffic explosion to meet the demand of West European and other customers all the year round?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

In order to boost up export of fresh fruits and vegetables Government has provided an incentive to exporters by which they are allowed 5 per cent import replenishment for importing packaging material against the exports made by them.

A high level Standing Coordination Committee for promoting exports by Air has been set up.

In the absence of a more precise description of the item "fashion goods" it is not possible to furnish information about it.

Delegations of Members of Parliament and Officers Sent Abroad on Government Business

4351. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : (a) the names of Members of Parliament and the number of officers who were sent as delegates and for other Government business to various foreign countries in the year 1972-73, 1973-74 and upto 31st December, 1974; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred each year on the above account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Central and State Ministers

4352. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred in 1973-74 and upto 31st December, 1974 on account of Central and State Ministers' foreign tours respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : The information is being collected in regard to Central Ministers and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. The expenditure regarding Ministers of State Governments is the concern of those Governments.

Supply of Cables to Russia

4353. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) India's exports of cables and wires during the first eight months of the current financial year;

(b) whether this export was more or less during the corresponding period of 1973-74; and

(c) whether any contract for the supply of aluminium power cables has been made with the Soviet Union in the current year's trade plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Exports during April—November, 1974 were Rs. 882.74 lakhs as compared to Rs. 647.64 lakhs during April—November, 1973.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Newsreport under Caption 'Santa Cruz EPZ Lagging'

4354. SHRI VASANT SATHE :

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

DR. H. P. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsreport in an English daily dated the 11th February, 1975 under the caption "Santa Cruz EPZ lagging";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) Many of the statements in the article are factually not correct. It is too early to make any assessment about success or otherwise of the Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone Project which is still in its formative stage and most of the units which have been approved are taking steps to implement their projects. However, due

to present recession in electronics industry all over the world the entrepreneurs are proceeding cautiously. The progress of the Santa Cruz project is constantly under review.

Export of Ferro-Manganese

4355. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report dated the 16th February, 1975 regarding fall in Ferro-Manganese Export;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken to step-up export of Ferro-Manganese?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Exports of ferro-manganese have declined on account of shortfall in its production in the country because of power shortage. The concerned State Governments have been approached to restore power cuts in respect of the plants producing ferro-manganese.

Value of goods exported and imported, Port-wise

4356. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of goods, commodity-wise exported during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 port-wise; and

(b) the value of imported goods, commodity-wise, received in each port in India during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and

(b). The necessary information for 1971-72 and 1972-73 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. As regards information for 1973-74 the port-wise tabulation have been discontinued from April, 1973.

Released orders for Imported Steel

4357. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since issued release orders for imported steel items ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Release orders for import of permissible steel items are being issued regularly by the licensing authorities, as per the import policy laid down in this regard. The particulars of such release orders are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', copies of which are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

Setting up of Dry Port at Delhi

4358. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 879 dated the 18th November, 1974 regarding setting up of Dry Port at Delhi and state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision with regard to the location of dry port in one of the big towns of the National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Govt. have approved in principle

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the setting up of a Dry Port. A Panel in the Planning Commission has been asked to go into the question of location of the Dry Port and make its recommendations to the Government.

Application of Quality Control Pre-shipment Inspection Act on Electrical Equipment

4359. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of extension of the application of the Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection Act to as wide an area of electrical equipment as far as possible to ensure inter alia electrical safety in exports; and

(b) the contribution of electrical industries to export in 1973-74 and estimate during the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Actuals 1973-74	Estimates 1974-75
(i) Electric fans .	243	350
(ii) Cables & Conductors . .	1154	1500
(iii) Electronics .	926	1200
(iv) Batteries . .	299	430
(v) Lamps & tubes	110	120
(vi) Accessories & appliances .	207	250
(vii) *Heavy Electricals	605	1058

*include electric motors, generators, control gear, mild gear, transformer, etc.

**Proposal to open saving Bank by P & T
Department in Delhi**

4360. SHRI N. E. HORO: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Delhi Circle of the Posts and Telegraph Department has decided to open a Saving Bank in the capital to stimulate saving habit; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) It has been decided to open National Savings Bureaux in the four metropolitan cities—viz, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. To begin with, one National Savings Bureau will be opened in each of the four cities.

(b) The main features of the National Savings Bureaux will be:—

(i) These Savings Bureaux will be run by the P & T Department and transact exclusively Savings Bank work.

(ii) These Bureaux will be centrally located and will have counters and furniture comparable to that of a branch of a commercial bank.

(iii) The staff will be specially selected to ensure efficient and courteous service to the public.

(iv) Since these Bureaux will be doing specialised Savings work, the quality of the service is expected to be better.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Scheduled Castes and Tribal Applicants in Jhargram, West Bengal

4361. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Scheduled Caste and Tribal applicants of Jhargram in West Bengal during the year 1974; and

(b) how many applications were pending as at the end of January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b) Banks do not maintain statistics separately of advances extended exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members, or to borrowers according to their domicile status. The present system of statistical reporting does not also provide for compilation of data relating to the number of pending applications.

Since nationalisation, as part of the accepted policy, banks, particularly the public sector banks, have been endeavouring to reach, in an increasing measure, small borrowers in the various priority sectors of agriculture, small scale industries, transport operators, self-employed, etc. The banks are also extending assistance at a concessional interest rate of 4 per cent to the weaker among the weak in as many as 265 districts, which are classified as industrially backward or where SFDA/MIAL programmes are under implementation. Bulk of the advances to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members will figure under loans to small borrowers in the hitherto neglected sectors and under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme. The details of the outstanding advances of public sector banks (including nationalised banks) to these sectors as at the end of December, 1973 in Midnapur District (which includes Jhargram) West Bengal are set out in the attached Statement.

Statement

Public Sector Banks' Advances to Agriculture, Retail Trade, Transport Services, Differential Interest Rate etc in the Districts of Midnapur (which includes, Jhargram)

As on the last Friday of December 1973.

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

Occupation	No of Accounts	Amount out-standing
1 Agriculture of which	12721	10991
(a) Direct Finance	12247	9296
(b) Indirect Finance	329	1393
(c) Allied Activities	145	302
2 Transport Storage and Communication	513	8222
3 Retail Trade	119	133
4 Personal and Professional services of which	423	1063
(a) Professional services	81	394
(b) Artisans and Craftsmen	120	69
(c) Other services	222	400
5 Rural industries Projects	148	327
6 Differential Interest Rates Scheme	2042	549
7 Small Scale Industries	314	2945
Total Bank Credit in the District	20033	37641

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Scheduled Caste and Tribal Applicants of Purulia, West Bengal

4362 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Scheduled Caste and Tribal applicants of Purulia in West Bengal during the year 1974, and

(b) how many applications were pending as at the end of January, 1975 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b) Banks do not maintain statistics separately of advances extended exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members or to borrowers according to their domicile status. The present system of statistical reporting does not also provide for compilation of data relating to the number of pending applications.

Since nationalisation, as part of the accepted policy, banks, particularly the public sector banks, have been endeavouring to reach, in an increasing measure, small borrowers in the various priority sectors of agriculture, small scale industries, transport operators, self-employed, etc. The banks are also extending assistance at a concessional interest rate of 4 per cent to the weaker among the weak in as many as 265 districts which are classified as industrially backward or where SFDA/MFAL programmes are under implementation. Bulk of the advances to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members will figure under loans to small borrowers in the hitherto neglected sectors and under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme. The details of the outstanding advances of public sector banks (including nationalised banks) to these sectors as at the end of December, 1973 in Purulia District, West Bengal are set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Public Sector Banks' advances to Agriculture, Retail trade, Transport Services, Differential Interest Rate etc., in the district of Purulia, West Bengal.

(As on the last Friday of December, 1973)

(Amounts in thousands of Rs.)

Occupation	No. of Accounts	Amount out-standing
1. Agriculture of which—	12153	5385
(a) Direct Finance	11984	4454
(b) Indirect Finance	26	776
(c) Allied Activities	143	155
2. Transport Storage and Communication	198	656
3. Retail Trade	24	307
4. Personal and Professional services of which	619	195
(a) Professional services	21	43
(b) Artisans and Craftsmen	558	70
(c) Other services	40	82
5. Rural industries projects	.	.
6. Differential Interest Rates Scheme	9	4
7. Small Scale industries	146	861
Total Bank Credit in the District:	13631	19101

Amount Advanced by L.I.C. to Town Municipal Council, Udipi

4363. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the Town Municipal Council, Udipi, for the construction of underground drainage in Udipi; and

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India propose to advance further loan to the Council to enable it to commence and complete the drainage work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) LIC has advanced Rs. 12 lakhs up-to-date to the Town Municipal Council, Udipi, for the construction of underground drainage in Udipi town.

(b) The Udipi Municipal Council recently made a request for further loan of Rs 6 36 lakhs which will be considered by LIC during 1975-76 provided the progress of the scheme is found satisfactory.

Development of Tourism in Kerala

4364. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have prepared any comprehensive plan for the development of tourism in that State; and

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof and in what manner the Government of India propose to help in the proper implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of Kerala have constituted a Committee for drawing

up a Master Plan for the development of Tourism in the State.

(b) the contents of the Master Plan are not known as it is still under preparation by the State Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में व्यक्तियों/कम्पनियों की धोर बकाया प्रायकर

4365. श्री गंगाधरधर दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन 100 सरकारी/ गैर सरकारी उपक्रमों अथवा कम्पनियों/व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके ऊपर प्राय कर की 1,00,000 रु० से अधिक राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) उस राशि की वसूली के क्रिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमथ कुमार मुन्शी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में घोषित स्थित प्रायकर प्रायुक्त I और II के अधिभार-क्षेत्र में, 31-12-1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार 80 कर-निर्धारिती ऐसे थे जिनमें से प्रत्येक की तरफ प्राय-कर और निगम-कर मिला कर कुल एक लाख अथवा उससे अधिक रकम बकाया थी। इन के नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या एल० टी० 9263/75]

(ख) प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 में निहित व्यवस्था के अनुसार, प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बकाया माग की वसूली के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं।

प्रायकर अधिकारियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के छापे

4366. श्री गंगाधरधर दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गत वर्ष के दौरान प्रायकर अधिकारियों द्वारा किन-किन व्यक्तियों के यहां छापे मारे गये,

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या क्या विधिष्ठ आरोप हैं; और

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वीरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमथ कुमार मुन्शी) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1974 में प्रायकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 132 के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश के जिन व्यक्तियों के परिवारों की तलाशिया ली गई थी, उन के नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण पत्र में दिये गये हैं। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या एल० टी० 9264/75] उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन तलाशी की परवानगी उन मामलों में दी जाती है जिनमें निरीक्षण निदेशक अथवा प्रायकर प्रायुक्त को उनके पास सूचना के आधार पर यह विश्वास करने का कारण होता है कि संबंधित व्यक्ति ने लेखा पुस्तकों अथवा अन्य दस्तावेजों को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है अथवा उन को प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा अथवा उस के पास कोई अधोषित प्राय अथवा सम्पत्ति है।

पकड़ी गयी लेखा पुस्तक/दस्तावेजों की छानबीन की जा रही है।

बहुमूल्य परिसम्पत्तियों को पकड़ने के लिये ली जानी वाली तलाशी के बावजूद पहला कदम यह होता है कि प्रायकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 132 (5) के अधीन अधोषित प्राय का सरकारी तौर पर अनुमान लगाने तथा पकड़ी गयी परिसम्पत्तियों के ऐसे भाग को रोक रखने के आदेश जारी किये जाते हैं, जिनसे अनुमानित अधोषित प्राय पर कर दायित्व की और प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत अन्य दायित्वों की पूर्ति हो सके। यह आदेश तलाशी के 90 दिन के अन्दर जारी करना होता है। इसके बाद नियमित कर निष्पारण की कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है। जिस मामले में उपयुक्त समझा जाता है उसमें अर्पदण्ड समाया जाता है और इस्तफासे की कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है।

कपड़ा उद्योग में मन्दी

4367. श्री मंगाराम शीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कपड़ा उद्योग में वर्तमान मन्दी के क्या कारण हैं, और क्या सरकार इस सबंध में कोई उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है अथवा करने का उस का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विष्णुनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) उत्पादन तथा स्टॉक के आँकड़ों के आधार पर सूती वस्त्र उद्योग में इस समय मन्दी के कोई चिन्त दिखाने नहीं देते।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Financial Matters Between the Union and States

4368. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any States have called for amendments or changes in the Constitutional provisions relating to the financial matters between the Union and States;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the suggestions made by them; and

(c) the decision of the Union Government on these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c) The State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have urged that, as suggested by the Sixth Finance Commission, the question of bringing Corporation Tax within the divisible pool (which would require changes in the Constitutional provisions) may be brought up for examination before the National Development Council. The matter is under examination.

सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादनशुल्क नामाङ्कन के समाहर्ताओं के पास विचाराधीन बड़े मामले

4369. श्री कुल्लभ कश्यप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादनशुल्क समाहर्ता के कार्यालय, नागपुर, में इस समय विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं, उनमें से कितने मामले विचर्न और मध्य प्रदेश के नगरी के संबद्ध हैं और उनमें सबद्ध लोगों के नाम क्या हैं,

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले के निपटान के लिये कितना न्यूनतम और कितना अधिकतम समय निर्धारित है और क्या प्रत्येक मामले की सुनवाई कई-कई बार की जाती है,

(ग) क्या नागपुर और 50 मील की दूरी पर रहने वाले लोगों को आने-जाने में होने वाली कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखा जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें किन प्रकार की सुविधा दी जाती है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रबल कुमार मूल्वाणी) : (क) सभ्यत सूचना अपराध के उन मामलों के बारे में मांगी गई है जो केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944, स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अधिनियम, 1968 तथा सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के अन्तर्गत जाच और न्याय निर्णयाधीन हैं।

सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालय, नागपुर में इस प्रकार के मामलों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार से है,

	मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र	विचर्न क्षेत्र
सीमा शुल्क	38	26
स्वर्ण	58	49
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	169	14

उपरोक्त मामलों से संबद्ध व्यक्तियों/पार्टियों के नाम एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं और तथा-पटल पर रखे दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले के निपटान के लिये संबन्धि के प्राचीन कोई न्यूनतम प्रथवा अधिकतम समय नियत नहीं किया गया है। सामान्यतः पहली प्रथवा दूसरी सुनवाई के बाद मामलों में निर्णय कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) . किसी भी पार्टी ने किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई के बारे में कभी कोई शिकायत नहीं की है। इसलिये, विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Hotels in Gujarat

4370. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) the number of hotels in Public Sector functioning in Gujarat State for tourists, District-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more hotels in the State during the year 1975-76; and

(c) if so, the site selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) At present, the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is not running any hotel in Gujarat State. However, the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Corporation includes a provision for the construction of a 60-100m motel of the 3-star category at Ahmedabad. The project will be taken up for implementation subject to availability of resources, satisfactory feasibility study and lifting of the ban on new constructions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Exports to and Imports from U.S.A.

4371. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to

state the details of the total exports to and imports from the United States during the year 1974-75 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : India's exports to and imports from the U.S.A. during the period April—October 1974 were as follows :

Exports About Rs. 242 crores.

Imports : About Rs 277 crores.

Trade statistics for the subsequent months are not yet available

Deposits by Private Firm from Public Through Advertisements in News Papers

4372 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether private firms advertise through newspapers inviting deposits from public at rates higher than bank rates;

(b) whether this has affected deposits of the nationalised banks; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank has reported that there have been complaints from banks that higher rates offered by companies in respect of deposits solicited by them have been affecting their deposit mobilisation. The Reserve Bank has, with effect from 27th January, 1975, reduced the quantum of deposits that non-banking companies may receive in the form of unsecured loans guaranteed by Directors and in the form of deposits from shareholders from 25 per cent to 15 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the companies and their net free reserves. further, by way of a disincentive to borrowings from the public by non-banking non-financial companies, the Finance Bill,

1975 seeks to provide that in computing their taxable income only 85 per cent of the interest paid by them on public deposits will be allowed as expenditure for tax purposes.

As regards partnership firms, to which the Reserve Bank's directions do not apply, the Government have decided, in principle, that statutory powers should be taken to prohibit acceptance of deposits by all unincorporated institutions.

Customs Clearance at Palam Airport

4373. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether International passengers are subjected to considerable delay in customs clearance at Palam Airport; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to simplify the procedure to avoid the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) International passengers are not subjected to any delay in clearance through Customs at Palam Airport. In fact expeditious clearance is accorded to them. Recently a new system based on the random selection of outgoing baggage for examination has been introduced at Palam Airport, which ensures speedy clearance for the outgoing passengers. So far as the incoming passengers are concerned, a three channel system of clearance has been introduced which helps in expeditious clearance of passengers. Apart from this, the International arrival hall has since been enlarged and the number of Customs counters have been increased to facilitate expeditious clearance.

Export of costly Oils against Import of Cheaper ones to end Edible Oil Crisis

4374. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion has been made regarding the export of costly oils against import of cheaper ones by oil technologists as a way out of the current crisis of non-availability and high prices of edible oils; and

(b) if so, the items for export in view of their higher prices in the International Market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion made by the oil technologists has been carefully examined by Government but it has not been found feasible.

Export of Wagon, Equipment to Brazil

4375. SHRI S. N. MISRA : SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been received for the export of rail wagons and other equipment from India to Brazil,

(b) if so, the value of orders received; and

(c) the period during which the exports are to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Permission to Companies to Raise Capital

4376. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total number and names of companies which have been permitted to raise new capital during the year 1974-75 and the

total amount they raised through capital issues; and

(b) how many of these companies belong to the monopoly groups and the total amount raised by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table on the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-9265/75].

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

Excise duty on Synthetic Resins

4377. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paint industry is facing a crisis due to the heavy excise duty levied on synthetic resins;

(b) whether the Industry has demanded abolition of excise duty on resins; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Government is not aware that the paint industry is facing any such crisis.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Paint Association, Calcutta, has submitted a representation on 25-2-1975 to the concerned Administrative Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Since the representation is of recent origin, it is premature to say whether the request of the industry is justified without detailed examination.

Setting up of selling centres to improve the distribution of standard cloth

4378. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided that 1000 selling centres covering every district would be set up within one year to improve the distribution of standard cloth; and

(b) if so, the production of the standard cloth in the country as well as the working capital now available to the nationalised sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Union Government has not taken any such decision.

(b) The production of controlled cloth during the three quarters ending 31-12-1974 was 612 million sq metres for the year ending March 1975. The information regarding the working capital of the nationalised textile mills is being collected.

Anti-Smuggling Boats on Gujarat Coast

4379 SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of anti-smuggling boats plying on Gujarat coast;

(b) whether Government are considering to increase the number of such boats to check the smuggling; and

(c) if so, by how many ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) There are 17 boats at the disposal of the Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Ahmedabad. In addition to the two Norwegian speed boats recently allotted to this Collectorate, it is proposed to allot 4 more speed boats. It is also proposed to replace some of the existing boats as well as add to the number by appropriation of more confiscated craft.

Revival of Smugglers' Activities

4380. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware the smugglers have again become active in Goa and other parts of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Some intelligence reports suggest that after the first shock there are again signs of activities by smugglers. The position is, however, under constant watch. Apart from preventive detentions of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers, measures have already been taken to set up the preventive checks in vulnerable areas, the distribution centres and on the feeder roads. A wireless communication network linking a number of points on the West Coast has also been established. Extra staff and equipment have also been provided to field offices for the purpose. Ten Norwegian boats fitted with radar and other equipments have been acquired and ten more boats are expected to arrive by March/April this year

Administrative steps such as bringing more effective officers into the position have also been taken. More administrative and legislative measures are under consideration.

Export of Machinery for Sugar Mills to Uganda

4381. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uganda has expressed a desire for import of machinery for sugar mills from India; and

(b) if so, the value of that machinery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Order has been received for approximately Rs. 1.5 crores worth of equipment.

Speed Boats for anti-smuggling operations

4382. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of speed boats working at present for anti-smuggling operations; and

(b) the number of boats which are lying idle or damaged and awaiting repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Out of the 20 Speed Boats ordered from Norway for the Customs Department, 10 have so far been received. Of these 7 are currently operational ; 1 is seriously damaged and has been declared by the Mercantile Marine Department to be beyond economical repairs and 2 others are under maintenance repairs

Duty free entry of Traditional Indian goods into Britain

4383. SHRI P GANGADEB :

SHRI D. D. DESAI :

SHRI RAGHUNANDAL LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement had been reached at the meeting of Indo-EEC Joint Committee held in December, 1974 regarding duty free entry of traditional Indian goods into Britain; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The India-EEC Joint Commission is only a recommendatory body.

During the meeting of the Joint Commission held in Delhi in December, 1974 the Community side announced and the Indian side expressed appreciation for the Community decision permitting continuance of duty-free entry for Indian jute and coir products into the United Kingdom and Denmark again in 1975. The Indian side hoped that the arrangements would be extended to 1976 also

The Indian side also requested for raising the duty free ceilings and improvement of product coverage of the Community's duty free schemes relating to handloom and handicrafts which apply to UK also. These and other Indian requests for tariff suspensions on Indian products would be considered by the competent authorities of the Community.

Setting up of air cargo complex at Bombay Airport

4384. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR.

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

(a) whether the first air cargo complex will be set up at Bombay Airport this year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether this is an interim arrangement to assess the requirements of airlines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) A new air cargo terminal is expected to be put up at Bombay Airport by the end of this year. The terminal will cater to international cargo and

provide for facilities for customs and other regulatory Government agencies for processing air cargo as also office accommodation for cargo agents. It has been designed to serve the present and future requirements.

Kozhikode Aerodrome

4385. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the plan and estimates prepared by Government for the Kozhikode aerodrome; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring about any change in the prepared plan and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) Indian Airlines have recently indicated that in view of their fleet position and increased cost of operation it would not be possible for them to operate to Calicut during the Fifth Plan period. Nevertheless, it is proposed to pursue the proposal for the development of the aerodrome for non-scheduled operations for the present, subject to availability of resources. The details are being worked out.

Extension of Runway of Cochin Airport

4386. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend the present runway of Cochin airport with a view to enable Boeing 737 planes to land there; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and financial implications thereof?

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

(b) The proposal envisages extension and strengthening of the existing runway at the Naval aerodrome at Cochin for making it suitable for meeting the immediate requirements of limited Boeing 737 operations. The cost estimates are under preparation.

Import of Urea from Bulgaria

4387. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of urea to be imported from Bulgaria during the current year,

(b) the purchase price per tonne of urea; and

(c) at what price it is likely to be sold in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) 70,000 tonnes.

(b) Being a commercial deal, the purchase price is not made public.

(c) The present sale price of urea in the country is Rs. 2000 per metric tonne.

Crisis in Fishing Industry

4388. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fishing industry is facing a crisis due to the sharp decline in the prices of shrimp in the American and Japanese markets;

(b) whether many fishing firms along the West and East coast have already been closed; and

(c) if so, the effective steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The fishing industry faced problems during 1974-75 due to recession in affluent markets coupled with lower catches of exportable varieties of fish.

(b) Some fish processing units faced closure during the second half of December, 1974 but most of them have now reopened.

(c) (i) Two sales Teams were sponsored by the Marine Products Export Development Authority during December, 1974—one to Japan and the other to U.S.A. The teams bagged good export orders.

(ii) Various measures have been taken to diversify products and markets. Suitable marketing strategy has been evolved to market Indian Canned Sardines in the Middle East. The Marine Products Export Development Authority is exploring the possibilities of developing markets in East and West Europe particularly for new seafood items.

Agreement with Finland for Economic co-operation

4389 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have signed an agreement with Finland for economic co-operation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Trade Agreement with Finland was signed on 29th June, 1967. Also Letters were exchanged on 22-5-1974 establishing an Indo-Finnish Joint Commission to promote economic relations between India and Finland and to explore possibilities of mutually advantageous co-operation between the two Governments in the economic, commercial and other fields.

(b) The Trade Agreement extends most-favoured-nation treatment in matters such as customs duties etc. with certain exceptions, shipping, holding of exhibitions/fairs etc.

The first meeting of the Indo-Finnish Joint Commission took place in New Delhi from 19-2-1975 to 21-2-1975 and considered steps for promoting trade and industrial co-operation between the two countries.

Flying Clubs

4390 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether flying clubs in the country badly hit by higher costs of aviation fuel are not running successfully; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) The flying clubs in the country have no doubt been hard hit by higher cost of aviation fuel.

It has been agreed in principle that the existing rate of subvention to Flying Clubs would be enhanced on the basis of increase in the cost of operation due to abnormal increase in cost of aviation fuel, airport spares, labour etc.

Compensations for Enemy Properties

4391. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 641 on the 21st February, 1975 regarding ex-gratia compensation to enemy properties and state :

(a) times required for verification of the claims of (i) 438 applicants for West Pakistan and (ii) 487 for East Pakistan properties;

(b) procedures adopted for verification of the claims regarding these enemy properties in the two sectors;

(c) reasons for not paying the amounts sanctioned by the Calcutta Committee;

(d) steps taken for expediting the process of sanctioning of 144 approved cases and 203 cases under consideration;

(e) number of former Bengali-speaking residents of former East Pakistan who received compensation so far and the total amount thereof;

(f) whether fresh applications from former East Pakistan residents will be entertained; and

(g) total number of applications received regarding (i) West Pakistan and (ii) East Pakistan enemy properties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The 438 claims for West Pakistan properties and 487 claims for East Pakistan properties were settled during the period April, 1971 (when the scheme for ex-gratia grants was introduced) to 31st January, 1975. The time required for the verification of claims depends upon the nature of the claims, the evidence produced etc.

(b) to (d) The payment of ex-gratia grants is being made after verification of claims supported by documentary evidence furnished by the claimants. In most cases the claimants have not been able to submit documentary evidence. It has therefore been decided to accept collateral evidence. The Panel at Calcutta goes through oral evidence to evaluate the claims in respect of land and buildings. The payment is made after examination of

the Panel's recommendations by the Government. Every effort is made to dispose of claims as expeditiously as possible.

(c) Ex-gratia grants have been made in respect of 502 claims relating to erstwhile East Pakistan, totalling Rs. 2,68,46,365. The claims relate to companies, firms, individuals etc.

(f) The claims from applicants from former East Pakistan are registered subject to the following conditions :

(i) the applicant is able to produce sufficient documentary evidence, and

(ii) furnish satisfactory reasons as to why he could not file the claim earlier.

(g) About 6000 applications for ex-gratia grant have been received so far, of which nearly 80 per cent relate to the claims from East Pakistan and 20 per cent to those from West Pakistan.

Smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border

4392. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of smuggling a cross Indo-Bangladesh border detected since imposition of passport between the two countries ;

(b) total amount of smuggled goods and cash seized so far ;

(c) number of persons arrested in connection with such border smuggling ;

(d) break-up of the figure of such arrested persons who belong to (i) India and (ii) Bangladesh ;

(e) cases instituted in connection with such border smuggling ; and

(f) the nature of co-operation undertaken by the anti-smuggling authorities of the two countries to stop smuggling across the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) 16866 cases.

(b) Rs. 1.73 crores (Approx.)

(c) 149 persons.

(d) (i) Indian—89, (ii) Bangladesh—60.

(e) 21 cases.

(f) Close liaison between the anti-smuggling authorities of the two countries is maintained and joint patrolling in the border areas are being undertaken with Border Security Force/State Police regularly to combat smuggling.

Similar measures have also been taken by Bangladesh Customs and Police authorities to stop smuggling across the Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Smuggling on Indo-Nepal border

4393. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) smuggled goods or cash seized in connection with (i) smuggling across the border of Nepal and (ii) in and around Calcutta, Haldia and Paradeep ports after the new anti-smuggling drive started ;

(b) number of persons arrested ;

(c) whether any Indo-Nepalese joint machinery has been set up for stopping smuggling across the border ;

(d) if so, facts thereabout ;

(e) whether speed boats are being employed for stopping smuggling in and around Calcutta, Haldia and Paradeep ports ; and

(f) if so, facts thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The

value of smuggled goods or cash seized in and around Calcutta, Haldia and Paradeep ports after the new anti-smuggling drive started is about Rs 180 crores upto February, 1975 and about Rs 128 crores on the Indo-Nepal border

(b) 40 persons in and around Calcutta (upto February, 1975) and 133 persons on Indo-Nepal border (upto January, 1975) were arrested in this connection

(c) and (d) To discuss problems relating to smuggling trade etc., periodical meetings are held

(i) at the Government level between the two countries (Joint Review Committee),

(ii) between the Collector of Customs, Patna, and the Director of Customs, H M G, Nepal, and

(iii) between the Land Customs Officers of India and Nepal on either side of the Indo Nepal border

(e) and (f) High speed boat, imported from Norway have not yet been allotted to the Calcutta, Paradeep area. But other launches have been deployed there for anti-smuggling work.

Development of Digha as a tourist centre

4394 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 784 on the 21st February, 1975 regarding development of tourist facilities at Digha (West Bengal) and state

(a) whether rush of tourists has increased about six times to the tourist centre of Digha in West Bengal,

(b) whether in the interest of promotion of tourism, his Ministry has inquired from Government of West Bengal if accommodation facilities have increased proportionately for tourists visiting Digha

(c) whether Digha is only place in West Bengal for the common people to visit for relaxation particularly for youngmen and students of over congested areas of greater Calcutta,

(d) whether Central Government propose to inquire from State Government about their requirements for development of tourism in Digha, and

(e) other alternatives visualised by Central Government for development of the tourist centre of Digha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) The Department of Tourism does not maintain a record of tourists visiting various tourist centres in the country either on State-wise or place wise basis. However, as per the information received from the Department of Tourism, Government of West Bengal there has been a progressive increase in the number of visitors staying at the State Tourist Lodge at Digha as will be seen from the figures given below

Year	No of guests who stayed at State Tourist Lodge at Digha
April 1970 to March 1971	963
April 1971 to March 1972	988
April 1972 to March 1973	3945
April 1973 to March 1974	6898
April 1974 to December 1974	6754

(b) Since the development of facilities for domestic tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, it is within the competence of the State Government to decide where the facilities need to be augmented and/or provided within the availability of funds in the State Sector and depending upon other priorities

(c) It is understood that the Bakkhah Sea Beach in the Sundarbans is also a

place for relaxation, but Digha is more popular with the people living in Calcutta.

(d) and (e) Due to constraint on resources necessitating a selective approach in the development of facilities for tourists, Digha had not been included for development in the Central Sector. The State Government, however, have provided for the development of facilities at Digha in its Fifth Five Year Plan for Tourism.

Export of Coffee

4395 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the quota of coffee allocated to India for export by the International Coffee Council in comparison to other countries during the last two years; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) No Coffee Export Quotas were fixed by the International Coffee Organisation after the first quarter of the Coffee Year 1972-73 (Oct-Sept) during which period India's quota was of the order of 6,650 tonnes as compared to other producing member countries quotas ranging between 145 and 2,74,159 tonnes.

The value of exports of coffee from India during Coffee Years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are Rs 45.06 crores and Rs 52.89 crores respectively.

Alleged sub-standard supply of jewellery by M.M.T.C.

4396 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether allegations have been made against the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to the effect that it had supplied sub-standard jewellery to some exporters of jewellery charging them the price of previous jewellery;

(b) whether investigations into this case have since been made by the C.B.I.; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the complaints made by the exporters together with the result of the investigations made by the C.B.I. and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) The allegation is regarding supply of inferior quality rough diamonds and not jewellery.

(b) and (c) A party has alleged that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation supplied inferior quality rough diamonds. The allegation is still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shortage of staff in the office of C.D.A., Patna

4397. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are shortage of staff in each Section of C.D.A. Patna Office in proportion to required strength;

(b) whether work in the office is running into heavy arrears;

(c) if so, why recruitment is not being done in C.D.A. Patna Office; and

(d) why large number of staff are being posted out from Patna Office every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) There are marginal shortages of staff, compared to the authorised strength of C.D.A.'s organisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) C.D.A., Patna has to effect rotational transfers of staff between his main office and the sub-offices, to ensure turnover of staff serving at difficult/unpopular stations, as also in the interests of training and vigilance.

**Action against the employees of C.D.A.
Patna**

4398. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various bunglings are being done in CDA Patna office and actions are being taken against the employees who are raising their voices against them ;

(b) whether various complaints have been received by Government ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The complaints were investigated and found to be without basis.

**Decentralisation of a portion of works from
Patna Office of Controller of Defence
Accounts**

4399. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise a portion of works from Patna Office of Controller of Defence Accounts ;

(b) whether works are being sent to Roorkee ; and

(c) if so, why not they are kept at Patna or some other place in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) A proposal to decentralise the work relating to pay bills of Civilian Staff in that area is under consideration.

(b) The question of opening a Pay Accounts Office at or near the Record Office, Roorkee, to take over the work relating to maintenance of Pay Accounts of "General Research Engineering Force" personnel, is also under consideration.

(c) The idea underlying the proposals is that the offices dealing with the payment/accounting work should be located close to the units/Record Offices concerned, to ensure prompt payments, and proper accounting. Retaining the work at Patna or transferring it to other stations in Bihar, will not serve the purpose.

**Tax Liabilities of Promoters/Directors of
M/s. Hindustan Botrin Industries, Calcutta**

4400. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of promoters/directors of M/s. Hindustan Botrin Industries, Calcutta and what are the outstanding liabilities against them under Income-tax, wealth tax, excise duty and corporation tax and the action taken to realise the same ;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry was ever conducted against them or any such enquiry is pending against them, if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) whether any raids were conducted on the residence of the directors/promoters of the company or at the premises of the company, if so, the particulars thereof and the details of recoveries made during the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax Liabilities of Directors of Bush India Ltd.

4401. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of directors of M/s. Bush India Limited and the outstanding liabilities against them under income-tax, wealth tax, excise duty and corporation tax and the action taken to realise the same ;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry was ever conducted against them or any such enquiry is pending against them at present and if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) whether any raids were conducted at the residence of the directors or at the premises of the company and if so, the particulars thereof and the details of the documents and goods seized during the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax Liabilities of Directors of M/s. English Electric Co. Ltd.

4402. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of directors of M/s. English Electric Company Limited and the outstanding liabilities against them under income-tax, wealth tax, excise duty and corporation tax and the action taken to realise the same ;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry was ever conducted against them or any such enquiry is pending against them at present, if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) whether any raids were conducted at the residence of the directors or the premises of the company and if so, the particulars thereof and the details of documents and goods seized during the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आयात और निर्यात

4403. श्री सुब्बी राज सैनी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान किन मुख्य वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान किन मुख्य वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विरवराज प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण है जिसमें 1973-74 के दौरान आयात की गई वस्तुओं का नाम और निर्यात की गई मुख्य वस्तुएं दर्शाई गई हैं। नक्का पटल पर रखा जाना है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये नम्बरा (टी 9266/75)]

Overdrafts by U.P. and Bihar

4404 SHRI HARI SINGH :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.P. and Bihar have again resorted to overdrafts to the tune of Rs. 100 crores ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) As on the 15th March, 1975, Uttar Pradesh was not in overdraft. Bihar had an overdraft of Rs. 32.70 crores on that day. This overdraft is a reflection of the imbalance between the State's receipts and expenditures.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Rupee Trade

4405. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are generally the advantages and disadvantages of the rupee trade ; and

(b) Rupee trade agreements with which of the countries have proved to be (i) advantageous and (ii) disadvantageous, so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Through the mechanism of rupee trade it has been possible for the country to obtain important development items like machinery and equipment, spares, components, important raw materials, and intermediate goods without using free foreign exchange resources. Simultaneously it has been possible to enlarge market for traditional items of exports and also find new markets for non-traditional items. The agreements are entered into after consultation on mutually beneficial basis.

Commercial pilots

4406. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is considerable unemployment among commercial pilots in India;

(b) if so, what is its extent ;

(c) what is the normal expenditure for training a commercial pilot ; and

(d) what is the alternative employment for a trained commercial pilot ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) There are about 200 unemployed pilots at present.

(c) The approximate expenditure for acquiring the minimum qualifications for commercial flying, viz. Commercial pilot's Licence, is about Rs. 30,000.

(d) They are eligible to apply for the posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department, Flight Operations Officer in Indian Airlines/Air India and other suitable posts in the aviation field.

Foreigners Employed in Indian Airlines and Air India

4407. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any foreigners employed as pilots, airport managers or air hostesses in Indian Airlines and Air-India ; and

(b) if so, how many, what are their names and nationalities and on what conditions and for what reasons they have been employed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) : In Indian Airlines there are six non-Indians in regular service including a Pilot, taken over by the Corporation after nationalisation of scheduled air transport in 1953. In Air-India, there are no foreigners employed as Pilots. There are eight Airport Managers and 34 Air-Hostesses belonging to different foreign nationalities. The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library See No. LT-9267/75].

Work refused by clerks in the office of R.B.I., Bombay

4408. SHRI SANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some clerks in the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank recently refused to work on the ground that their tables were not dusted ;

(b) if so, how many persons were concerned in this type of strike ; and

(c) what action has been taken against these employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that their Class IV staff at Bombay stopped dusting and cleaning of furniture with effect from 17th February, 1975 on the plea that this work did not form part of the duties of peons, Mazdoors etc. As a consequence of the agitation of the Class IV employees, 5580 employees in the clerical grade at Bombay Fort and Byculla offices did not attend to their normal work even though they attended office during this period as usual. The Bank has reported that the absence of peons and Mazdoors doing their normal duties stood in the way of clerical staff attending to their work. With the signing of an agreement with the management of the Bank on 22nd February, 1975, the Reserve Bank Workers' Union called off their agitation and resumed cleaning and dusting with effect from 24th February, 1975. It is further reported by the Bank that having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case the Bank did not take any cognisance of non-performance of duties for a few days by the clerical staff.

Development Works at Airports in Karnataka

4409. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the main features of development works Government propose to undertake at various airports in Karnataka during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The important development works proposed to be progressed during 1975-76 are expansion of the terminal building at Bangalore aerodrome and construction of

an aerodrome at Hubli. The work relating to expansion and modification of the Terminal Building at Belgaum aerodrome is expected to be completed this year. Works relating to minor improvement at Mangalore might also be taken up.

Production and Supply of B-Twill Jute Bags

4410 **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some jute mills are delaying production and supply of B-Twill jute bags used for packing of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The recent long strike in the industry is the main reason for delay. Some mills have also obtained injunction from Courts against requisition orders. Efforts are under way to clear the backlog as also action is being taken to get the injunction orders vacated

Involvement of Director of M.M.T.C. in a case against a Firm being Investigated by C.B.I.

4411. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Director of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is involved in a case against a firm being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigations;

(b) whether inspite of the pending allegations against that Director, he has been given several promotions during the past four to five years;

(c) the circumstances under which he has been given promotion while certain allegations against him are still pending with C.B.I.;

(d) what action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation was investigating a case against a firm in which a Director of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was also alleged to be concerned.

(b) and (c) During the last five years, this Officer got two promotions on the basis of merit and at that time, no complaints were pending against him.

(d) The Central Bureau of Investigation completed its investigation and its report has been received recently, which is currently under examination of the Government.

Growth of New Business of L.I.C.

4412. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of new business of the Life Insurance Corporation during the current year has considerably slowed down, in comparison to that of the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, the comparative figures showing fresh business transacted during the last two years; and

(c) the reasons for the slow pace of growth this year and the steps taken to accelerate the rate of growth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The new business written by the LIC during the last eleven months of the financial years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was as given below:

(Rs in crores)

	From 1-4-74 to 28-2-75	From 1-4-73 to 28-2-74	From 1-4-72 to 28-2-73
Individual Assurances	1264	1264	1208
Group Assurances	605	244	196
Total Assurances	1869	1508	1404

While the business during the first eleven months of the current year has shown an increase over that secured during the corresponding period of the preceding year the increase under Individual Assurances has not been upto the LIC's expectations, *inter alia* for the following reasons:

- (i) Inflationary rise in prices and consequential reduction in the individual's margin of savings.
- (ii) Competition with other forms of savings, such as deposits with banks and post offices as well as non-banking companies, on which a higher return is available.

(iii) The agitation (since called off) by the Development Officers to press their demands relating to revision of pay scales and conveyance allowance etc.

The LIC is making added field and publicity effort to bring home to the prospective assured the need to provide insurance protection to the family. It is also intensifying efforts for introduction of large Group Insurance Schemes where the co-operative effort lessens the strain on individual saving.

As a further incentive for effecting long-term savings, a provision has been made

in the Finance Bill, 1975, to increase the quantum of deduction in respect of such savings in the computation of assessable income for income-tax purposes.

Foreign Investment

4413. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any precise strategy has been chalked out for inviting and attracting foreign investments;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, indicating the area of industrial development wherein foreign investment would be welcome and the nature of the industries listed out for the purpose;

(c) the total estimated investments by foreign firms and entrepreneurs considered necessary and likely during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) the precise terms laid down for securing such foreign investments, especially relating to the ratio between the capital investment and the repatriated profits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Government's policy towards foreign investment continues to be highly selective and aims at filling technological gaps and expanding exports. Foreign capital is not permitted in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantations, trading, consumer and high profit-yielding industries. An illustrative list of industries where foreign investment is permitted is available in the Guidelines for Industries 1974-75 published by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

(c) In the "Draft Fifth Five Year Plan" (1974-79), against private capital, a fresh inflow of Rs. 74 crores has been estimated over the plan period.

(d) Government would like foreign investment to function as a vehicle for the transfer of such technology as cannot be secured on an outright purchase basis or

by a limited duration royalty agreement. Some of the important considerations on the basis of which both the choice of technology and its mode of import should be made would be net foreign exchange outgo, export potential, characteristics of the technology and appropriateness to our conditions, the access of Indian engineers to the collaborators' design and research activities, freedom to select equipment and raw materials and to decide on the pace of technological development.

Export of Salt to Bangladesh

4414. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiries have been made for export of about 30,000 tonnes of salt to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the terms for export offered by the importers in Bangladesh and how much of it is required under bilateral Government to Government deals; and

(c) the main features of agreement, if any, reached with Bangladesh for export of salt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (c) Supply of salt from India to Bangladesh has been canalized through the State Trading Corporation. However, the Government of Bangladesh has recently requested for the supply of 35,000 tonnes of salt under the Rs. 2 crore Commodity Grant. The supplies will move by sea and payments will be governed by the terms and conditions governing the Commodity Grant.

Remittances by Indians Living Abroad

4415 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian residents abroad remit money to India through compensatory payment racket; and

(b) the estimated amount of money re-mitted to India through such rackets during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the very nature of such transactions, it is not possible to arrive at an accurate estimate.

Rethinking on Rupee Trade agreement with Bangladesh

4416. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rethinking in regard to rupee trade agreement with Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) A trade protocol was concluded between India and Bangladesh on 17th December, 1974 under which all payments and charges in connection with trade between the two countries from 1st January, 1975 are being effected in freely convertible currencies. This step was taken with a view to improve and increase the two way trade between the two countries.

Financial Assistance from Saudi Arabia

4417. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance for India agreed to by Saudi Arabia;

(b) whether Saudi Arabia has debarred use of this financial assistance for the purpose of oil purchase; and

(c) if so, whether this aid is to be utilised for certain specific projects and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No agreement has been concluded between India and Saudi Arabia regarding any financial assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Import Licences to East Anglia Plastic Company

4419. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any import licences have been issued to East Anglia Plastic Company of Calcutta in the year 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the improper use of these import licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the import licences/release orders issued to this firm in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 on the basis of the information received so far from the licensing authorities is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9268/75.]

Information from remaining licensing authorities is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) No allegation of mis-utilisation of import licences has so far been received.

Arrest of Individuals for Economic Offences

4420. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted by the Income-tax authorities on economic

offender in the country, State-wise and total undisclosed assets recovered during 1974-75;

(b) similar particulars regarding the raids on smugglers and total value of various goods seized from them; and

(c) how many persons are arrested so far in connection with smuggling and how many warrants are pending, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement as Annexure 'A', showing in respect of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, the number of searches conducted and assets seized by Income-tax authorities during the year 1974-75 (upto 31-1-1975) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9269/75]

(b) and (c) Statements as Annexure 'B' and 'C', showing Collectorate-wise searches made and value of goods seized by the Customs officers and the number of persons arrested under the Customs Act during the year 1974-75 (upto 31-1-1975) are laid House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9269/75]

Export of Marine Products

4421. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Marine Development Authority had recently visited Japan and some other countries of South East Asia for the promotion of export of marine products;

(b) if so, the results of this visit;

(c) the quantity and value of marine products India had exported in 1974-75; and

(d) the steps Government had taken to increase the export of marine products in 1975-76 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, a sales team visited Japan in December, 1974.

(b) The delegation apprised the Japanese importers of the various aspects of seafood industry in India and removed their misgivings regarding our products. The visit resulted in the delegation receiving firm offers of about Rs. 15.00 crores and since then exports have picked up considerably.

(c) It is estimated that 38854 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 59.42 crores were exported during April—February, 1975 (1974-75).

(d) The Government are taking steps for increasing the pace of introduction of deep sea fishing trawlers for strengthening and diversifying the production base for the exportable varieties of fish. Subsidy for trawlers and supply of duty free diesel oil will reduce the cost of production for making our products more competitive. New markets are being developed for diversification of destination of exports.

Racket Engaged smuggling opium in Mauritius

4423. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big racket engaged in large scale smuggling of opium from Bombay to Mauritius, involving a number of Air India employees has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of foreign exchange involved;

(c) what is the total number of arrests made so far in this connection, how many of them are Air India employees and who are the other accomplices; and

(d) whether any cases have been registered against all of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Pursued to a seizure of 29½ lbs. of opium in Mauritius, enquiries were made at Bombay which revealed the involvement of some employees of Air India in smuggling of opium from Bombay to Mauritius.

(b) The quantum of foreign exchange involved is about Rs 40,000 only at the licit market price

(c) 19 arrests have been made so far, including 8 by the Mauritius Police. Of the arrested persons, 13 are Air India employees. The man accused, who also is reported to be an Air India employee, is absconding.

(d) A case has been registered against all the accused persons at Bombay.

Eligibility of Travel Agents for Money Changing Licence

4424. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether travel agents in cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras with an annual turn over of 10 000 dollar in foreign exchange would be eligible for money changing licence; and

(b) the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The issue of Money Changer's Licence to Travel Agents recognised by the Department of Tourism was taken up with the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, who indicated their willingness to consider issuing such licences only to those agencies which fulfil the existing criteria which include, *inter alia*, a stipulation regarding minimum annual turn over of US \$ 10,000 or its equivalent in the four metropolitan cities and US \$ 5,000 in

other places in India, subject to confirmation by Government. The matter is being pursued by the Department with a view to finalising the terms for grant of such licences.

उत्तारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क

4425. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि . (क) क्या इन्दौर डिबीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्थापित खडसारी मिल में उत्पादिन खडसारी शक्कर पर उत्पादन शुल्क 100 रुपये प्रति कि्वटन कम है जबकि बाजार में इसका भाव दानेदार शक्कर में केवल 25 रुपये प्रत्येक 30 टन कम है ; और

(ख) यदि, हां तो क्या सरकार शक्कर मिलों में समान उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल करने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमथ कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकजित की जा रही है और प्राप्ति होने ही उपलब्ध की जायगी ।

संसद छगन साल पाचूसाल द्वारा करों का अयवचन

4426. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री इंदौर के संसद छगननाम पाचूसाल द्वारा कर अयवचन किये जाने के बारे में 20 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अतारकित प्रश्न सख्या 5494 के उत्तर के सबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में संसद छगन साल पाचूसाल के मासिको में अलग अलग नामों से उज्जैन तथा इंदौर में निर्जित फैक्ट्रिया, गोदाम और मयानों की खरीद की थी ,

(ख) क्या इन कारखानों, गोदामों और मकानों की कीमत को पञ्जीकरण दम्नावेजों में वास्तविक मूल्य से बहुत कम दिखाया गया है जिससे भायकर से बचा जा सके , और

(ग) यदि हा तो क्या इस मामले में सरकार का विचार कार्य जाच कराने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि सबसे छगनलाल पांचवाल, इंदौर ने करनिर्धारण वर्ष 1974-75 की संगत अवधि में एक सेब मिल तथा एक जिनिय धीर प्रेलिय मिल ली है। उक्त मिलों के वास्तविक मूल्य के सन्ध में तथा करनिर्धारिती द्वारा 1972-73 और 1973-74 वर्षों में प्राप्त की गई किसी अन्य परिसंपत्ति के सन्ध में भी धागे जांच की जा रही है।

Number of Non-nationalised Scheduled Banks in the Country

4427. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of non-nationalised scheduled banks in this country ,

(b) the deposits in each one of them, bank-wise as on the 31st December, 1974; and

(c) the number and names of branches in each one of them as on the 31st December, 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind private sector scheduled commercial banks functioning in the country. There are at present 50 such private sector scheduled commercial banks functioning in the country.

(b) and (c) The deposits of each of the private sector scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December, 1974 and the number of their branches in India as at the end of December, 1974, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9270/75.] As the number of branches is very large, the names of the places at which they are situated have not been given. However, information regarding banks and their branches etc, in

the Indian Union, as on 31st March, 1973, is given in Appendix I of the "Statistical tables relating to banks in India (1972)" published by the Reserve Bank.

Iron content needed in Exportable Iron Ore

4428. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum percentage of Iron content needed in exportable iron ore; and

(b) the percentage in quantity of blended ore that was exported during 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHVANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Minimum percentage of iron content of exportable iron ore will depend on the requirements of the buyer. Bulk of Indian iron ore exports are of grades having more than 56 per cent iron content.

(b) All iron ore which is exported is blended ore.

Reservation of Front Seats in Aircraft of Indian Airlines

4429. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation of front seats for non-smokers in civilian aircraft of the Indian Airlines is in accordance with the regulations of IATA ; and

(b) if not, how is it enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) International Air Transport Association has not laid down any Regulation for reservation of seats on board the aircraft for non-smokers. To fall in line with the practice adopted in this regard by other Airlines, Indian Airlines, has reserved a few seats in the front rows for the convenience of non-smokers, which are allotted on request on the basis of first-come first-served.

Equity Capital held by Government in Public Sector undertakings

4430. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what prevents conversion of the equity capital held by Government in the public sector undertakings into loans at market rates, keeping a notional share capital of Re. 1; and

(b) how much equity capital would be thus available back to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Most of the Public Enterprises are registered under the Companies Act, which requires the provision of equity capital. Equity capital represents the permanent capital of the company.

(b) If the equity capital is converted into loan, this will only result in a change in the type of capital and will not immediately bring back funds to Government thereby.

उदयपुर में पर्यटन और नागर विमानन का विकास

4431 श्री लालजी भाई . क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1975 में उनके मंत्रालय के उच्च अधिकारी उदयपुर, राजस्थान में गये थे ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने उदयपुर में पर्यटन और नागर विमानन के विकास हेतु क्या सिफारिशें की थी ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) नागर विमानन विभाग, उदयपुर के वर्तमान विमानक्षेत्र का बोध 737 परिचालनों के लिए उद्वे उदयुक्त बनाने के लिए विकास कर रहा है। प्रगति कार्य की मामला

बनाए रखने में ठेकेदार की तरफ से तथा धावन-पथ के विस्तार एवं एग्रीव प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था के लिये अधोक्षित भूमि की अनुलब्धता के कारण कुछ देरी हुई है। जिस भूमि के लिए राज्य सरकार ने मांग की गयी थी उमका अभी अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया है। इस प्रश्न को राजस्थान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है। नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक तथा नागर विमानन विभाग के दो अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने जनवरी, 1975 में उदयपुर का दौरा किया था तथा राज्य के संबन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत की थी। उन्होंने उदयपुर में राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्रि के साथ भी मामले पर बातचीत की। बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप, विकास कार्यों तथा एग्रीव प्रकाश व्यवस्था के लिए अधोक्षित भूमि के शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आशा है।

लेक पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर

4432 श्री लालजी भाई क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान सरकार को उदयपुर स्थित लेक पैलेस होटल से विदेशी पर्यटकों में विनोदी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई, और

(ख) सरकार लक पैलेस होटल का विदेशी पर्यटक आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश चाल सिंह) : (क) लेक पैलेस होटल उदयपुर में, होटल द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1974 में 6.85 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की।

(ख) अनुमोदित होटल को जिनमें लेक पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर, भी शामिल है प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं में आवश्यक उपकरण एवं रतद के आयात, विदेशों में विज्ञापन एवं पर्यटन अधि-बृद्धि के संबंध में की गई यात्राओं के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का विमोचन सम्मिलित है। पर्यटन विभाग और उसके कार्यालयों द्वारा भारत में होटलों के

संबन्ध में, श्री कभी कभी बिहार-स्वयं स्वयं होटलों और वैसे होटलों के बारे में जो विदेशी भवकाम पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं, प्रचार किया जाता है। लोक वैसे होटल इसी श्रेणी के होटलों में आता है।

Increase in Central Assistance to States

4433. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government do not propose to increase the amount of Central assistance to the States despite very strong demands from them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the assistance earmarked for the States, State-wise for the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Central assistance for State Plans has been increased by Rs. 115 crores over the current year's level.

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

Statement
(Rs. in Crores)

States	Allocation of Central assistance for States' Annual Plan 1975-76
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	48 75
2. Assam	40 04
3. Bihar	68 68
4. Gujarat	32 17
5. Haryana	15 99
6. Himachal Pradesh	22 35
7. Jammu & Kashmir	30 21
8. Karnataka	35 46
9. Kerala	35 72
10. Madhya Pradesh	53 32
11. Maharashtra	49 98

1	2
12. Manipur	7 52
13. Meghalaya	8 85
14. Nagaland	7 12
15. Orissa	37 70
16. Punjab	20 64
17. Rajasthan	45 06
18. Tamil Nadu	41 15
19. Tripura	7 61
20. Uttar Pradesh	106 89
21. West Bengal	44 94
Total	755 15

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh under the Sixpoint formula 18 00

Unallocated as at present :

1. Hill & Tribal Areas	40 00
2. Rural Electrification Programmes through REC	40 00
3. North Eastern Council Programmes	10 00
4. Special Advance for Plan assistance	100 00

Grand Total 963 15

Extension of Bill Marketing Facilities to Small Units by Public Sector Undertakings

4434. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have directed the Public Undertakings to provide Bill Marketing facilities under Bill Marketing Scheme to the Small Scale Units;

(b) if so whether the Bill Marketing Scheme has been extended to the Small Scale Units by all the Public Undertakings and Bharat Electronics Limited in particular;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure that Bill Marketing Scheme facility is extended to the Small Scale Units by the

Public Undertakings keeping in view our policy to develop and encourage the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) No, Sir. However, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced the New Bill Marketing Scheme since November, 1971 to promote the use of Bills for obtaining finance from the banking system and to reduce dependence on the traditional cash credit system. Necessary instructions were issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the Scheduled Banks

(b) The Bharat Electronics Limited have extended credits to the small scale units under the Scheme in suitable cases

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Scheme is open to small scale units also.

Concession to Bihar in regard to distribution of Controlled Cloth

4435. SHRI M. S. PURTY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession has been given to Bihar which is facing several drought conditions, in regard to the distribution of controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) In response to a request from the Bihar State Government for extra allotment of Controlled Cloth for distribution in flood affected areas of the State, extra quantities of about 3164 bales of controlled cloth were allotted during the months of September and October, 1974.

Development of Porbander Airport in Saurashtra

4436. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Porbander airport in Saurashtra needs development,

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government therefor; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and the time limit set for the completion of any developmental project of the said airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) The aerodrome at Porbander is being developed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9 lakhs to make it suitable for HS-748 operations. The works are expected to be completed shortly.

Development of fisheries Industry in Gujarat

4437. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether export of fish from Gujarat has been increasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for failure of development of fisheries industry in Gujarat; and

(d) whether Gujarat is represented on one or more All India Committees and bodies dealing with fisheries, and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) State-wise export statistics are not maintained.

(d) Gujarat is represented on the following bodies dealing with fisheries :—

(i) The Minister of Fisheries, Gujarat and a non-official representative of the fishing industry from Gujarat are represented on the Central Board of Fisheries, the highest advisory body in fisheries.

(ii) The Commissioner of Fisheries, Gujarat is a member of the Central Advisory Committee on Explanatory Fisheries.

(iii) The Commissioner of Fisheries, Gujarat and a trade member of the fishing industry from Gujarat are represented on The Marine Products Export Development Authority set up to take measures for promoting exports of marine products from India.

(iv) The Commissioner of Fisheries, Gujarat is a Director on the Board of Directors of M/s. Central Fisheries Corporation, Calcutta.

Foreign Exchange Manipulations by Indian Association for Experiment in International Living

4439. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5196 on 31st August, 1973 regarding inquiry into foreign exchange dealing by M/s Experiment in International Living and state:

(a) whether the investigations into complaints of foreign exchange manipulations by the Secretary General of the Indian Association for Experiment in International Living have been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made or prosecutions launched in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10 show-cause notices have been issued to the organisation "M/s Experiment in International Living" and its Secretary General for prima facie violations of various provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(c) No, Sir.

Unaccounted Wealth with Top Ranking Ex-Rulers and their Relatives

4440. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information or clues regarding large-scale concealment of unaccounted wealth, similar to that unearthed recently in the Jaipur raids, by other top ranking ex-rulers and their relatives; and

(b) if so, whether in the absence of simultaneous action by the Enforcement Authorities such wealth is likely to escape, physically and legally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Whenever information about concealment of wealth by any person is received, the same is investigated and suitable action taken by the Income-tax Department. Wherever called for, other enforcement agencies are associated with such action.

Work-to-rule Agitation by peons of different centres of RBI

4441. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the peons of the Reserve Bank of India recently resorted to work-to-rule agitation at different centres;

(b) if so, the grievances and demands for which the agitation was launched;

(c) the terms and conditions of settlement; and

(d) whether the prolongation of the period of work-to-rule was due to the attitude of the Governor of the Reserve Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d): Reserve Bank of India has reported that the Class IV staff at Bombay stopped dusting and

cleaning of furniture with effect from 17th February, 1975 on the plea that this did not form part of the duties of peons, Mazdoors etc. With the signing of an agreement with the management of the bank on 22nd February, 1975, the Reserve Bank on Workers' Union, Bombay called off their agitation and Class IV staff in Bombay resumed cleaning and dusting from 24th February, 1975 pending discussions between the Bank and All India Reserve Bank Workers Federation.

After discussions with the All India Reserve Bank Workers' Federation, the Bank has decided to make some adjustment among the different categories of Class IV employees without involving any additional cost to the bank, (by appointing Farashes in the vacancies of peons/Mazdoors) in such a way that dusting and cleaning work would in due course be attended to mainly by Farashes. Peons and Mazdoors would, however, continue to be liable to do dusting and cleaning of furniture if called upon to do so on any occasion. One of the terms of the settlement of 22nd February, 1975 also provides for a wage cut for a day and forfeiture of a day's casual leave for the concerned employees.

The agitation was started when the issue of dusting and cleaning was among the issues included for discussion with the All India Reserve Bank of India Workers' Federation (to which the Bombay Union was affiliated) on a date already settled with the Federation.

Increase in Export of Woollen Knitwears to U.S.S.R.

4442. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3402 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding increase in export of woollen knitwears to U.S.S.R. and state:

(a) whether the Soviet buying agency after its return from India to Moscow has finalised its orders for export of woollen knitwears to U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Trade Plan for 1975 the Soviet buying agency has concluded contracts with the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the import of 27,86,000 pieces of woollen knitwears worth Rs. 16,99,47,930.

Air Service between Bangalore and Mangalore

4443. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for restoring air service between Bangalore and Mangalore; and

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

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

(b) Indian Airlines had planned to operate a thrice-weekly service with HS-748 aircraft on the Madras/Bangalore Mangalore route, as part of its Summer Schedule. Due, however, to the tight fleet position of the Corporation as a result of grounding of a HS-748 aircraft, the proposal has been deferred for the time being.

Boeing Service between Mangalore and Bombay

4444. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been received for restoring Boeing service between Mangalore and Bombay; and

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

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

(b) India Airlines will consider operating a Boeing-737 service on the Bombay/Mangalore sector after its present jet fleet is augmented and necessary facilities for Boeing 737 operations throughout the year are provided at the Mangalore airport.

Chit Fund Institutions in Karnataka

4445. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of 'Chit Fund' institutions in Karnataka State in corporate and non-corporate sectors, separately and the total amount of financial assistance given by these institutions to their customers in the year 1974 ;

(b) whether the activities of these institutions have increased in the country after the nationalisation of 14 banks and if so, to what extent ; and

(c) whether any of these institutions have 'links' with nationalised banks either as customers or otherwise and if so, the salient features of these links ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973 are applicable, *inter-alia*, to companies carrying on the business of conducting chit fund schemes of the conventional type. They are not applicable to chit fund institutions in the non-corporate sector. The Reserve Bank has reported that since the schemes of chit fund companies conducting conventional type of chit fund business are of a self-liquidating nature and partake of the character of mutual benefit schemes, the chit subscriptions received by such companies from their subscribers have been excluded from the purview of the aforesaid directions issued by it. Control over the

activities of institutions conducting chit fund business of the conventional type is exercised by the State Governments, a number of which have enacted specific legislations for the purpose ; there is, however, at present no such legislation in Karnataka State. The Reserve Bank has reported that, in the circumstances mentioned above, it has no definite information regarding the total number of chit fund institutions in Karnataka State and the total amount of financial assistance given by these institutions to their customers in the year 1974. The Reserve Bank has, however, added that the number of conventional type of chit fund companies in Karnataka State, as per its mailing list, is 19.

(b) The Reserve Bank has reported that, according to its mailing list, there were 110 conventional chit fund companies in the country as on March 31, 1969, which increased to 185 as on March 31, 1971 and further to 313 as on March 31, 1974.

(c) The Reserve Bank has reported that while many such companies may have transactions with nationalised banks as depositors and/or borrowers, no specific information in this regard is available with it.

Floating Restaurant

4446 **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had launched a luxury cruiser called "Floating Restaurant" to attract foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, what investments were made by Government for chartering a foreign ship and the working results of the voyages already completed viz. total number of foreign made and foreign exchange earned ; and

(c) the total profit or loss gained or suffered on account of this venture and whether the end results justify continuance of the scheme further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No cruiser by the name of "Floating Restaurant" has been launched for attracting foreign tourists. A luxury cruiser, MTS "Jupiter" was commissioned by the Shipping Corporation of India, in collaboration with Air India and Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd., to undertake luxury cruises for tourists on the Indian Ocean.

(b) and (c) No investment was made by any Government Department on this venture. Actual details regarding working results of the voyages, foreign exchange earned, profit/loss etc. are being worked out.

MTS "Jupiter" has completed the following voyages in the current series: (i) positioning voyage from Genoa to Bombay; (ii) seven 9-day cruises on the Indian Ocean between 21st December, 1974 and 15th February, 1975 and (iii) positioning voyage from Bombay back to Genoa for re-delivery to its owners.

Although the response to the first four cruises was not encouraging mainly due to world-wide economic recession, long drawn Air India pilot's strike and several other factors, the response gained in momentum for the last three cruises where the demand exceeded the number of berths available. Further, the country earned valuable foreign exchange by way of passage fare collection by Air-India, re-imbusement in foreign exchange to Shipping Corporation of India by the owner of the vessel in respect of disbursement made on their behalf, money collected by Travel Corporation of India for arranging excursions and other sight-seeing tours, collections

from shops patronised by the passengers, money paid by the owners for bunkers, stores, provisions etc. supplied to the ship at Indian ports. Apart from this, the publicity which India particularly Lakshadweep, has received from this maiden venture has helped in the promotion of tourism.

Chair-lift from Gulmarg to Higher Altitude

4447. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though Government brochure advertises that the chair lift from Gulmarg to the higher altitude to enable ski lovers would operate on daily and season tickets basis, in fact the chair lifts often remain out of order and the tourists have to pay for each lift;

(b) whether the chair lift is so poorly maintained that it goes frequently out of operation and a good skier has to pay exorbitant rates for the chair lifts which is comparable to the best resorts in Europe and as such he finds Gulmarg ski resorts unattractive and not encouraging; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any remedial measures to remove such handicaps and attract more tourists and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) During the 1974-75 winter season, the chair-lift at Gulmarg operated at the following timings (including Sundays and public holidays):—

(i) From 1-11-1974 to 31-12-1974	1000 hrs to 1300 hrs. 1330 hrs to 1630 hrs
(ii) From 1-1-1975 to 6-1-1975	1000 hrs to 1300 hrs. 1330 hrs to 1600 hrs.
(iii) From 7-1-1975 to 28-2-1975	1000 hrs to 1300 hrs 1330 hrs to 1630 hrs.

From 1st March, 1975 the timings are 1000 hrs to 1300 hrs and 1330 hrs to 1715 hrs.

Whenever there are no passengers, the chair-lift naturally does not operate.

From 1-11-1974 to 21-3-1975, a period of 141 days, the chair-lift was closed for only 14 days on account of some repairs. No charges were levied on the days the chair-lift did not operate.

As publicised in the brochure, the charges for using chair-lift for each single trip (one way) are Rs. 2/- per adult and Rs. 1/- per child below 12 years; return trip (both ways) costs Rs. 3/- per adult and Rs. 1.50 per child below 12 years. Charges for multiple trips (one way) for the benefit of skiers are as follows:—

(i) 10 trips (one way)	Rs. 16 per adult Rs. 8/- per child (below 12 years)
(ii) 20 trips (one way)	Rs. 30/- per adult Rs. 15/- per child (below 12 years)

The question of issuing season tickets for the use of various 'lifts' at Gulmarg, as is the custom in Europe, will be considered when there are sufficient number of skiers at Gulmarg staying for a longer period to warrant such a facility.

Although it is not possible to compare the charges levied for winter sports facilities at Gulmarg with those in Europe as the various 'lifts' provided in Europe are much longer, the ski resorts are highly developed and the skiers are many more, it may be stated that whereas the charge for a single trip on the chair-lift at Gulmarg is Rs. 2/- per adult, in Austria it is about Rs. 6.90 per adult; whereas the cost for using the chair-lift at Gulmarg for the whole day (30 trips) works out to Rs. 46/- per adult, in Austria the charge for a day ticket is about Rs. 63/- per adult. In France, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany the charges are about 10 per cent to 20 per cent higher than those in Austria. It will

thus be seen that the charges levied for the use of the chair-lift and other facilities at Gulmarg are much less than those charged at ski resorts in Europe.

As to the reasons why Gulmarg is not attracting good skiers, it is because of lack of suitable surface transportation to carry tourists from Srinagar to Gulmarg, a centrally-heated hotel and aerial transportation system that could take good skiers to higher ski grounds at Khilanmarg and Apharwat where more challenging ski slopes are available. The proposals to construct an aerial passenger ropeway/chair-lift from Gulmarg to Khilanmarg and a centrally-heated hotel at Gulmarg in the Central Sector are awaiting Government's clearance.

शायकर अधिकारियों की पदोन्नतियाँ

4448. श्री ज्योत्सवर निष : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने जुलाई, 1974 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शायकर अधिकारियों को महायुक्त आयुक्त के पदों पर पदोन्नत करने की सिफारिश की थी,

(ख) उनमें से कितने शायकर अधिकारियों को 15 फरवरी, 1975 तक पदोन्नत किया गया, और

(ग) शेष शायकर अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुन्नाजी) (क) जी, हा। विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने जुलाई 1974 में हुई अपनी बैठक में 122 अधिकारियों की एक चयन सूची तैयार की जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 17 अधिकारी शामिल थे।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उक्त 17 अधिकारियों में से 14 अधिकारी पदोन्नत किये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) चयन सूची में शामिल 119 अधिकारी अप्रैल 1974 में पदोन्नत किये गये। चयन सूची के अन्त में जो शेष 3 अधिकारी थे वे सम्भावित अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के थे, और उन मजबूत रिक्त स्थान न होने के कारण उनको अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ पदोन्नत नहीं किया जा सका। अब रिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध हैं, किन्तु इन अधिकारियों को, आन्ध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के एक अकेले न्यायाधीश के उन निर्णय को ध्यान में रखकर, पदोन्नत नहीं किया जा सकता जिनके अन्तर्गत उक्त चयन सूची को रद्द कर दिया गया है। सरकार ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध एक रिट अपील और निर्णय के प्रवर्तन के विरुद्ध स्वयं आदेश के लिए एक याचिका दायर की है जो उक्त न्यायालय की द्वितीय नवंबर के सामने विचाराधीन है।

एयर इंडिया एम्प्लॉयज मिड द्वारा बोनस तथा तथा महगाई देने की मांग

4449. श्री जलेश्वर मिश्र क्या सर्वदल और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करके कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि एयर इंडिया एम्प्लॉयज मिड ने कर्मचारियों के लिये बोनस और महगाई देने की मांग की है,

(ख) क्या एयर इंडिया के चेयरमैन श्री जे० आर० टी० टाटा ने इस बात को अस्वीकार किया है कि वर्ष 1973-74 के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उक्त निगम की उत्पादन क्षमता में काफी वृद्धि हुई है,

(ग) क्या इस स्वीकृति के बावजूद भी कर्मचारियों की उक्त मांगों पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है, और

(घ) उस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सर्वदल और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) से (घ) एयर इंडिया एम्प्लॉयज मिड (ए० आई० ई० जा०) एक मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है। कुछ मांगों पर जिनमें बोनस की भी एक मांग सम्मिलित थी, में मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों—एयर कार्पोरेशन एम्प्लॉयज यूनियन

(ए० सी० ई० यू०) तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स टेक्नीशियन एम्प्लॉयमेन्ट (आई०ए०टी०ए०) के साथ बानधीत की गयी थी तथा वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए बोनस के सम्बन्ध में 26 सितम्बर, 1972 को उनके साथ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। फिर ए०आई०ई०जी० ने उसी वर्ष के लिए बोनस की मांग को क्षेत्रीय भ्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बम्बई के सामने उठाया। एयर इंडिया के प्रबन्धक वर्ग ने क्षेत्रीयभ्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) को ए०सी० यू० तथा आई०ए०टी०ए० के साथ हुए समझौते से भ्रमण कराया तथा क्षेत्रीय भ्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ने मिड की समझौते के अन्तर्गत इस मांग को स्वीकार करने से अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की।

विभिन्न समझौतों की मर्यादा के पश्चात् दो मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियनों अर्थात् ए०सी०ई०यू० तथा आई०ए०टी०ए० से प्रबन्धक वर्ग को मार्च, 1973 में एक मांग-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें महगाई देने के पुनरीक्षण की मांग भी सम्मिलित थी, तथा कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों को 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से अन्तरिम महायुता प्रदान की गयी। उसके पश्चात्, 1 अप्रैल, 1974 में इन यूनियनों द्वारा प्रतिनाशित-प्राप्त मजबूत कर्मचारियों को इस शर्त पर अनिश्चित महगाई अर्थात् प्रदान किया गया कि 31 मार्च, 1975 तक किसी अन्य मांग पर विचार नहीं किया जाएगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं। चेयरमैन ने कार्पोरेशन की वर्ष 1973-74 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ कहा है वह यह था कि वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान प्रति कर्मचारी ए०टी०के०एम० (उपलब्ध टन विलोमीटर) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान 8,000 ए०टी०के०एम० की तुलना में 90,900 ए०टी०के०एम० के और यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि ए०टी०के०एम० में 1972-73 के मुकाबले 12.3 प्रतिशत की यह वृद्धि मुख्यतया बाइंग 747 के उपयोग में सुधार करके प्राप्त की गयी थी।

Impact of Anti-Smuggling Drive on Prices

4450 SHRI JYOTIRMUOY BOSU. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 61 on the 21st February, 1975 regarding 'Impact of anti-smuggling drive on prices' and state

(a) the names of commodities whose prices have substantially gone down since the beginning of anti-smuggling drive, State-wise, and the extent of decline in retail prices in each commodity; and

(b) from which source or sources the data relating to the impact of anti-smuggling drive on prices has been gathered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) In reply to Starred Question No 61 on 21-2-75 it had been stated that the anti-smuggling measures coupled with other anti-inflationary measures taken by Government have produced a wholesome effect on the general price level which has shown some decline. The wholesale price index (in 1961-62=100) which had touched the peak level of 330.4 for the week ended September 21st 1974 had fallen to 309.2 on 13-75. The consumer price index (1960=100) fell from 334 in September 1974 to 326 in December, 1974.

On account of multiplicity of markets and price variation arising from difference in variety quality etc., it is not feasible to supply information state wise commodity wise, regarding the decline in retail prices.

(b) The wholesale price index is compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies, and the consumer price index is compiled by the Labour Bureau, Simla which is under the Ministry of Labour.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारियों के लिए
बहंगाई भत्ता

4452 श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 फरवरी, 1975 के "दि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" के पृष्ठ 1, स्तम्भ (कालम) 2 के "भार

डी० ए० कार धार० बी० आई० प्राफिस्सरी" (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारियों के लिए अधिक बहंगाई भत्ता) शीर्षक, के प्रस्तावों छपे समाचार की धीर दिखाया गया है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के वेतन तथा भत्ता के सम्बन्ध में कोई शोध रहित सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) सरकार ने उल्लिखित समाचार का जवाब है।

(ख) और (ग) इन मामलों में राज्य सरकारों का अपनी स्वयं की नीति है। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों का सम्बन्ध है इन मामलों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार उनसे द्वारा स्थापित वनन आयोग की सिफारिशों का ध्यान में रखकर निणय करता है।

Modification By R.B.I. Regarding Credit Policy to Facilitate Production of Goods of Mass Consumption

4453, SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether recently there has been any modification by the Reserve Bank of India regarding the credit policy with a view to facilitating the production of goods of mass consumption

(b) if so the broad outlines regarding the revised policy of Government, and

(c) steps taken to ensure that the increased credit facilities are not misused for hoarding goods of mass consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) While announcing the credit policy measures for the 1974-75 busy season on the 29th October, 1974, Reserve Bank had im-

pressed upon the commercial banks that while the prevailing economic setting called for a restraint on credit creation, they should at the same time provide for selectivity in the deployment of available credit, so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities. The banks have been informed that the benefit of access to the scarce resources of bank funds should be extended in accordance with the needs of the borrowing units, determined not only by their size but also by the type of production in which they are engaged. In the private industrial sector, preference is to be accorded to units in the 'core' sector (mainly those producing fertilisers, pesticides and other needs of agriculture, transport and electrical equipments and basic metals and minerals) and those engaged in the production of goods needed for mass consumption (such as controlled varieties of cloth, edible oils, sugar etc.).

Further, bank advances to the private sector against sensitive commodities such as foodgrains, cotton, oil-seeds and oil, sugar and textile are regulated through stringent selective credit control measures in order to discourage speculation and hoarding of these commodities. Banks have also been instructed to continue to keep down the financing of 'multani hundies' and such other financial transactions.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has directed the scheduled commercial banks to ensure that credit is primarily extended for meeting the essential needs of production both in the public and private sectors of the economy and that the use of bank credit is curbed for speculative and other non-productive purposes.

Increase in Export Earnings of Cashewnuts

4454. SHRI G. Y. KRISHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the export earnings of cashewnuts;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange earned by this industry during 1973-74; and

(c) the targets fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign exchange earned from exports Rs. 74 62 crores. Foreign exchange spent on import of raw cashewnuts Rs. 30.52 crores. Net earnings in foreign exchange Rs. 44 10 crores.

(c) So far no export targets for the Fifth Five Year Plan have been finalised.

हथकरघों तथा विद्युतचालित करघों का नियमित किया जाना

4455 श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश में बन्द पड़े हथकरघो तथा विद्युत-चालित करघो को नियमित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या नत्काल कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों की अर्थव्यवस्था स्थिर हो गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) हथकरघे लगाने तथा बनाने के लिए किसी अनुमति की जरूरत नहीं होती, अतः उनके नियमित किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। शक्तिचालित करघों के मामले में, केवल वे अनुधिकृत शक्तिचालित करघे, जो 28-2-66 से पूर्व विद्यमान थे, नियमित किये जाने के लिए पात्र हैं। किसी अन्य अनुधिकृत शक्तिचालित करघो को, चाहे वे बन्द हैं अथवा कार्य कर रहे हैं, नियमित करने की कोई प्रत्यापना नहीं है।

(ब) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Discussion with Registered Trade Unions of Aviation Workers

4456. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussion has recently taken place with the registered trade unions of aviation workers of Department of Civil Aviation, Air India and Indian Airlines for the purpose of arriving at a common bargaining agent; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) No discussions have taken place with the workers represented by the registered trade unions/recognised unions of Department of Civil Aviation, Air-India and Indian Airlines for the purpose of arriving at a common bargaining agent.

Thirty First Annual Session of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific

4457. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 31st Annual Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) whether Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference; and

(c) if so, the details of the speech made by Prime Minister and the agenda discussed at the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy each of the Speech of the Prime Minister and the Agenda for the Session is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9271/75]

Development of Tourist Spots in Kerala

4458. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given by the Central Tourism Department for development of tourism in Kerala during the Third and Fourth Plans as compared to other states;

(b) whether there are a number of tourist spots in Kerala whose development is important from historical and cultural point of view and if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether Government have paid attention towards them and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether attention is proposed to be paid to them hereafter and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (d) The development of facilities for tourists in the Central Sector is not taken up on State-wise basis, but on the basis of actual or potential attractions of places which induce tourists to visit them. Hence no comparative statements are maintained of expenditure incurred on tourist centres in the Central Sector. In the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans and three Annual Plans (1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69) an amount of Rs. 1,61,76,970 was spent in the Central Sector on providing various facilities for tourists in Kerala.

As is the case with the entire country, Kerala also abounds in places of historical and cultural importance. Within the limitations of resources it is not possible to

develop facilities at all these places. The efforts in the Central Sector, therefore, have been concentrated on developing facilities for tourists at Cochin, Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary, Thekkady Cheruthuruthy, Trivandrum and Kovalam in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans and the three Annual Plans. In the Fifth Plan, the construction of the Youth hostel started at Trivandrum will be completed, and further development of the beach resort at Kovalam will be taken up after assessing the utilisation of the facilities already provided therefor for tourists.

विदर्भ तथा मध्य प्रदेश में सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग में नियुक्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4459. श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार को 1972-73 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 में जन प्रतिनिधियों, विधायकों, समूह सदस्यों और जनता में विदर्भ तथा मध्य प्रदेश में सीमाशुल्क तथा उत्पादशुल्क विभाग के मसालहनाओं और सहायक मसालहनाओं के विरुद्ध किन्हीं शिकायतों प्राप्त हुईं ,

(ख) उन शिकायतों में किन प्रकार की कमियों और मनमाने कार्यों अथवा भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों का उल्लेख था , और

(ग) उपरोक्त शिकायतों की जांच का कार्य किन अधिकारियों को सौंपा गया, जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राख मंत्री (श्री प्रमथ कुमार मुकुर्मी) (क) वर्ष 1972-73 से वर्ष 1974-75 में 28-2-75 तक विदर्भ और मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के श्रेणी-I अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध 24 शिकायतों प्राप्त हुईं थी जिनमें से 11 शिकायतें गुप्तनाम अथवा उपनाम से भेजी गयीं पायीं गयीं थीं ।

(ख) आरोपों का स्वरूप, भ्रष्टाचार तथा विभागीय अनियमितताएँ हैं ।

(ग) इन मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल, निरीक्षण निदेशालय (सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क) अथवा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क महाहर्ता-कार्यालय नागपुर की सतर्कता प्रभाव अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गयी है/की जा रही है। आठ मामलों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है, इनमें से दो मामलों में सबन्धित अधिकारियों को चेतावनी दे दी गयी है। बाकी 6 मामलों का बन्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुए थे। शेष मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Export of Coir Goods

4460 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the export of coir goods has increased during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of export during the year 1974-75 so far and during the corresponding period of the last year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve their export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Exports during April-December, 1974 have increased in value and declined in quantity as compared to those made in the corresponding period last year as indicated below :

Period	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
April-Dec 1974	31550 tonnes	1285 70 lakhs
April-Dec. 1973	33737 tonnes	1121 66 lakhs

(c) Efforts are being made to increase production to seek tariff concessions from importing countries and to find more markets for our products

Foreign Operations of L.I.C.

4461 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the foreign operations of the Life Insurance Corporation are not running on economical level, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b) The LIC's business operations in some Foreign countries have become uneconomical due to decline in premium income mostly on account of its stopping to underwrite fresh business, and increase in the cost of management

The position in this regard is periodically reviewed by the LIC in consultation with the Government

Disposal of Cases Pending under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

4462 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are some cases pending under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and

(b) how many cases have been disposed of since this Act came into force and the steps Government have taken for the speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) About 10,000 cases have been disposed of since the FERA 1973 came into force. The following steps have been taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of these cases

(i) The Reserve Bank of India has been delegated powers to dispose of certain in category of cases

(ii) Guidelines wherever necessary have been provided to the Reserve Bank of India for ensuring speedy disposal

(iii) General permission has been granted in suitable cases, and

(iv) Time limit has been prescribed for giving Reserve Bank of India's decisions in certain type of cases

Pakistani Cotton

4463 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Pakistani cotton proposed to be imported by India compares most favourably as regards prices and qualities with the cotton produced in Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) Yes, Sir

Export of Sugar and Engineering Goods

4464 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether with a bumper sugar crop in the offing in the country Government expect to export sugar to the tune of 12 lakh tonnes,

(b) whether export of Engineering Goods is towards higher side every year, and

(c) if so, whether a hike of Rs 1200 crores in the oil bill can be neutralised by the above export earnings in foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) The quantity of sugar to be exported during 1975 will depend upon international demand and indigenous supply situation. Efforts will however be made to export maximum possible quantity at the best prices to maximise foreign exchange earnings, keeping in mind the domestic requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exports of sugar and engineering goods will make a substantial contribution towards meeting foreign exchange requirements for import of oil, but may not fully neutralize the import bill for petroleum products.

Export of raw Jute

4465. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has warned Government against exporting raw jute;

(b) if so, broad outlines of differences between Government and Indian Jute Mills Associations, and

(c) whether there is a World-wide shortage of jute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The question of any difference does not arise since Government do not have any proposal to export raw jute at present

(c) While the 1974-75 crop was short both in Bangladesh and in India, the large carry-over from the previous season and the relatively lesser consumption by the jute mills will enable the completion of the current season with comfortable carry-over stocks for the next season.

भारतीय रई नियम और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा धनराशि का अनुरोध

4466 श्री मूल सवाल : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रई नियम और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने उत्पादकों से कपास खरीदने के लिए धनराशि का अनुरोध किया है और यह माग की है कि उत्पादकों को बैंकों द्वारा अधिक धन राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाए अन्यथा उनकी हालत और खराब हो जायगी और वे कपास का उत्पादन नहीं करेंगे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो हम पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने पाकिस्तान से लम्बे रेसो वाली कपास का आयात करने के लिए भी धनराशि की माग की है और यदि हां, तो तिनकी धनराशि की ?

बिल मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमथ कुमार मुञ्जाली) (क) और (ख) 1974-75 के कपास के मौसम के दौरान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा भारतीय रई नियम को 10 करोड़ रुपये तक की धनराशि की मजूरी दी गई थी। वर्तमान उद्यार नीति के ढांचे के अन्दर रहते हुए जिनकी मुद्रा-स्कीति को रोकने और निवेश उत्पादन तथा उक्त प्रणाली में आवश्यक बन्धुओं के बेहतर वितरण को बढ़ावा देने के दोहरे उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुपालन किया जा रहा है, और विभिन्न प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के प्रतिद्वन्द्वी ढांचे का ध्यान रखते हुए, भारतीय रई नियम की धन सबन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूरा-पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और रई से सबन्धित अन्य सरकारी अधिकरण स्थिति की मजत रूप से समीक्षा करने रहते हैं। इस बीच अपने नीतिगत सलाहकों से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक खरीद कर सकने की दृष्टि से भारतीय रई नियम द्वारा आशयित आयातों के आधार पर रई खरीदत की एक योजना भी

तैयार की गई है। इस योजना में कई खरीदने के लिए उसकी कीमत के 50% की सुरक्षा नकद प्रदायगी करने की और शेष 50% की 6 महीने के अन्त में 6% प्रति वर्ष की दर पर व्याजसहित प्रदायगी करने की परिकल्पना है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान से लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये की मध्यम लम्बाई के रेबे वाली रई की दो लाख गाठों के आयात के प्रयोजन के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा देने की सहमति दी गई है।

दिल्ली-जयपुर पर्यटक कोच पर होने वाला व्यय तथा उससे प्राय

4467 श्री मूल सचिव डागा क्या पर्यटन और यात्रा विभाजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली-जयपुर पर्यटक कोच कब शुरू किया गया था, इस पर प्रति पर्यटक कितना खर्च आता है और जयपुर के कौन-कौन से स्थान इस कोच द्वारा पर्यटकों का दिखाये जाते हैं, और

(ख) इस कोच पर प्रतिदिन कितना खर्च आता है और सरकार को इसमें कितनी प्राय होती है ?

पर्यटन और यात्रा विभाजन मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) दिल्ली-जयपुर पर्यटक कोच का परिचालन भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा 1-12-74 से 14-2-75 तक के छोड़े समय के लिए दिल्ली से जयपुर तक तथा वापस एक पर्यटक परिवहन सेवा के रूप में किया गया था। प्रति पर्यटन धौमन व्यय लगभग 20 रुपये हुआ। कोच की उचित सेवा में जयपुर के किन्नी स्थानीय दृश्य-स्थान का प्रमण सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) इस कोच पर प्रतिदिन व्यय लगभग 1015 रुपये था तथा प्राय लगभग 1115 रुपये थी।

राज्यों को अपने हस्त शिल्प उद्योग के लिए मूलभूत आधार तैयार करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

4468 श्री मूल सचिव डागा क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हस्त शिल्प उद्योग के विपरीत प्रसार उद्योग के रूप में विकास तथा विस्तार के सिद्धे कुछ राज्यों को हस्त शिल्प उद्योग का मूलभूत आधार तैयार करने हेतु सहायता दी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन राज्यों के नाम क्या और प्रत्येक राज्य को वर्ष 1973 और वर्ष 1974 में कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी गई और कितना आधार पर दी गई ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्यमान प्रताप सिंह) (क) राज्य सरकारों को उनके मध्य वार्षिक योजना व्यय के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता व्लाक ऋणा तक व्याक अनुदानों के जरिये दी जाती है और वह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीमों अथवा कार्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ऋण के लिए अनुसूची

4469 श्री मूल सचिव डागा क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने अपनी कमजोर वित्तीय स्थिति का देखते हुए और अपने 18 हजार गांवों में प्रकाल की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये चालू वर्ष में ऋण अथवा महायता के रूप में धनराशि की मांग की है, और यदि हा, तो कितना धनराशि मांगी गई है और कितना प्राधार पर मांगी गई है, और

(ख) क्या राज्य की स्थिति विशेष को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विभाग वित्तीय सहायता अथवा ऋण देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने एक वर्तमान सूखे के लिये चासू वित्तीय वर्ष में 17.34 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया था और इस खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये उसने 11.89 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुसूची विभा था।

(ब) भारत सरकार ने बाहू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार को प्राची जनानत प्रथिम सहाता के रूप में 10.24 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की है।

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in West Bengal

4470. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some nationalised banks branches have been opened in West Bengal during the year, 1974;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the nationalised bank branches were opened during the above period bank-wise; and

(c) the names of the places where the nationalised bank branches will be opened during the year 1975, bank-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank have reported that during the year 1974 Public Sector Banks, including nationalised banks, opened 94 branches in West Bengal. The list of centres where these branches are located along with the names of banks is set out in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-9272/75]

(c) Banks formulate three year rolling plans of branch expansion and the plans for the period 1975-77 are being finalised. Reserve Bank have reported that as at the end of December, 1974, Public Sector Banks had with them licences/allotments for opening 247 branches in West Bengal. The bankwise and centrewise details are set out in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9272/75.]

Population and area covered by nationalised banks branches in West Bengal

4471. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the population and area covered by the nationalised bank branches in West Bengal, Nagaland and the North Eastern States, State-wise and bank branch-wise; and

(b) the broad outlines of the future programme for opening nationalised bank branches in the rural area of these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) State-wise data regarding branches of commercial banks and population per bank office in West Bengal and the States and Union Territories of North Eastern Region as on July 19, 1969 and December 31, 1974 are set out in Statement-I attached. The area covered by every bank branch is determined by several factors such as the staff strength of the branch, the level of infrastructure development, particularly of transport and communication facilities, level of economic activity in the region, particularly in the organised sectors etc. On an average, however, the commercial bank branches serve an area within 10 miles radius from their location.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that as at the end of December, 1974, commercial banks had 116 licences/allotments pending with them for opening branches in rural areas in these States and Union Territories. State-wise break up of these licences/allotments is set out in Statement-II attached.

Statement—I

Statement showing population per bank office for West Bengal, Nagaland and North Eastern States as on

	19-7-1969		31-12 1974	
	No of offices of commercial banks	Population per bank office (000)	No of offices of commercial banks	Population per bank office (000)
West Bengal	505	1059	47	47
Nagaland	3	8	205	65
Assam	74	207	188	71
Meghalaya	7	21	141	48
Manipur	2	10	497	107
Mizoram	.	1	.	332
Tripura	.	5	20	276
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	7	67

Statement II

Licences/allotment pending with commercial banks for opening bank offices in rural areas of West Bengal, Nagaland and North Eastern Region

Name of the State/Union Territory	No of Licences/allotments
Assam	29
Arunachal Pradesh	6
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	7
Mizoram	3
Nagaland	3
Tripura	4
West Bengal	62

Payment of Income Tax by Film Producer

4472 SHRI SARIOO PANDEY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Film Producer Shri Brij-sudanand, Proprietor, Dyanamo International Bombay was caught by the Income

Tax Officer in 1970 at the time of the release of his picture 'Do Bhar',

(b) whether the above film producer was found producing bogus vouchers and he was assessed by the Income Tax Officer Rs 10 lakhs, and

(c) whether Income Tax Commissioner, Bombay I showed favour to him and the case was hushed up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Shri Brij-sudanand who produces films under the banner 'Dyanamo International' was assessed in respect of his income from film 'Do Bhar' in 1973. The assessment was completed on a total income of Rs 38,02,747 which included a sum of Rs 22,74,579 in respect of unproved expenses and unexplained investments in the picture. However, on appeal the assessment has been set aside to be made de-novo.

(c) Does not arise

Complaint against commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay-1

4473. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1972 the firm Great Eastern shipping Company was favoured by Commissioner, Income-tax Bombay-I by allowing change of accounting year;

(b) whether Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax objected to do so on the ground that by change in the accounting year Government would suffer heavy loss of revenue;

(c) whether the Commissioner, Income Tax Bombay-I got prejudiced with the Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax and got him transferred from Bombay on administrative convenience; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the irregularities and if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Grant of exemption to trusts by commissioner of Income Tax

4474 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prior to 1972, Somanis, Industrialists of Bombay, had made many trusts (probably 19) and these trusts are intended for doing business for diverting their income;

(b) whether Commissioner, Income Tax Bombay-I had granted Income-tax exemption; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Somanis, industrialists of Bombay, had created 19 trusts. Trustees of 11 trusts were empowered to carry on business, although business was actually carried on by 7 trusts. In 5 cases, Commissioner of Income-tax had granted exemption.

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, a charitable trust may undertake a business activity yielding profit. Such profit would be exempt from tax if it goes into the funds of the charitable trust and is utilised only for charitable purposes and not for any private gain. In case of the Somanis trusts, the exemption as per present information has been granted in accordance with the law.

(c) Does not arise

उर्वरको की सप्लाई के लिए कस के साथ समझौता

4475 श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सोवियत रूस ने भारत को उर्वरक की सप्लाई करने के लिए किसी समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ?

(ख) यदि हा, तो नक्सबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, श्री ?

(ग) समझौते से भारत को क्या लाभ होने का अनुमान है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विरबलनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) श्री (ख) 1975 के दौरान 2,67,000 मेट्रिक टन उर्वरक के आयात के लिए भारतीय खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम ने सोवियत रूस के रूसी सोवियत-पोल्सपोर्ट के साथ एक संधि की है। सुपुर्देगिया दिसम्बर, 1975 तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

(ग) प्रयास से उधरकों की देश की कायस्थकता तथा स्वदेशी उत्पादन के बीच के अन्तर को पूरा करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

12 hrs.

RE. ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we have tabled adjournment motions. Government have failed to protect the Chief Justice of the country and they have failed in apprehending the culprit. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down, all of you. I quite agree with you that we are not taking this incident lightly. This much I assure you. I am not against any discussion. This also, I agree to. But Minister said that he would be making a statement. Let us see after he makes the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a fit case for adjournment.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any person

हर चीज को इस तरह से मत विचारिये कि ऐसा मामू हो जैसे कोई कजयकता की बात है। चीफ जस्टिस पर जो हमला हुआ है, यह कोई एक पार्टी की बात नहीं है, ये इस बात को इसी ढंग से लेता हू। ऐसा नहीं है कि आप एक तरफ हैं और ये दूसरी तरफ हैं, यह तो दोनों तरफ की बात है।

This is not to be treated as a party matter in my opinion. You want to convert it into an adjournment motion on what grounds? Somebody attacked someone on the road.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Failure of the Government to protect the Chief Justice

MR. SPEAKER : In my own opinion, we should discuss it, but not by bringing in an adjournment motion, because then

they will try to rebut and you will try to reply to them. I think this House should take a very dispassionate view of this and we must be conscious why these things happen. I will certainly allow a discussion. I would request you to regard it as a matter of national concern and not of any one party.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
Notifications under Companies Act, 1956, and Notification re-Registration of M/s. Taberi Aid Fund Ltd. office in Tamil Nadu

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956—

(i) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1975.

(ii) The Application of section 159 to Foreign Companies Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1975.

(iii) The Companies (Declaration of Beneficial Interest in Shares) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 53(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1975.

(iv) The Companies (Appointment of Sole Agents) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1975.

(v) The Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 144(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1975.

(2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-9258/75]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 275 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1975, declaring M/s Taheri Aid Fund Limited, a company having its registered office in Tamil Nadu, to be a 'Nidhi', under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9259/75]

Cardamom (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cardamom (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 245 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. IT-9260/75]

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1975 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 14th March, 1975.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) : Sir, I agree with the remarks just now made.

It is a matter of grave concern for all of us that an attempt at the life of Shri

A. N. Ray, Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India was made on 20th March 1975. Providentially the grenades did not explode.

According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, Shri A. N. Ray, Chief Justice of India, had left the Supreme Court in car No. DHC-6431 at about 16.15 hrs. His son, Shri Ajoy Nath Ray and Supreme Court Jamadar Jai Nand were also travelling in the car which was being driven by Shri Inder Singh. When the car stopped at Tilak Marg-Bhagwan Das Road crossing due to red traffic signal, some unknown person threw two hand grenades, each wrapped in a handkerchief, through the left rear door window of the car, one of which hit the Chief Justice on the left shoulder. Luckily, none of the hand-grenades exploded. The Chief Justice and his son walked back to the Supreme Court leaving behind the Car at the spot and were later taken to their residence by another car. After dropping the hand-grenades, the culprit ran toward Mandi House along Bhagwan Das Road leaving behind his 'hawai' chappals on the scene. The Jamadar of the Chief Justice alongwith some other public men gave a hot pursuit to the culprit who, however, managed to escape by jumping into the Garhwal Bhawan premises and disappeared.

Senior officers of the police including the I.G.P., D.I.G. (Security), D.I.G. (Armed Police), D.I.G. (Range), S.P., New Delhi District rushed to the spot to supervise and direct further investigations.

The dog squad of Delhi Police was immediately pressed into service. The dog could not, however, follow the scent beyond Mandi House. Immediately combing of the locality and exhaustive enquiries in the area were started by detailing special teams for the purpose. Police parties were also rushed to the two Railway Stations, Inter-State Bus Terminus and the Airport with descriptive roll of the culprit to prevent the culprit from escaping outside Delhi. A watch at these places is continuing. Police parties have also been

Justice of Supreme Court of India

detailed to check the hotels, 'Dharamahalas' and other places where the culprit could possibly take refuge. Further enquiries and investigations in the area are also under way.

The scene of crime was got photographed. The Director, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, R. K. Puram, Dr. H. L. Bami, was called to the spot who inspected the scene of crime and the hand grenades. The G.O.C., Delhi Area was contacted and Army experts summoned to the spot who defused the grenades which have been taken into possession. They were found to be fully primed army hand-grenades. The grenades will be sent for further examination by the explosive experts.

A case vide FIR No 182 u/s 307 IPC, 4/5 Explosive Substances Act and 6 Explosives Act has been registered at Tilak Marg Police Station and the investigation has been taken up by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. The Crime Branch is being actively assisted by the local police.

Abdul Wahid Constable at the traffic point of Tilak Marg Bhagwan Das Road has been suspended for failure to participate in the chase to apprehend the accused.

Security arrangements existed at the residence of the Chief Justice of India. They have been strengthened in view of the aforesaid incident.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Those who have tabled adjournment motions may be allowed to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as this statement is concerned, the relevant rule will be followed. But because of the very exceptional circumstances, I will allow a few submissions to be made to me, but they should not be addressed to the Minister. But if it is going to take the shape of a debate, I would fix up some time for it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur) : Time should be fixed for a debate.

MR. SPEAKER : We have about 20 items on the agenda today and if I will allow this now, it will take the whole day. Why not fix some time either today or Monday? In the meantime some more information may be coming. I am in your hands.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : You can fix any time but it will be after 6 P.M because the urgent financial business has to be finished by the 26th.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite agree that the financial business has to be finished by that date, beyond which we cannot go. I propose that we sit either beyond the scheduled hour today or on Monday.

SOME MON MEMBERS : Monday.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH : It should be after 6 p.m.

12.15 hrs.

RE-SITUATION IN NAGALAND

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, what about the situation in Nagaland? Both the parties claim..

MR. SPEAKER : This Parliament cannot go into the party position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Chief Minister claims.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, we are not competent to discuss it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : This House is competent to take into account the constitutional break down in a particular State. Now the State Legislature is not functioning. The leader of the opposition was lifted by the Marshall and his staff and deposited on the Chief Minister's table. Is this the way in which we expect the legislature to function?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State matter. We cannot go into it. Let the Governor send the report.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Legislature is not functioning there . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I cannot allow it. We cannot take cognisance of what is happening in the State Legislature.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We have to ensure that the constitutional machinery functions. The Legislature is the most important organ of the constitutional machinery . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) This is a very serious issue. Kindly allow us to make our submissions for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I can ask the Minister to make a statement about those matters of which he can take cognisance. This is a matter which relates to the State Assembly, the change in the party position. If the Speaker in the State Legislature behaves in a particular way or uses his discretion about taking the services of the Marshall or on some other matter, how are we competent to discuss them, matters which are within their competence? How can we know the facts unless the Head of that State, the Governor, sends a report? If the Governor says that there is no constitutional failure and he calls some other party to form a Government, how do we come in?

You raised it in the beginning and I gave my ruling. I have given my ruling.

श्री यशु लिंगदे (बाका) : तय्यो के बारे में, कैबिनेट के बारे में ब्यान था सफ़ा है और कई वक्त आप ने घोषणा दिया है। हम चर्चा की माय नहीं कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : मैं इसकी देखूँगा।

If any precedent is available, I will ask him to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER . How are we competent to discuss what happens in the State Assembly? Then, tomorrow they will start discussing our internal matters.

After all, the Marshal works under the direction of the Speaker. He does not work under the direction of the Minister. If the Marshal acted under the direction of the Speaker, how are we competent to take note of that ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Am I to answer what happens in the State Assembly? You must be reasonable. After all, this is your House. The precedents, the conventions, that you set here will go down as precedents for future.

मैं देखूँगा और कोई प्रिसेडेंट हुआ, तो मैं स्टेटमेंट देने के लिये कहूँगा।

Even if 50 per cent scope is there, I will call for a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

I have not allowed any gentleman. I am taking up the statement re: business for the next week.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I wanted a clarification regarding the discussion which you were good enough to allow on the statement made by the Minister. I wanted to be clear. The discussion is going to take place on Monday. I hope, it will be after 6 O'Clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. no.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : There is urgent financial business before the House which is to be passed before we adjourn for the recess.

MR. SPEAKER : We will fix up certain time. If it is taken up before 6 O'Clock, then your business will be made up after 6 O'Clock. If we take two hours from 4 to 6, then for your business, the time lost will be made up from 6 to 8.

12.23 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th March, 1975, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Rampur Raza Library Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Further consideration and passing of the All India Services Regulation (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :—
 - (i) The Tokyo Convention Bill, 1974.
 - (ii) The All India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
 - (iii) The Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 1975.
 - (iv) The National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
 - (v) The Telegraphs Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1974.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to suggest an important issue for a statement by the Finance Minister next week. The employees of the State Bank of India in Bombay have launched an agitation on the basis of work-to-rule and, as a result of that, cheques worth Rs. 90 lakhs have remained uncleared in the State Bank of India. 1,000 subordinate staff members

have the grievance that they are forced to remain in hutsments, slums and railway platforms in Bombay on the one side, whereas senior officers are provided with costly flats with an area of 1,500 sq. ft. and an equivalent rent of Rs. 4,500. Interior decoration has been undertaken for fabulous amounts at the head office at Nariman Point. The Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India has prescribed that the public sector organisations must give 20 per cent of the staff necessary housing accommodation. This has been violated. The wages of the staff of the Electronic Data Processing Centre were illegally deducted. The canteen facilities were curtailed. There has been an unilateral shifting of the International Banking Division to the Nariman Point, and as a result of that, the agitation is continuing for so many days. There is the financial question. Cheques worth Rs 90 lakhs have been lying uncleared. I want the Finance Minister to make a categorical statement to clarify the position of the Bank vis-a-vis the legitimate demands made by the employees.

MR SPEAKER : I would like to remind the members that they may take up only one point each.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I have taken up only one point.

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिखते: (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहना हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह में सत्री महोदय जिस विषय को मैं अभी उठाना चाहना हूँ उस के ऊपर विचार में एक वक्तव्य दे। मेरे पास 'ग्राम्प्रेमिजन पोस्ट' नाम के साप्ताहिक पत्र की कुछ कतरने आई हैं और उन में मैसूर के राजा ने जो एन्टीक्युआरिआ में सेजी भी और वहाँ उन को बेचा जा रहा है, उस की बर्षा है। इस में ये सारे चित्र भी विवेक नये हैं। इन में कुछ हिस्से को मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहना हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : It is an old story.

There is no urgency.

की नब्बू मिलने: भर्जेंती का कोई कल है? आप वहाँ बैठियेगा तब इस की लाइयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बीच में इन्ट्रुट कर देते हैं, तो क्राफी समय बना जाता है।

की नब्बू मिलने: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ वाक्य इस में से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ —

"Twenty-eight-year-old Ed Clark, an antique dealer of Armadale (Melb) and colleague, Jim Elder, of Adelaide decided to make a 'hit and run' visit to India last year in the quest for off-beat treasures that might have a market in Australia. They got a 'tip' that a visit to the palace of the former Maharaja of Mysore, now the property of the State Trust, might pay dividends in 'odds and ends'—but never in their wildest dreams did they visualise that the doorway to a veritable Aladdin's Cave would be thrown open to them."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने घ्रागे कहा है कि महा राजा कुछ पैसा चाहते थे, इनलिये उन्होंने यह ट्रेजर्स बेचने का निर्णय किया। तीन सौ क्रेट भर कर यह मारा मान भरा और बस्टम वालो की अनुमति से यह मारा मान आस्ट्रेलिया भेजा गया। इसके बारे में वह कहते हैं :

"Finally, one morning at 4 a.m., they got the all clear and they were loaded on to a ship while a crowd of 400 suspicious-looking people watched the brazen Australians depart."

उन्होंने कहा है कि दो लाख डालर इसका दाम है और जब बेचा जायेगा तो उसके भी ज्यादा रकम उनकी मिलने वाली है।

"And is there a price on the individual items ?

"No", says Ed. "There can't be in this case. We've never had an auction like this before and we have no yardstick, but if some of the items were auctioned

in London, they would bring fantastic prices. . . Australia is a different kettle of fish."

Nevertheless, he is confident they will more than recover their outlay—those magnificent chandeliers and coaches are certain to inspire spirited bidding when the show goes on the road this Friday."

ये सारी फोटो कापीज हैं। आपकी अगर अनुमति हो तो मैं इनको सदन की टेबल* पर रखना चाहूंगा। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार यह स्पष्ट करे अपने वक्तव्य में कि कुल कितनी गटीकम बली गई हैं और जैसा कि इस में कहा है कि स्टेट ट्रस्ट जो हैं क्या उस में से एटीकम उठा कर भेज दी गई हैं और इस तरह अगर हमारे देश से ये सारी गटीकम और दूसरा कीमती सामान जिस का ऐतिहासिक महत्व है और पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से भी महत्व है ये सब विदेशों में बली जायेगी तो उसमें जो नुकसान होगा उसका दायित्व किम पर होगा, किस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर होगी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनले सप्नाह इस पर बहस करने का हमें मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय): दो एक दिन पहले मैंने आपकी मंचा में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हमके सम्बन्ध में दिया है। यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है। इसको पहले रोका गया था। किन की अनुमति से करोड़ों की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बाहर गई है, इस पर सदन में पूरी तरह से विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण दांडे (गोरखपुर): मारे देश में ज्यादा स्टोक कम्पनीज और कांभोप्रेटिव सेक्टर तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों में जो चीनी मिले चल रही हैं उन पर घस्ती करोड़ों से भी ज्यादा गन्ने के किसानों के दाम बकाया हो गये हैं मिल मालिकान इस बकाया की राशि को बढ़ाते चने जा रहे हैं बावजूद इस बात के कि भारत सरकार ने उनके देयेंट के भार्जेंज प्रदेश सरकार का भेजे

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

हैं और मुझे तो भी सरकारों ने भी यह कहना है कि बीसह सौ के अन्दर अन्दर इनका क्लेब कर देगे और उसके लिये रिवालिफ कंड भी बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में किये जा चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई प्रमल नहीं हुआ है। बिल मालिक आज इबाब हाल रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि जब अगर सौ रुपये तक हम की लेन की बीस बीस पायेंगे तभी हम मन्ना किसान को गले के दाब और एरियज दे पायेंगे। अगर फ्रेडिट सबकीज पालिसी दो सौ रुपये बिबटल तक नहीं होती तो हम किसी प्रकार से मन्ना किसान का पेमेंट नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह बड़ा प्रहम मसला है? बड़ा इबाब डाला जा रहा है। गूग के म्दाक बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, रिजर्व बैंक की पालिसी बेज करने पर मजबूर किया जा रहा है, लैबी शूगर के दाम बढ़वाने की कोशिशों की जा रही हैं। नतीजा यह है कि किसान का सौ मन्ना सौ करोड़ रुपया मिल मालिकों की तरफ बकाया हो गया है और उनको पेमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। खाब सली जी बैठे हुये हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार इस मामले में मदद को आश्वस्त करे और बताये कि वह म्पिन का किस प्रकार से मुकाबला करने जा रही है, कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है ताकि मन्ना किसान का उनका रुपया मिल सके, उनका बकाया पैसा न रहने पाये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring one important matter to your attention and to the attention of the House. One of the candidates of the Barpeta bye-election Mr. Biswa Goswami was arrested on the charge of having some ballot papers with him. I am also guilty in that I am having this ballot paper, and if the Government has the courage and the guts, let them arrest me outside. This is one of those ballot papers which I have, which was being carried by Mr. Biswa Goswami. This is marked 49/63 signed by the Presiding Officer, Mr. Nityananda Sharma. The number of the ballot paper is 346799. Sir, I have a letter from an Ex-M.P.

MR. SPEAKER : Such matters should go to the Election Commission and not

brought here. There are many rulings on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please allow me. I am coming. And in this letter it has been reported that in the Hemkosh Press from where the Government ballot papers were printed, about 70,000 spurious ballot papers were printed. . .

MR. SPEAKER : All these matters can be brought up before the Election Commission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These spurious ballot papers were printed and distributed.

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please allow me to complete my submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER : First of all, you allow me to complete my submission; I want to catch your eye; am I allowed?

There are rulings of this House earlier that in case there are such matters, they should be left to the Election Commission because there is the scope for petitions and then later on, if some verdict is there, then we can discuss that part which is relevant. Because, once we allow this, there will be duplication of functions and we should see one does not go against the other. I am very much afraid of that. That is not my ruling, but by others also

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I quite agree

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy you agree.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to draw your attention to this. Even the Election Commission has said this. This is one portion. 70,000 ballot papers were printed and they were distributed, signed by the Presiding Officer, just the night before the elections, Hundreds of the kind of those ballot papers were produced before the Assam Assembly and this is also given in the form of a statement day before yesterday when we made a kind of request to

the Election Commission giving all the facts that we had in our possession, with the opposition leaders, and in reply to that, even the Election Commission has agreed saying, there is that rule, it is very difficult for them to open. This is what the Election Commission says. I quote :

"In regard however to other matters referred to in your letter, I am arranging an enquiry with a view to preventing a repetition of failures and improprieties, if any, and the vitiation of free and fair elections for the future."

MR. SPEAKER : He did not advise you to raise it in the Parliament.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This last portion relates not only to Election Commission but it relates largely to those who were responsible for conducting this, the procedure of election, the law and order there. Sir, the ballot boxes were not fool-proof. They were kept with the Block Development Officers where there is no strong room. There was nothing to keep these ballot papers in safe custody. They change the whole lot when counting is started. For that reason, I want the Government to make a statement next week on the law of maintenance of these papers. This is a serious matter. Otherwise this kind of rigging will be more and more in future elections. If this kind of thing is allowed to go on like this, then the elections in our country will be complete farce; there would be only anarchy in this country if the election is rigged in this way.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? I may invite your attention that this is not a simple matter; this is a very delicate matter. Now you have made your observations. The Minister may come forward with contrary observations. The matter is within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. They will not mind what you say. But, they will see who was presiding at that time. They may think that the presiding officer must be absolutely ignorant of law and procedures or whatever it is. They will attribute all this to me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I shall tell you one thing. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Guha, when I am standing you should not stand. I am really surprised why you are standing when I am on my legs. I want to save myself only from the reflections that these people who are presiding have no sense of conducting the debate. I hope I have cleared myself. I do not mind they talk about you. Now, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise a very important issue. I am happy that Shri Jagjwan Ram is also here and the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure is also here. Sir, on 18-1-1975 Shri Jagjwan Ram was kind enough to have talks with the employees' representatives in the matter of settlement of D.A. and the dialogue will start with the representatives of the various Federations.

Regarding revision of wages, in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission, a dialogue will be started from 15th March with the representatives of the employees. I conveyed this to the hon. Finance Minister who was also kind enough to assure me that he has cleared the file. Now, it is resting in the Department of Personnel. I do not know what they are doing about it. The Central Government employees, nearly 28 lakhs in number, are very much agitated over this matter of grant of four instalments of D.A. which are due to them. I would request him—Shri Pranabkumar Mukherjee, to convey this to the Finance Minister and, if possible, to Shri Om Mehta who is also dealing with the Department of Personnel to take it more seriously and start negotiations at least in the month of March.

Now, with your kindest permission, I would also like to raise another simple issue. That is regarding the Kanpur Textile Mills. Shri Singhania has thrown out of employment in the J&K Rayon about 1,000 employees out of total of 18,000. That is because no coal or power is available to the Mills. I say both are

available. It is going to create a crisis. In J & K Rayon 1,000 workers have been laid off. The National Textile Corporation's unit—Victoria Mills—has stopped functioning.

Here too, 4,000 employees have been laid off because there is no money to purchase cotton. Sir, Victoria Mill is one of the 103 units of N.T.C. If they have no money to purchase cotton, that is a very serious matter. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Finance to make a statement on the question of wage revision and also the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies to make a statement on the J&K Rayon and Victoria Mills.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I take up the next item, my attention has been drawn by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that as the Rajya Sabha is adjourning on 25th, this budget on Gujarat must be submitted on the 24th. Now, what will you advise me to do on this ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, I would like to make a submission. After all, only two hours have been allotted. Most probably, part of the time will be over today. May be an hour or an hour and a half at the most will be left. Whatever time is left, we will take up the Gujarat Budget first thing on Monday and pass it. Then, we can take up the debate on the Home Minister's statement. I hope this will be acceptable to the House

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I change my observation. We can do whatever possible today. If this is passed today, it is well and good. But, we will be helpful to you before taking up the other matter.

As far as that ruling on that is concerned, I would request Mr. Sezhiyan that he has raised such delicate matters on that which need not be given an off hand decision. He may just hold them back. Let the Budget be passed.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : This is very irregular.

MR. SPEAKER : Not irregular. We can lay down guidelines for this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : They are not irregular, but, not regular.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to go into those nomenclatures. I hope he will help us. We can discuss this and lay down certain guidelines for future. But, we cannot hold up the Budget at this difficult time.

जो हुकम बन्द कलकत्ता (बुरंगा) : मध्यम महोदय, मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 65 के बीडी सिगार का एक बिल पास किया जा। उसका पालन कई राज्य सरकारें नहीं कर रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जो बीडी के उद्योगपति हैं उन्होंने कोर्टों के बेंचों किया, उसे उलझावे रखा और बहा से वे हारे। फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में घाये, वहा से भी वे हार गये। उन्होंने मजदूरों को काम देना बन्द कर दिया है। 10 लाख अधिक सारे दिन वे बेकार पड़े हैं। उनके हाथ का काम छीन लिया गया है।

मैं सरकार के प्रार्थना करता कि घाने वाले समय में वह इन पर कोई बकनम्य देवे ताकि दिन में जो 10 लाख थमिक, बीडी मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं, उनसे काम छीन लिया गया है, उन्हें काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है, मर्यादा को देखते हुये उन्हें ज्यादा पैसा देने का कहा जा रहा है वह पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता कि वह थम मन्त्री महोदय से इसके बारे में बकनम्य दिलावे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I had written to you, now that there is going to be a discussion, I withdraw my request.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : I wanted to raise the same thing that Mr. Banerjee had raised only with an additional item, that is regarding rayon in West Bengal. In Keshavram Rayon run by B. K. Birla group, a strike is going on since 10th February. You will be surprised that before the strike there

were 80 conciliation meetings. The Labour Minister of West Bengal also tried to intervene. Since it is a Birla concern, they could not impose anything or force the company to concede the demands of the employees there. In spite of the statutory provision they have not got their bonus for the last two years. There are other demands. Mr. Banerjee mentioned J K Rayon; they were saying that there was no power. They have got their own generator and they are selling coal in the black market. The acid plant, they have, is manufacturing double the capacity. Still they want to retrench a large number of substitutes. The factory is almost closed. The most unfortunate part of the matter is that Mr. T. A. Pai who is in charge of this portfolio is not here; for the last one week I am trying to get in touch with him. I was told that he would be coming back only on the 23rd. Mr. Raghunatha Reddy the Labour Minister says that he has nothing to do and I better go to Mr. Pai and see if he could do anything.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in Tripura all the State employees have gone on strike. In Tripura the Ministry had been defeated by Congress defections. The Congress members could not get the Bill passed. All the towns in Tripura are almost under curfew. Life is at a standstill and there is no law and order. The situation is serious. I want that time should be given next week to discuss the break down of the law and order situation and the constitutional machinery in Tripura.

श्री राजाबख्तर खान्साही (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर होने वाले जुल्म की खर्षा बार-बार की जाती है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं आ रहा है। मैं प्राय की माफ़त फिर सरकार का ध्यान इन तरफ़ खींचना चाहता हूँ।

किस बिहार विधान सभा में इन विषय पर बहुत जोरदार बहस हुई और तमाम दलों के सदस्यों

ने बिहार सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया कि हरिजनों पर खनीयारों एवं दूसरों के जुल्म बढ़ रहे हैं। पटना, रोहतास, भोजपुर और नालन्दा जिलों तथा दूसरे भागों में इन प्रकार के जुल्म बढ़ते जा रहे हैं इसी तरह आदिवासियों पर सन्धाल परगना और राँची में जुल्म हो रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार चाबर तान कर सी रही है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं।

प्रायकी नाक के नीचे राष्ट्रपति भवन में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है, उन को गालियाँ दी जा रही हैं। बहा के कर्मचारी राष्ट्रपति भवन कर्मचारी बैलफेयर एसोसियेशन के तत्वावधान में 20 मार्च से बैलिगडन हॉस्पिटल के सामने धरना दे रहे हैं। उनकी 28 सूची मांग है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सिलसिले में सदन में बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये।

कल मैंने बजट की प्रक मांगों पर बोलते हुये फ़न्हा स्कूटर फ़ैक्टरी की खर्षा की थी। आज सबेरे मेरे पास एक तार आया है जिसको मैं पढ़ कर खुशाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि जित्त संसलसय मे राज्य संसदी देखे की स्थिति कितनी भयावह है।

"Few displaced persons employed on casual basis whose lands acquired for Scooter Project, Fatwah, Patna (Stop) Being harassed abused threatened by Mishra Project Manager (Stop) Amounts High Handedness (Stop) Trouble apprehended (Stop) Pray immediate intervention (Stop) Detailed report follows (Stop) Secretary Kisan Mazdoor Sangh H.O. Raipura Fatwah Patna."

मैं चाहता हूँ कि संसदी महोदय इस बारे में कुछ कहें। हरिजनों पर होने वाले जुल्म पर अपने सप्ताह बहस होनी चाहिये, और इस बारे में एक डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट दिया जाये।

श्री कान्साही बिब "मजदूर" (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत खतरनाक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खिलाना चाहता हूँ,

जिस को बिहार विधान सभा में एक एम० एल० ए० ने उठाया था। यह न केवल बिहार का बल्कि मेरे देश का सवाल बन चुका है।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : On a point of order. Sometime back you did not permit Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya to make a statement as to what happened in Tripura. Now he is narrating what happened in the Bihar Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear him. I have not been able to make out what he is saying.

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" : एक ओर तो अमरीकन साम्राज्यवाद हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये खतरा पैदा कर रहा है, और दूसरी ओर उस की मदद करने के लिये देश में जे० पी० की मूवमेंट चल रही है। सब से बड़ी बात यह हो गई है कि आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के उच्च सरकारी अधिकारीगण ने, जो सरकार से तनख्वाह पाते हैं, जे० पी० की मूवमेंट को फंडज देने के लिये कमेटियां बना ली हैं। उन की मीटिंग्स होती हैं। उन लोगों ने एक तरह से पैरालल संगठन बना लिया है, जिसके जरिये वे जयप्रकाश नारायण के फाशिस्ट आन्दोलन की मदद कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में यहाँ बयान दें और इस बात की जांच भी करवायें कि केन्द्र और विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसे कितने लोग हैं, जो उच्च सरकारी पदों पर रह कर जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन की मदद कर रहे हैं। इस विषय पर यहाँ बहस भी होनी चाहिये।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : During the winter session, when I had raised the issue, the Finance Minister had admitted that there was no law which could enable the Government to confiscate the property acquired through smuggling and foreign exchange racketing, and he promised that the Government was going to introduce a Bill in that connection. Half of the Budget Session is over, and I am apprehensive that the Government may fail to bring it in this session. So, through you

I request that the assurance given in this House may be fulfilled and that the hon. Minister may give some idea as to when that Bill is going to be brought before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : So many names have started coming that I am afraid I may have to resort to balloting.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The Bihar Government has enacted a legislation regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes owning upto one acre of land, but the President has not given his assent to it. I desire to know what has happened to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Out of 65,000 officers of the banking industry, 20,000 officers of the State Bank are subject to an anomalous position in the matter of D.A., and as a result, the officers draw lesser emoluments than clerks and their counterparts in other banks. The dispute is three years old. One year was spent in negotiations with the State Bank management. The management took its time to refer the matter to Government. It is not known how long the RBI will take to give their comments, thereafter how long the Banking Department will take to clear it. The Federation has decided to launch a protest action, including a protest strike on 4th April, 1975. I would like to know from the Government through a statement next week what action is being taken to prevent the situation from worsening.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry) : I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter and request the minister concerned to make a statement next week. Several Members of Parliament had written to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation about the reported allegations of corruption against the Chairman of ITDC. It is reported that there is a CBI enquiry going on against him, but still he is continuing to indulge in corrupt

practices. The latest is a furniture racket in which Rs. 30 lakhs has been involved. We had requested that pending an enquiry, he should be suspended. But Government has taken no action so far. We understand political pressure is being mounted on the Government, surprisingly not by the Congress party but by some leading luminaries of the BLD. so that action is not taken. Government should come forward with a statement about the allegations and the proposed action.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) . Some-time back we came to know that 2,500 Sikh pilgrims were to go to Panja Saheb in Pakistan. Lately we are informed that only 1,000 have been permitted by Pakistan which has created a good deal of confusion and frustration among the pilgrims. I request the Government to make statement thereon.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : The Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Nations was held this week in Havana, Cuba. Press reports tell us that our External Affairs Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan and some senior officials of the external Affairs Ministry have been attending this conference. Further, the reports say that the participation by India in that conference has been very active and dynamic. On such occasions at least, the Minister of External Affairs should come before the House and make a proper statement. I do not relish the idea that this Parliament should depend on press reports for such important matters of foreign policy. Because Parliament is in session, when the Minister comes back next week, he should make a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER He may do it *quo motu*.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Foreign affairs debates are not taking place and when the discussion on Demands of the Ministry comes up next month, it will cover so many points. If the senior Minister is not able to come back before the holidays, his Deputy should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be in such a hurry. Let the minister with first-hand facts come.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँवा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री के निर्देश पर उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों से उत्पादक शिवी की वसूली जबरन करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है। ग्राम को पना है उत्तर प्रदेश के 30 जिले सब से पिछड़े हुये है जिन में झाँसी, जालौन, बादा और हमीरपुर, ये बुन्दलखंड के चांगे जिले सब से अधिक पिछड़े हैं। बड़े धार्षिक की दान है कि बहा के अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बहा की जा पैदावार है बादा जिले की, वह पाच मन प्रति बीघा प्रीमन पैदावार मानी है जब कि तीन बण से लगाना बादा जिला सूखे की बपेट मे है। बहा पर हम बण भी पानी नदी मिला है। वर्षा नहीं हुई है और नहर से थोड़ी बहुत जहा निचाई होती थी, वह भी नहीं हुई है। किसी भी तरह से दा मन प्रति बीघा में ज्यादा पैदावार बहा नहीं होगी। तीन बीघाई उस पूरे क्षेत्र का पठार है। इस प्रकार से जबरन लेवी की वसूली के खिलाफ 15 तारीख को भारतीय किसान सघ के आयोजन पर जिले के लगभग 5 हजार किसानों ने जिला अधिकारी के मजब प्रदर्शन किया था और उन्हें अपनी मांगे दी थी। बिकाम पर और लेवी के खिलाफ प्रदेश व्यापी प्रमतोष है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विवेदन करूंगा कि इस मन्तर्भ मे चलाने मन्ताह इस कार्य सूची मे इसके लिये समय निकालें और सम्बन्धन मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि वह इस पर अपना बक्तव्य दे।

डा० सचनी नारायण पांडेय (मदतीर). अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पूर्व एक बहुत ही गरीब मामला हमारे सामने आया था। आन्दोलिका को सरकार से भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम, एम० टी० सी० को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया है। इस के कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हमारे निर्यात की स्थिति गिरी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितन कारणों से आस्ट्रेलिया से हमारे एम० टी० सी० को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया है और उपाय

कारण हमारे विवाह व्यापार पर कितना असर पड़ा है ? कीम लोभ इससे संबंधित है। सारे मामले पर मंत्री महोदय अगले सप्ताह एक बक्तव्य दे और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी देने दें। एस० टी० सी० की ऐसी हालत रही तो हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार को और धक्का लगेगा।

श्री कूल चन्ध वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के सामने मध्य प्रदेश की एक ऐसी घटना का वर्णन करने जा रहा हूँ जो इतनी हृदय विदारक है कि उस को सुन कर आप का और सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का दिल बहल जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले के हुरवाल नामक एक व्यक्ति को जो जाति के चमार और हरिजन थे, सागर जिले के एक थाने में बुला कर टांग पर टांग रख कर उनके दो टुकड़े कर दिये गये और उन की लाश को एक झैले में बन्द कर के थानेदार से थाने में गडबा दिया। जब इस बात का पता उसकी मा और बहन को चला तो वह थाने में गई, वहा उन की जवान बहन के साथ एक एक कर के सब पुलिस के लोगों ने बलात्कार किया और उन की बूढ़ी मा के गुप्तांग पर पुलिस के जवानों ने डडे चलाये।

दूसरी घटना भी मध्य प्रदेश की है। वहा की तीन आदिवासी बालिकाओं के साथ पुलिस के दम जवानों ने बलात्कार किया जिस के ऊपर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

तीसरी घटना मध्य प्रदेश के झाजापुर जिले की है। झाजापुर जिले की आगर तहसील में जनसभ के सगठन मंत्री श्री सननारायन जी अट्टिया किमलों की समस्याओं को ले कर अन्त-विभागीय अधिकारी, एस० डी० ओ०, ओ० आर० सिबारी के पास गये तो उन्होंने उन के साथ असम्बन्धपूर्ण व्यवहार किया, कहा कि तुम नीच हो, तुम छूने के काबिल नहीं हो, तुम मेरे दफ्तर में आये कैसे, मेरे दफ्तर से फौरन निकल जाओ। इन तर का दुःखसँहार उनके साथ किया गया। मैं उनका पत्र अपने साथ लाया हूँ। इन की रपोर्ट श्री ... ने आगर थाने में की है।

इसी तरह के हुरवाला कर्ममेंट ने जो हरिजन और अधिवासियों के लिये अनपेक्षित इतिहास की भी उस का एक पैसा भी धर्म नहीं किया है और वह पूरी धनपति सँभल हो गई।

इन सारे मामलों के ऊपर मैं चाँहूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अगले सप्ताह में बक्तव्य सदन के सामने दें और अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में उस के लिये समय रखा जाय।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Sir, the other day on behalf of the House, you offered our heartiest congratulations to the victorious Hockey team. But, Sir, when that team arrived at Madras airport, on their own soil, they were treated in a most insulting way by the Customs Officials. Here I would like to point out, Sir, that I would be the last person to suggest any latitude being shown to them by the Customs authorities if they have brought with them anything, they deserve to be searched. But, Sir, they have come, full of excitement and they might have been given so many presents. But here some procedure might have been followed by which they could have been asked to stay in a separate room and Customs formalities could have been completed. I do not know the things that have been brought by them. Thousands of people came to the Airport with garlands, flowers and bouquet to welcome the Hockey team. That will boost the morale of the team. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the statement made at the airport by Captain Ajitpal Singh, where he expressed his regret for the most disgraceful and unfortunate treatment received at the hands of the Customs officials. He said that they were detained for two or three hours. Sir, I would request the Government, through you, that they should come forward with statement next week as to what actually happened, why they were insulted, what they brought, was there any case of smuggling and so on. This is a team which has planted the flag of victory in the history of hockey. I express my regret at the manner in which they were treated, which is most unfortunate.

Shri S. M. Bhamerjee : Sir, in this case I would request you humbly to ask the Finance Minister to investigate into the whole matter. It seems that Rs. 50,000 has been collected from them. It is very surprising. I do not blame the customs officers. These people must have been given some presents in that country but when they came to their own country, they were detained for four hours and treated in this way. Sir, I would request you to make some observations.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever views have been expressed here will be conveyed to the Finance Minister.

13.12 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET, 1975-76-GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GUJARAT), 1975-76 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1974-75—CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up items 7 and 8 about Gujarat. As you know, a point was raised yesterday. The Rajya Sabha is adjourning on the 26th. This must go to the Rajya Sabha on the 24th. So, if Shri Sezhiyan agrees, while that point is being looked into, this debate can go on.

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka) : We have to see what the Minister has to say. On the basis of those remarks, we will consider this suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, the Minister should say something, otherwise it is very difficult.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : He must satisfy us on the points raised. That is important.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not giving any finding at all. It is a matter of accommodating each other. If you accommodate each other, it is all right. Otherwise, the matter is where it was.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : Sir, yes—

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

terday certain points were raised regarding the 1974-75 Supplementary Demands and 1975-76 estimates of the Gujarat Government.

The first point related to the provision in the various demands for payment of additional dearness allowance. A lump sum provision of Rs. 5.6 crores was included in the Budget Estimates for the current year under Demand No. 24. This lump sum provision was for meeting the likely increases in dearness allowance in the course of the financial year. As this provision was on an *ad hoc* basis and its payment depended on the final decisions taken regarding sanctioning dearness allowance increases, it was considered preferable to keep a lump sum provision in the demands of the Finance Department, instead of providing for dearness allowance increases under various demands. Three increases of dearness allowance have been sanctioned, effectively from 1-1-74, 1-3-74 and 1-5-74. In the Supplementary Demands now before the House, additional funds for the three increases in dearness allowance have been sought under various demands, to the extent necessary. In view of this, the lump sum provision of Rs. 5.6 crores made in the original Budget Estimates will not be utilized.

I agree with Shri Sezhiyan that it was necessary to indicate clearly that the lump sum provision of Rs. 5.6 crores was for likely increases in dearness allowance.

I should also like to clarify that even with the payment of the additional D. A. sanctioned, the expenditure debited to the relevant Demands would not have exceeded the Grant by now.

Three further D.A. increases effective from 1-6-74, 1-8-74 and 1-9-74 respectively have been announced on 13-2-75 and hence a lump-sum provision of about Rs. 5.71 crores has been made in the Revised Estimates of 1974-75. Similarly, in the next year's budget, a lump-sum provision of Rs 175 crores has been made in Demand No. 12 towards full year's effective of these three dearness allowance increases as well the liabilities

that may arise out of the decision that the State Government may take on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Though hon. Members will agree that there are real administrative and other difficulties in making provisions for these items in the respective Demands, I concede the point made by Shri Sezhiyan that, as far as possible, lump-sum provisions should be avoided as it cannot be regarded as good budgeting.

The hon. Member also referred to some of the items relating to contingency fund advances and viewed that Contingency Fund should not be regarded as a running account and that resort to Contingency Fund should be made with due care. I am in full agreement with this view. While preparing the Budget, every care should be taken to anticipate, to the best extent possible, all likely items of expenditure and to provide for them. While in a strict sense, any item of expenditure not provided in the Budget and found subsequently necessary could be regarded as unforeseen expenditure for the purpose of Contingency Fund advance, it is also equally necessary that the recourse to Contingency Fund advance is made with utmost care. The Government of Gujarat is being requested to review the existing practice in regard to granting of advances from Contingency Fund to ensure that the advances are made available only in genuine unforeseen items of expenditure.

The third point raised by the hon. Member was in regard to the provision of Rs. 1.49 lakhs in Demand No. "49—Social Security and Welfare". I am informed that in determining "new service" and "new instrument of expenditure", the Estimates Committee of the Gujarat Legislature have prescribed certain limits, amongst others, for "new commissions or committees of inquiry" and "expenditure on new works". As regards "other cases of Government expenditure", each case has to be considered on merits. A limit of Rs. 2 lakhs has been adopted for non-recurring items of "other cases of Government expenditure" for the

purpose of determining "new service". I agree that it requires to be considered whether this practice of fixing a financial limit would be strictly in accordance with the provisions of article 205 of the Constitution and the Government of Gujarat has been requested to look into this aspect.

The hon. Member, in his letter dated 14th March, 1975 addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, also requested for information on a number of points. As intimated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Government of Gujarat has been requested to furnish the information required by the hon. Member as expeditiously as possible.

In the light of this clarification, I submit, Sir, that the House may kindly take up for consideration the items relating to Gujarat Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right Now, we will proceed with the discussion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I wish to make a submission on the statement made by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, during the discussion, you can speak on this.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: How will I be able to do it when we discuss the main Budget? I want to make a submission on the statement.

I do not wish to refer to the first two matters, that is, about the lump-sum provision of Rs. 5.71 crores and the use of which Contingency Fund has been found. I think, they do not constitute good budgeting. In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, however, I would not like to say more about that.

As regards the third point, it does call for very much more serious consideration. It is true that the amount is small. The explanation put forward is that the Estimates Committee of the Gujarat Legislature had advised that upto Rs. 2 lakhs limit, they may proceed even though it may be a new service. But as the hon. Minister concedes, this is against the Con-

situation. Even if the Estimates Committee has made a recommendation, it cannot regularise something which is *ultra vires* in effect. Therefore, it seems to me that we are in no position to concede this and allow this.

MR SPEAKER : You will remember that last time also we reminded them about this. Still, it has come this time

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We are only considering the question of propriety. As I said, in regard to the other two points raised by Shri Sezhiyan, in view of the statement made by the Minister, I do not say that we need pursue that matter further. The third point is definitely against the constitutional provision, Art 205. Therefore, I cannot see, in what way we can regularise that. If you like, Sir, We can proceed excluding this item.

MR SPEAKER : Mr Patel, what I propose is, we go as it is with this and at the same time, the Minister will make a reference to Gujarat Government. There is no Estimates Committee unfortunately, otherwise it could have been referred to them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have already said that I would have no objection even to this going forward exactly as the other matters. But in so far as this point is concerned, it goes definitely against Article 205 of the Constitution and there is no question of any financial limit being raised where a new service is concerned. And that being so, it seems to me that there is no way of regularising this. I at least cannot say what way there can be. When there is no way of regularising, I would suggest that we exclude this item.

MR SPEAKER : The discussion may proceed and in the meanwhile, the Minister may consider this objection.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is not a question of considering this matter at all. It is a clear matter. The facts are well known. In his own statement, the Minister has said that this is a new service, but that

because of a practice of the Gujarat Government, they had done this, although it is against the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, at that time the Government of Gujarat did not know that this will be coming to Parliament. They are used to their own ways.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : But Gujarat Government of Gujarat did not know tuition. Ignorance in this matter cannot really allow us to proceed against the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिंगप्पे (इका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पोस्ट ग्रान्ट प्रार्थन है। मैं आप की रुचि चाहता हूँ। गुजरात प्रलेम्बली का यह जो नियम है जिस को यह क्लॉक कर रहे हैं, मैं उस रुच को फोट कर रहा हूँ।

Rule 224 of Gujarat Legislative Assembly Rules

'When a demand or any part thereof relates to any new service or new instrument of service or grant-in-aid or loan and the expenditure to be incurred on that service or instrument of service or grant-in-aid or loan exceeds the financial limit recommended by the Estimates Committee for the purpose all material details in respect of that grant-in-aid or loan exceed, the finance or instrument of service or grant-in-aid or loan shall, save in special circumstances, be supplied to all members at least three days before the demand is made'

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की सिफारिश पर चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं आप की रुचि इस बात पर चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का निर्णय या प्रलेम्बली या इस सचिवालय का जो प्रावधान है उस को सुपरसीड कर सकता है? और इसलिये इस को तो आपकी निदान ही देना पड़ेगा और ऐंथोप्रीजन बिल जो कमेठ करना पड़ेगा तभी यह मामला प्रागे बढ़ सकता है। अगर आप कहेंगे कि इस को काट दीजिये, एंथोप्रीजन बिल में भी प्रपोजेक्ट कीजिये

धीरे फिर पास कीजिये, तो हम लोग चढ़व नहीं डाल रहे हैं। मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री एक फार्मैलियस विचारों की बातें न करें, लेकिन कम से कम एक बात लोग जो हमारे सदन में है उन्होंने जित्त मुझे पर आपका ध्यान बीचा है उस पर आप का स्पष्ट निर्णय होना चाहिये। यह मेरी मांग है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : If you look at the Minister's statement today, you will find that it is largely satisfactory because he has conceded many points. But the basic fact remains as Mr Patel and Mr. Madhu Limaye have also pointed out

I want to invite your attention to yesterday's proceedings. Yesterday the Chair had specifically drawn the Minister's attention to article 114(2). I will read that out

"No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India . . ."

The Chair specifically asked the Minister to reply to this particular Constitutional provision. But I am sorry to say that in today's reply there is no mention about this aspect.

If you look at page No 1 of the Supplementary Demands in respect of Gujarat for 1974-75, you will find that they have mentioned that the provision of Rs. 5 60 crores under Demand No. 24 will now be surrendered etc. How is this done? This is contrary to the requirements of the Constitution. You are asking us to have some consideration. We are prepared to have the consideration because we want the Gujarat Budget to be passed; it will have to go to Rajya Sabha also and passed before 31 March. But the question is this. Can we, in the process of consideration,

regularise something which is contrary to the letter and to the spirit of the Constitution? You say that it is an extraordinary situation and all that. But we cannot do something which is contrary to the requirements of the Constitution.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna) : Yesterday also I raised the point of order regarding amending the General Sales-Tax Act and so on and so forth. That also violates the Constitution, article 199, which I have pointed out yesterday. It also violates the Act passed by Parliament. Without the President's Act, the Government of Gujarat cannot amend the General Sales-Tax Act or the Vehicles Tax Act or any other tax. It is *ultra-vires*.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) . Yesterday I raised three points : one about the lump-sum provision which was provided in the Budget Estimates and later on dropped, the second one about advances from the Contingency Fund; the third, about Rs. 1 49 lakhs taken under Demand No. 49.

About the first point, this is bad budgeting, as Mr. Patel has put it rightly. But, since there is the point made by Mr Mavalankar, I am not pressing it too far. But he was mentioning that the revised estimates also gave a lump-sum provision of Rs 5 71 crores; and the Budget Estimates for 1975-76 provide a lump-sum provision of Rs. 17 5 crores. That means, we are again violating it. Lump-sum provision should not be made. Immediately after this, we are going to consider the Budget for 1975-76. There again a lump-sum provision of Rs. 17 crores will confront us. It has been done almost three times. Here I want to invite your attention to the fact that the Public Accounts Committee at the Centre, Second Lok Sabha, in its Seventh Report, has pointedly drawn the attention of the Government that lump-sum provision should not be indulged in. This was done in 1958. So, it is a thing which is very well known to the financial experts and financial secretaries. Lump-sum provision keeps the

House in darkness. As I have explained about Rs. 5.16 crores, no indication was given that this was going to be utilised for payment of increased dearness allowance. They only gave under item 74 as 'other expenditure in the Finance Department'. They say that this is the practice. But this is a very bad practice. I am not going to insist too much now except that they should not resort to lump-sum provision in the future; even for 1975-76, if possible, they should not do it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Lump-sum provision is made again, although the only progress. . .

Mr. SPEAKER : Last time we invited their attention. It has come again.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The only progress this time is that they are indicating the purpose for which the amount is being provided. That still does not get over the fact that it is not an advisable practice.

SHRI SEZHIAN : I do not want to stall this at the far end of the year.

Just I wanted to point out this thing

The second item was with regard to the Contingency Fund. There he has agreed that he would issue instructions to the Gujarat Government not to resort to this sort of running account with the help of the Contingency Fund. Last year, when I wrote a letter, I got a reply from them. The Contingency Fund is being utilised day after day, month after month in the most casual way. On a single day, e.g. 15th April 1974, there have been as many as 7 items met from the Contingency Fund :— Rs. 8.5 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 3.32 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs, Rs. 166, Rs. 42 lakhs, etc They have drawn monies very freely and quite indiscriminately from this Contingency Fund. The Contingency Fund has got a purpose under the Constitution, i.e. to meet unforeseen expenditure. Therefore many of these things, I feel, could have been anticipated and withdrawals should not have been made from the Contingency Fund as it was done. Though it is a matter of opinion, still I feel . . .

SHRI H. M. PATEL : No, it is not a matter of opinion. When you look at the sort of items for which funds have been drawn from the Contingency Fund, you will find Rs. 6 lakhs for employment promotion programme. Surely, they must know how much money they will require. Then, they have provided for the share capital of a Corporation which is not something for which they should draw upon from the Contingency Fund. Then, soil conservation—Rs. 14 lakhs. This is something which surely they should have anticipated. Contingency Fund is not intended for some such thing. Of course, the Minister said that they are going to advise the Gujarat Government not to continue with this practice . . . (*Interruptions*) will you please listen to us? We are not objecting, we are only asking that this should not be done in future.

SHRI SEZHIAN : Here also, I take the assurance of the Minister that the attention of the Gujarat Government will be drawn to this. At the same time, I feel that our own Government, the Central Government, should also take cognisance of this fact that they also should not resort to withdrawals from the Contingency Fund as and when they like.

Regarding the third point, about this Rs. 1.49 lakhs, this may be a small amount. But, whatever may be the rules laid down by the Estimates Committee of Gujarat, it goes against the spirit and letter of the Constitution because under Art 205 when they say about Supplementary Demands for covering new services, they do not put any financial limit there. I do not want to stall the entire statement and the Bill. Demand No. 24 we need not pass and all the other items we can pass. The Appropriation Bill has not yet been introduced. Therefore, we can amend that one and introduce an amended Appropriation Bill. We can carry on this business leaving this. Demand No. 49. In the meantime, we can have the advice of the Attorney-General. All the other items we can pass.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday a lot of time was also taken and after a statement, I thought that some ground was clear for going ahead with this. About this Rs. 1.49 lakhs your attention has been invited to the rules by Mr. Madhu Limaye. If we take out anything, that also is very difficult.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Regarding this Rs. 1.49 lakhs I have already explained the position that this is as per the statutory rule in practice in Gujarat with the approval of the Gujarat Assembly. The Gujarat officers have to frame it within the existing laws

That the President's rule was imposed does not mean that all the State laws and rules approved by the Assembly were nullified. Therefore, they had to frame within the existing law .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE The question is : now that your attention has been drawn . . .

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Therefore, I would submit that in future we can ask the Gujarat Government not to resort to this sort of practice.

MR. SPEAKER : You will see that this is not repeated.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : As you have very correctly pointed out, we will issue guidelines for future.

MR. SPEAKER : As for my ruling, of course I do not want to hazard any opinion on such a Constitutional matter. It would have been all right if it were a question of facts; but this question is not so simple—I am very sure about it. I have an opinion that this point has been by-passed. I of course agree with your point of view that in the case of new expenditure, the procedure should have been followed. Even if the Estimates Committee took a wrong point of view, that should not go against the accepted

standards of procedure as laid down in the Constitution. But they have been following it unobserved, undetected and uncaught, I should say; but now they are caught and I hope they will rectify their mistake.

But when we say that we will bring in an amendment which has got the effect of negating it . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may omit it.

MR. SPEAKER : I leave it to him and, in the meanwhile, hereby consider it. If it can be omitted without any difficulty, please do it. Otherwise, assure them that this amount which has been passed will not be touched.

SHRI SFZHIYAN : The amount has already been expended.

MR. SPEAKER : I see, I forgot about it.

यह तो और भी मुश्किल हो गया।

I am sorry I did not see that part of it. So now, we have to take it as it is. It is one more of those undetected things which have happened. But in future, whenever it is detected, it should not happen.

Now we will proceed. We have got two hours . . .

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may omit it.

बर्बाद हो गया तो सब उसको प्रोविट करके

We are all of the same view. We have to find a way out to help the people of Gujarat get this money and not add to their misery.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : So, I think we have two hours. Two hours are allotted but, at the same time, some contingent things are also there. If this Gujarat budget is to be gone through, then it has to be gone through fully without any other allied matters being left undecided, so that it may go to the Rajya Sabha in time. Whatever they do, after all, we have to express our views.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal) : My submission is, are we not violating the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER : Who knows who is violating?

Now please let me know. If we decide that the budget should be passed, then there is no alternative except that it should go as it is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATF : We may omit 1.49. What is the difficulty about it?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : The difficulty is that the whole thing would be negated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATF : You can amend it.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at this stage.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : But the Appropriation Bill has not yet been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything has to go along with this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : The Chair should decide on this. When there is a conflict between a rule and the Constitution, the Constitution prevails.

There cannot be any doubt about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please . . . some times . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When the Article is there and the rules are framed for further facilitating the implementation of that Article, very often we go by that. But as to how to interpret it and who is the proper authority, you have expressed your opinion and the other side has expressed its opinion. In view of these conflicting opinions, I would only request that they be recorded; and that they re-examine everything in consultation with the gentlemen who have raised it. I do not want to give any ruling on it, because if I give an off-hand ruling, that will further complicate the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : No, Sir. One minute I will take.

MR. SPEAKER : Now let me know has to what to do. Even with the amendment, it has the effect of negating it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : No, Sir. It is only an interpretation. He says that it is as per the rules of the Gujarat Assembly. The Constitution is very definite. Now, the rules cannot override the Constitution. I want to help them this way. Suppose it includes this 1.49 then tomorrow if somebody goes to the court, the entire Bill will fall.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I leave it to them.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : That we should not do, consciously. Suppose 1.49 is removed and they get the opinion of the Attorney General in 2 or 3 days, they can again come to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, it is one budget, it is the whole budget which is constitutionally valid, minus the diseased part which is constitutionally not correct. So, even if it is not valid in itself, on the face of it, if it is deleted, that does not mean that the other part becomes ineffective, because something is negated.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is accordance with the constitutional requirements of the money bill. If on that account that is blocked . . . *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): I assure you that it will not be blocked . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): We have to decide how we can surmount this dilemma. We are on the horns of a dilemma. We have to help the Gujarat people have their budget passed within a certain period of time. We also feel it should be done. If Government ineptly advised or un-advised legally, as it appears to be, chooses not to accept the suggestion from Mr. Sezhiyan, for example, that one or two items might be dropped and modified by a last-minute agreement, they can face the music elsewhere. Parliament would have given them notice. We have got to get through with this Bill *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to make an observation and get the clearance for it. After all, it is the ruling of the House that if anything is negated, the whole becomes ineffective.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): It does not violate the Constitution, Sir. How to do it? . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: May I say, "What have you been listening to, then?" *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you? If this is the position taken . . . *(Interruptions)*

Please . . . I am trying. This is not the Gujarat Assembly. This is Parliament, where Mr. Sezhiyan is sitting.

I tell you, if it were an off-hand observation, I would not mind ignoring it. But he seldom raises such things and I am at one with him on this. In this matter, the only difficulty is about Rs. 1.49 lakhs. Now their stand is correct and your position is also correct because this has been followed

in the Gujarat Assembly based on the rule. The other side says the rule (whatever recommendations the Estimates Committee might have come out with), in their opinion, does not interpret the spirit of the Article. About this, I do not want to go into details, either for or against, I am not going to take that hazard. All right, we may delete or omit that part. But your other objection is that an amendment would negative the whole Bill, while the House says that, according to the rule of the House, it does not.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Bill has not been introduced; so it is not an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: We will leave it to him.

Now, your fear is that if this amendment is carried out, it may negative the whole Bill. The House says that if that part is negated the Bill cannot be negated because the whole House is of the opinion that the provision of that particular rule does not have that spirit of application so far as this particular point is concerned.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: It can be treated as a new Bill without 1.49.

MR. SPEAKER: You may omit this. Whatever be the position at present, if it is deleted, this House will not object to it nor negative the Bill. The whole House says so. You are badly struck up and this cannot pass off. The Finance Ministry has a hundred and one ways and many knacks of doing what is not permissible under the rules; and now, when the House is prepared to show some consideration, you wanted to throw it away! I think you should consider this. Whatever it is, I have tried to make the road clear for you.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am absolutely for your guidance and direction, but not only the Gujarat State but certain other States have also this limitation. Therefore, we will be in a difficult situation.

MR. SPEAKER : This will be brought to the notice of all the States. **DEMAND No. 2.—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

Now, this has been possible because it is a small amount. But afterwards, we would have to sit and examine it, consult the Attorney General and straighten the matter.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

Now, I hope the House will be kind enough to dispose of everything regarding Gujarat. (*Interruptions*). I would suggest that we do not take more than four or five minutes each. And then, we should try to clear everything.

DEMAND No. 3—ELECTIONS

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : We should try to finish it today, but not in a hurry. Or, we can sit on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

MR. SPEAKER : No, no ; not on Monday, because of this difficulty ; the Rajya Sabha is adjourning on the 25th March. Everything concerning Gujarat must go on 24th.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,11,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Elections'."

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I agree with you that we should pass it today.

DEMAND No 5—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, now, if it is not passed by 3.30, then at the end of the non-official day, the rest will be passed after that. Yes, thank you.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'General Administration Department'."

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : We should not do it after six. (*Interruptions*). Let us go beyond 3.30.

DEMAND No 6—ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

MR. SPEAKER : No., Mr Mavalankar. Thereafter, there is private business. (*Interruptions*) Or, instead of 3.30, we will take up private business a little later and make it up at the end. So, the private business will be taken up at 4.30 p.m.; and before that, the Minister will have 20 minutes and then, after that, everything will be guillotined, including the Appropriation and all that, and also not only 6, 7 and 8; but he will also introduce 9, 10, Gujarat Appropriations, (vote on account) Bill and 11 and 12; and do this wonderful job in a short time. Hon. Members who are desirous of moving Cut-Motions may kindly send slips to the Table.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Economic Advice and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 7.—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 5,61,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department' "

DEMAND NO 8—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1976, in respect of 'Finance Department' "

DEMAND NO 9—TAX COLLECTION CHARGES (FINANCE DEPARTMENT)

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1.08 10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Tax Collection Charges (Finance Department)

DEMAND NO 10—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 54,74,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Treasury Accounts Administration'."

DEMAND NO 11—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,96,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits' "

DEMAND NO 12—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,42 14 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 16,14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department' "

DEMAND NO 14—LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Legal Department' "

DEMAND No. 15.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 16.—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO LEGAL DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,85,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,51,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department'."

DEMAND No. 17.—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND No. 18.—CIVIL SUPPLIES**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the

charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 19.—FOOD AND NUTRITION**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 68,35,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition'."

DEMAND No. 20.—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND No. 22.—STATE LEGISLATURE**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,92,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 23.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GUJARAT LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT.**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat'."

DEMAND No 24—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Agriculture Forests and Co-operation Department' "

DEMAND No 25—COOPERATION

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,16,74 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 55,03,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No 26—AGRICULTURE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,13,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 63,78,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 27—MINOR IRRIGATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,16,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 30,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development'."

DEMAND No 28—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,51,25,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 6,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' "

DEMAND No 29—FISHERIES

MR SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 51,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Fisheries' "

DEMAND No —30—FORESTS

MR SPEAKER . Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,13,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 31,86,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND NO 31—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,38,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

DEMAND NO 33—EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO 34—STATE EXCISE

MR. SPEAKER . Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO 35—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,07,43,000 on Revenue Account

and not exceeding Rs. 12,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 36—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Labor and Employment'."

DEMAND NO 37—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,38,95,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,89,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare'."

DEMAND NO 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,09,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 37,63,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Education and Labour Department'"

DEMAND NO. 39—HOME DEPARTMENT.**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO 40—TAX COLLECTION CHARGES (HOME DEPARTMENT)**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,21,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Tax Collection Charges (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 41—POLICE**MR. SPEAKER .** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 42—JAILS**MR. SPEAKER** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,72,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 43—INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND TOURISM**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Information, Publicity and Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO HOME DEPARTMENT.**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 82,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other expenditure pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO 45—INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Industries, mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 46—TAX COLLECTION CHARGES (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,59,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Tax Collection, Charges (Industries Mines and Power Department)."

DEMAND NO. 47—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,77,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 48—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,42,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 24,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1976 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 49—MINES AND MINERALS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

DEMAND NO. 50—POWER PROJECTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,43,00 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Power Projects'."

DEMAND NO. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO INDUSTRIAL MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,02,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 52—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 53—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 54—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,39,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 55—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 56—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,12,25,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 63,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 57—URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,57,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 58—PANCHAYATI RAJ

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,42,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Panchayati Raj'."

DEMAND NO. 59—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,29,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 64,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 61—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 62—NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 65,80,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1976, in respect of 'Non-Residential Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 63—HOUSING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,000 on Revenue Account and

not exceeding Rs. 98,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,21,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,47,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Irrigation and Soil Conservation'."

DEMAND NO 65 —PORTS

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,29,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 66—ROADS AND BRIDGES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,53,38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 2,76,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Roads and Bridges'."

DEMAND NO. 67—GUJARAT CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEME

MR Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,67,000 on Capital Account by granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of —"Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme'."

**DEMAND NO. 68—OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,28,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding, Rs 52,01,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO 70—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR Speaker: Motion moved:

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,05,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO 71—TAX COLLECTION CHARGES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Tax Collection Charges (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 72**DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of exceeding Rs. 1,26,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 73**RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,30,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Relief on account of Natural Calamities'."

DEMAND No. 74**DANGS DISTRICT**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,81,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Dangs District'."

DEMAND No. 75**COMPENSATION AND ASSIGNMENT**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,96,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,34,000 on Capital Account be granted

to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. 76**OTHER EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,83,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 58,78,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department'."

DEMAND No. 78**MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 72,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 11**SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)**

MR. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (General Administration Department)' "

DEMAND NO 14—ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

MR SPI AKER Motion moved

'That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 22,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Economic Advice and Statistics' "

DEMAND NO 17—SALES TAX

MR SPFAKER Motion moved

'That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 28,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of Sales Tax

DEMAND NO 21—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR SPFAKFR Motion moved

'That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Finance Department' "

DEMAND NO 22—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR SPFAKFR . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 11,07,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration' "

DEMAND NO 23—PENSIONS AND OTHERS RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR SPFAKER Motion moved

'That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 44,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits' "

DEMAND NO 25—COLLECTION OF EDUCATION CESS

MR SPFAKFR Motion moved

'That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 10,74,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Collection of Education Cess' "

DEMAND NO 27—FINANCE DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY

MR SPFAKFR Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Finance Department—Planning Machinery "

**DEMAND NO. 28—ADMINISTRATION OF
INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT AND GENERAL
INSURANCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Indian Partnership Act and General Insurance'."

**DEMAND NO. 33—ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO. 35—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICE (LEGAL DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Legal Department)'."

**DEMAND NO. 38—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO
GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN LEGAL
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,000 on Capital Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO. 40—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,75,000 On Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

**DEMAND NO. 41—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 42—FOOD AND NUTRITION
(FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,63,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition (Food and Civil Supplies Department)'."

**DEMAND NO. 53.—COOPERATION (AGRI-
CULTURE FORESTS AND COOPERATION
DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Cooperation (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'. "

**DEMAND NO 55—AGRICULTION (AGRI-
CULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION
DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,18,13,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Agriculture (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'. "

**DEMAND NO 56—MINOR IRRIGATION
SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOP-
MENT, (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-
OPERATION DEVELOPMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,33,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Minor Irrigation Soil Conservation and Area Development (Agriculture, Forest and Cooperation Department)'. "

DEMAND No. 58.—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dairy Development'. "

DEMAND No. 59.—FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Fisheries'. "

DEMAND No 60.—FORESTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Forests'. "

DEMAND No. 63 —STATE EXCISE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'State Excise'. "

DEMAND NO. 65.—EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 66.—EDUCATION**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 69 —HOUSING**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 71.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT)**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,30,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Education and Labour Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 72.—EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education and Labour Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND NO. 74—TAXES ON VEHICLES**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,21,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 75—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES (COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT))**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 76.—HOME DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND No. 77.—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 78 —JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,19,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 79.—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Home Department)'."

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**Demand No. 82
SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE
(HOME DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Home Department)'."

DEMAND No 84 —TOURISM

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND No. 86.—

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Other taxes and duties on commodities and services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 87.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,14,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 88.—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 90.—INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND No. 94.—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,32,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,40,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 97.—POWER PROJECTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Power Projects'."

DEMAND No. 105.—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND No. 107.—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 108.—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Family Planing'."

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND No 110—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND No. 113.—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 116.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,48,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in

DEMAND No. 119.—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Other Administrative Services (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 120.—HOUSING (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

'that a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,34,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Housing (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 122 —PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

DEMAND No.124 —IRRIGATION**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,76,76,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 125 —PORTS**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No.126.—GLIDING CLUBS**MR. SPEAKER .** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gliding Clubs'."

DEMAND No. 127.—ROADS AND BRIDGES**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,35,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Roads and Bridges'."

DEMAND No. 128 —GUJARAT CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEME**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,33,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 131—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Public Works Department'."

DEMAND No.132.—LAND REVENUE**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 137—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,23,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'District Administration'."

**DEMAND No. 138.—MISCELLANEOUS
GENERAL SERVICES (REVENUE
REVENUE DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER . Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (Revenue Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 139.—URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER . Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Revenue Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 140.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND
WELFARE (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,99,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 141.—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT
OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (REVENUE
DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 35,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief on account of Natural Calamities (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 142.—DANGS DISTRICT

MR. SPEAKER . Motion Moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,57,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dangs District'."

**DEMAND No. 144.—COMPENSATIONS AND
ASSIGNMENTS (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments (Revenue Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 146.—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN REVENUE
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Revenue Department'."

The hon Members may move their cut motion.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Election be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to hold early elections of the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat (1)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Tax Collection Charges (Finance Department) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Mobilisation of fresh tax revenue of rupees 22.89 crores in 1974-75 without the assent of Parliament (2)].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Elections be reduced to Re. 1."

[Deliberate and indefinite postponement of elections for the new Vidhan Sabha in Gujarat. (3)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head General Administration Department be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to help the Administration in Gujarat to plan and implement the various developmental projects in the State in a proper and balanced manner (4)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Tax Collection Charges (Finance Department) be reduced to Re. 1"

[Collecting large sums of revenue through notifications and without the proper and prior assent of Parliament(5)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide fully and urgently the funds and the educational

framework and the necessary physical facilities for the introduction of the Higher Secondary Education pattern (10+2+3) in Gujarat from June, 1975.(6)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the earlier U.G.C. revised pay scales (prior to Sen Committee Report) for the teachers of the Gujarat Agricultural University.(7)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Irrigation and Soil Conservation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Signing a limited accord on the Narmada waters at a time when the State of Gujarat has no popular Ministry.(8)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to take proper and urgent steps for the continued development of Gandhinagar, the new capital of Gujarat. (9)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Relief on account of Natural Calamities be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to give substantial and immediate financial assistance for massive drought relief operations in Gujarat. (10)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDIYA (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Elections be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Postponement of elections in Gujarat against the wishes of the people. (11)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards providing transport and drinking water facilities to the people in backward areas of Gujarat and also towards their development in other fields (12)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Irrigation and Soil Conservation be reduced by Rs 100."

[Delay in settling inter-State water disputes in a just and practicable manner (13)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Irrigation and Soil Conservation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing necessary funds for inter-State water project known as 'Mahi Project'. (14)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Relief on account of Natural Calamities be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Delay in providing necessary and adequate relief measures for the drought-hit people in Gujarat. (15)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr Dinen Bhattacharyya

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : The point or order is that it would not be necessary for you to go into all these complicated matters, if they had held the elections before this budget was prepared. So, my first point is this, that there should not be any delay in holding the election in Gujarat. (*Interruptions*) At the earliest, because there are reports appearing that the electoral roll is complete and delimitation is complete. Then, what is the difficulty in holding the election? The only difficulty that I can presume is that the Congress Party led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not yet confident that it will win the elections there in Gujarat. That is why it is delayed. (*Interruptions*)

Whether I have cause or not, that does not matter. The people of Gujarat matter and they want their own representatives; but it is sure that at the present moment you will not be in a position to get majority there. That is why you are taking this step of passing the budget here in parliament where you have got only 24 Members, whereas in the Assembly, people's reaction could be reflected. So, my first point is this, that the elections to the State Legislative Assembly should not be delayed and that State should not be kept under the Governor's rule any more; and that election should be held. Sir, from the Budget, it appears that as in the General Budget, wherein we have seen that the common people are being taxed, here also the affluent sections have not been touched in the matter of taxation. On the other hand, some concessions have been given to them. On perusal of the Budget which has been placed here, I find that the maximum tax to be realised is from the Sales Tax. It means that the common people will have to share the major burden of taxation to proposals. There are so many other items, but the time at my disposal is short. So, I will simply come to other important points.

So far as I know, there are 19 districts in Gujarat. Out of these 19, 14 are reported to be drought affected and in most of the places even the drinking water is not available. In the Fourth Plan it was decided that they will sink 1,000 tubewells on the basis of 'no resources'. As there was no resource of any water anywhere in those villages, I am doubtful whether those 1,000 villages have been covered under 'No resource scheme'. Again 2,000 new tubewells are going to be sunk in those villages. I am doubtful whether that will be done or not.

Looking to the pitiable conditions there, a Member belonging to the ruling party from Kutch has passionately appealed to the Government here to at least take care of these areas so that minimum drinking water may be provided to them not only to the people of Kutch but to other areas also where the people are suffering. I know,

the relief measures that have been undertaken in the drought affected areas are most insufficient. I was just talking to some Gujarat Members sitting in the Congress benches, they were also complaining that from the fair price shops very seldom the villages get even the minimum quantity of wheat or bajara and sugar. That is the condition everywhere over there.

In the urban areas a large number of workers are affected because of the closure of the third shift in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad. I have personally seen there that more than 10,000 workers have been without employment for a long time and the management there are raising the plea that stock are being accumulated, so they cannot run the third shift. On enquiry it was found that these stocks are fake stocks, because the management wants to create such an atmosphere in the country as if there is a scarcity of cloth. They are doing this to achieve the purpose of fixing any price for any quality of cloth.

In some mills which are run by the National Textiles Corporation, even the minimum labour laws are not implemented. That is why a big demonstration was organised by the working class there in Ahmedabad to place all these grievances there.

Another point which I want to mention is that the recommendations of the Engineering wage Board have not yet been implemented in many factories and especially in the factories which are using very modern machines. These Engineering Wage Board recommendations are not implemented because the total number of employed persons there is less than 50. This is an injustice to them. I would plead with the Minister to see that the Engineering Wage Board's recommendations are also applied in case of the factories where there are less than fifty workers working.

There is also the problem of the recommendations of the Minimum Wage Committee for the printing press workers. In their case also even the meagre amount recommended by this Minimum Wages Committee have not been given in many

cases. There is no reason why they should be deprived of these little benefits which have been accorded to them by the Minimum Wages Committee.

14 hrs.

And, regarding the lay-off that has taken place in the textile mills, in most of the cases, the lay-off benefit has not also been given to them as per the law. We have discussed Gujarat only yesterday and we have seen how often the minimum requirements as per law and as per provisions of the Constitution have not been complied with. They have just forgotten these things. They prepare the budget in the same way. The cases of these poor workers are always forgotten and these people are being deprived of their legitimate rights. I have several other points and I wish to point out a most relevant point. There is one Consultative Committee. In regard to this presentation of Budget before the Parliament, that Consultative Committee there has not been consulted. They have not done that while presenting this budget in Parliament, which has been prepared by bureaucrats there in Gujarat. My question is, what is the objection.

MR SPFAKER . Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya, just a minute. Before I go, I wish to say this. I am very happy that the suggestions, whatever they were, which were given, have been accepted by the Ministry. I have been informed by the hon. Minister that the Finance Ministry have agreed to issue a corrigendum omitting the amount in question. This is instead of an amendment. I think that solves the problem. He says : "The procedure is acceptable to the leaders of Opposition to whom I have talked. The corrigendum accordingly is being issued." This, they have sent for my information. I thought I should share it with you. I am very happy that this was not a question of prestige, but this was a question of applying the points of Constitution and procedure. I am very grateful that this matter has ultimately been resolved. I hope such attitudes do help the House in the long run. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Why opposition only, 'entire House' he should have said,—not the leaders of the Opposition only.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, that has been resolved without much difficulty. The credit goes to Mr. Sezhiyan.

14.04 hours

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have perhaps heard me say this. Regarding the Consultative Committee, I asked, is it a show ? It is to be kept only as a show-piece ? When the Consultative Committees are formed, that means when there is no Assembly, that Consultative Committee will be consulted. My question is why the Consultative Committee meeting was not called when the budget proposal was to be placed before Parliament. Not only this, I have seen that to-day, that is, on 21st, meeting has been called. Here the Speaker gives his ruling that this must continue ; and everything regarding Gujarat is not yet finished. The Home Minister has called a meeting to pass two bills. Provisions are also there in the budget. What an anomaly it is ! This is the attitude of this Government or the attitude this ruling party is taking.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Mr. Bhattacharyya, four meetings were called but there was not much discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : After the meeting, I raised a very pertinent question. Whatever you may say here, your proposals describe that there were disturbances, drought etc., etc. What were the disturbances there ? I want to know. The people had expressed their feelings—their grievances. And as a result of that, you had to dissolve the Assembly I do not know how you can get away with this sort of expression that is given here. When I put a question in the Consultative

Committee meeting that there were atrocities committed on the ordinary people during that movement and whether Government had taken any steps against any official who failed to discharge their duties they kept quiet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyya, how do you expect the Finance Minister to reply to all these things ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He has now come with the budget. I am within the scope of that.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different matter. There was scope when the extension of President's Rule came up before the House. You will here confine yourself to the financial matters.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But, they have asked for money for the police. It was they who committed the atrocities on the people. I asked a question on that. They kept silent and no answer was given to it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you will please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know how much time I have taken ?

MR. DUPTY-SPEAKER : I do not know when you started. You must have taken more time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall check up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Let me finish. I again repeat that there should not be any delay in holding the elections. Already people's feelings are there. The Government must make an immediate announcement about the elections in Gujarat.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Gujarat is entering into a worst and most critical phase of this famine that lies before us. Next six

months would be quite critical. We have just now seen the urgency for the approval of the budget so that we can meet this situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute. Mr. Desai, I am not taking your time. We must work out on the basis of these two hours. Mr. Bhattacharyya was entitled to five minutes but he had taken fifteen minutes

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : No, Sir. In between there was a change-over of Chairmen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not blaming you. My object in saying it is this. I would only request you all to confine yourselves to five minutes each

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana) : We should have at least seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who has allotted ?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : You have to allot. We request you to allot seven minutes at least

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. But, within seven minutes, you must conclude.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Sir, though there had been some criticism about the way in which the Budget has been prepared, I would say that on the whole, the money has been well spent and the Government has been frugal. They have lived within the means and if you go into the details of the expenditure, you would find that there is no real cause for any suspicion or doubts. We had lost a lot of time on technical matters and figures. I am not going into the details.

Sir, presently, we are faced with scarcity and certain other difficulties in regard to availability of foodgrains, water, employment and those sorts of things. The question is of finance. I would request the Government of India that finance to the extent necessary should be provided. In fact, if

you will kindly look into the Budget, you will find that practically no provision or reduced provision has been made for power. This is an important aspect. Today, we may be in a good position in regard to power not only because of better power generation, but because industrialisation in Gujarat on account of the inability of the State Government to provide funds has gone down

The other issue is in regard to public sector projects. Sir, Central Government, as you know, is not giving public sector projects to Gujarat of a nature which are related to items other than petroleum. Sir, I would say that for irrigation for power and for all these items, unless funds are provided it is not possible for the State Government, when it is undertaking programmes in regard to scarcity and even famine conditions, to implement the plans in the proper manner.

Now, Sir, the finance sources have been questioned. We have the question of royalty on oil which has been undecided for a long time. During the last two Budget discussions, I had suggested that the gain amount should be split. The Government is earning on sale of petroleum products a huge amount of money. Everybody is running to these Arab countries. Here, whether it is Gujarat or Assam, in both the cases, the limitation is in regard to funds. I would suggest that instead of allowing the matter to be left at that stage, Government should take immediate measures by which the amount from oil which the Central Government earns or gain is split with the State Government in an equitable manner.

Then, there is the question of irrigation. In our state, famine conditions have arisen on account of shortage of water. The water of the Narmada are flowing before the eyes of the people of Gujarat into the sea. Irrigation projects like Kadana dam are held up on account of shortage of funds even, though construction was started. I would suggest in spirit of the Narmada Partial arrangements in respect

of four projects in Gujarat and four projects in Madhya Pradesh, that at least Narmada Canals works should be started immediately. After all, we are sure to build the Nawagam dam whatever may be the height that may be decided by the Tribunal.

Now, I would like to mention about industrialisation. Sir, in the State of Gujarat, industrialisation has almost come to a standstill. Unemployment has grown to such an extent that the situation in the State has become almost intolerable. Industrialisation can take place only when funds are available and it is amazing that funds with the Gujarat State Financial Corporation, the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and other financial institutions have dried up. There are no funds with them. Even the promised amounts are not forthcoming. There are a large number of people—I would not name myself—who have undertaken projects on the assurance of the State and who have gone to the State but we find that nothing is progressing. People are not provided with any funds. This is the situation. This has arisen on account of the State having raised and exhausted all the resources which are within its power and which could be given by the people. There is a glut in Agricultural products such as cotton and tobacco. It is common knowledge that in groundnuts the oil millers are losing money. The agencies of the Government of India should enter the market to see that funds are released for these people. I suggest that the Bhavanagar-Taranur line and Kanadgani-Modasa line should be taken up. I had already requested the Railway Minister; but that would still require some pressure. The road projects and the port projects are all at a standstill. How are we going to develop the State? Even if this budget is passed, there is no provision in this budget to take care of all the projects. Industrial projects such as the sector project, petrochemicals, tyres, etc. had been put on shelf for one reason or another. The deposits of Gujarat in the 14 nationalised banks stand at Rs. 725 crores or 750 crores whereas advances to Gujarat are Rs. 450

crores. In other words Rs. 300 crores of Gujarat State are diverted. The deprivation of the State has left it barren. I conclude by suggesting that our Government should take particular care to see that development work takes place in Gujarat.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I am not surprised that the House is depleted and as for myself I feel rather sickened as I have waited and watched the proceedings on this issue. As you know very well, because you were in the Chair most of the time yesterday, it was thanks mainly to our friend Era Sezhiyan the watchdog of the Consolidated Fund of India, we discovered, how not only was the House being taken for granted but also how the House was being taken for a ride and the constitutional provisions were simply being pushed off the table.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House discovered itself.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: The House has been able to find only a make-shift solution of the matter. The discovery is something on which you have complimented the House and particularly Mr. Sezhiyan. But what worries me is the fact that this is the symptom of the attitude of the Government. I am very sorry for my friend, the Minister of State whom I did not expect to be able on the spur of the moment to answer the kind of question which came up. The matter has been hanging fire since yesterday and I did expect that the Law Minister would come here and at least offer whatever explanation he might have in mind. I did expect this; the Home Minister should have been present on this occasion. For the last five or six years or even more perhaps a custom or a kind of convention has been manufactured so that the Treasury Benches are usually empty when things happen and now in regard to Gujarat we are treated to this kind of spectacle which is a completely sickening spectacle.

I think Shri Bhattacharyya pointed this out. The Home Minister has had the

gumption to call a consultative committee meeting for this evening while the Budget would be a settled fact. He did not have the common sense to call a meeting of the consultative committee earlier so that at least some of the budget proposals could have been discussed. Gujarat is being deprived for longer than is essential of the right to self-Government and also good Government because perhaps good Government is not to be had on this side of the golden gates of paradise.

But at any rate if the Gujarat Assembly was there they could discuss the Budget. And you tell me to finish in seven minutes. Luckily I do not belong to Gujarat. I only take the cue from some of our pair-kar friends from Gujarat who tell me something, but that is not sufficient. That is an expression which has just acquired currency. I happen to have got very kind assistance from some of my Gujarati friends, but even so we are not in a position to say anything in this House because bureaucrats are in power. We are told from time to time that the cream of the civil service is looking after Gujarat. If this is the way in which the cream of the civil service works, then God helps our country.

The main point which has to be stressed over and over again is that Gujarat must have her own Assembly and the elections are being postponed repeatedly. And in the meantime what they have done is to postpone even the Panchayat elections by seven months till the end of the year. Why don't they be more honest about it and say that till next year nothing is going to happen in Gujarat? Let them come out. Things being as they are, I am personally not unready to accept even that kind of suggestion, but they are not honest about it.

We are told so much about the drought and distress conditions, and there is no doubt about it that the Gujarat Government, such as it is, is tinkering with relief. Compared to that the matter of voluntary effort is a great deal more laudable. And they are tinkering with relief because they cannot get such money as they need. A sum of probably Rs. 100 crores is required to be

allocated by the Centre, but the Centre is not ready to do so and the result is that they go on with tinkering little relief measures. If that is done they cannot have bigger long term scheme into which temporary relief measures can be dovetailed. That requires a larger approach of which unfortunately this Government is not capable—not my friend who happens to be the Minister of State having a baby to tend, a very uncomfortable baby for the time being, it is not his fault, it is the fault of this Government.

I learn also that out of 10,000 villages affected by severe water shortage, water supply through tankers has been arranged for 170 villages or so. At least the problem of water supply could have been met if they had two to three hundred tankers supplying water to the different villages.

I see also that friends over there like Mr. Mehta talk so often about Kutch. I read a long time ago about certain schemes. Kutch was a kind of area where the Planning Commission found it very congenial and easy to set up a cheese making factory, but nothing has been done though years have passed. Nothing happens to get done.

There is the Narmada waters question. I was in Ahmedabad nearly 20 years ago and I saw a sort of museum where there was a map showing how, if the Narmada waters were controlled and properly divided between the States which were butting on it, wonderful results would ensue. For more than 20 years the thing has been hanging fire. The Prime Minister had at one point of time said that she was going to take up the matter for her own adjudication. She did not like the baby over much, she threw it aside. I do not know where it is now and how long it will take for the Narmada waters to be used by the people of the region. But the main question is that the people of Gujarat must have their own Assembly where they can in their own way discuss matters relating to themselves, but Government is proceeding in a manner which seems rather suspicious and shows also that they have got a peculiar guilty feeling in regard to conducting elections.

Last year there was an upsurge. If a democratic party was proceeding in a principled manner to tackle it, obviously they should have been in a position to face the people of Gujarat which is traditionally a Congress supporting State where the likes of us do not get a voting at all, but they do not have that sense of courage and character. They have a guilty conscience and that is why with the bureaucrats in power everything is in a mess and the mess would not be corrected till there is a drastic solution.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL. (Mehsana) : I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Gujarat Bill. Sir, my State is facing an un-precedented drought situation this year. Last year, there were heavy floods in the State and the entire agriculture was damaged. Not only that, people living on the banks of rivers were the worst sufferers as they became homeless. Year before last there was a country-wide famine and Gujarat also was affected badly. This year, monsoon failed miserably. There was no monsoon crop and our poor farmers have little source of irrigation for growing rabi crop particularly wheat. They have no irrigation facilities for long staple cotton also. Looking at this drought situation in the State, I understand, the Gujarat Government has taken a number of steps to fight the situation. This drought situation has created a number of problems in the State—drinking water problem, problem of fodder and especially the problem of famine. At present, there are some villages where drinking water difficulties are still there. Gujarat Government is aware of this. There is no doubt about it. But there is a financial constraint and I am afraid, the whole programme initiated by the Gujarat Government will suffer for want of adequate finance. That is why, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this very important point. I am afraid, Gujarat Government will not be able to face the un-precedented situation unless and until adequate finance is made available to them. That is why, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give adequate finance from General Budget to the people of Gujarat. As a matter of fact, at present, whatever

is being given, is from Plan funds and we are not getting any finance from the Central Fund or from the General Budget in the name of famine. Therefore, again, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that adequate finance is given not only from Plan Budget but from General Budget also.

In Gujarat, the growers are growing long staple cotton and, as a matter of fact, I can say that the people there are being put to great misery because there is no market at present there. They are not getting even the cost price of the production. We have discussed this matter many times on the floor of the House either in the form of Calling Attention or in some other form. Anyway, so far as the Commerce Ministry is concerned, they say that they are very keen to see that price support should be given to cotton growers throughout the country and particularly in Gujarat State but they do not have adequate finance with them. In that case, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that adequate finance should be given to Cotton Corporation of India, to textile mills of this country and Cooperatives so that this problem of long staple cotton especially in Gujarat State can be easily solved.

One thing more, I would like to bring to the notice of this House. About seven lakh labourers are working in relief works. They are working for eight hours but they are not getting even Rs. 3 per day. They are doing very hard work for eight hours. They are digging very hard lands and still they are not paid even Rs. 3. I have myself visited a number of relief works and when I saw these people working there, I realised that it was really a very tremendous job and they should be given at least Rs. 3. I understand the Gujarat Government is following some old famine manual. That famine manual must be revised again so that these people should be given Rs. 3 per day. And if you do not do this, you are doing a great injustice to the poor labourers of this country. This is a socialist Government and I must expect from a socialist Government at least this much. We had raised this matter in the Consultative Committee meetings and the hon. Minister was kind enough to say that

he would look into all our demands sympathetically. But I would like to say with regret that none of our demands have been implemented as yet. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that mere sympathy will not save the hungry people of our country from dying. Mere sympathy is not a substitute for food-grains. As a matter of fact, only sweet words and sympathetic words will not be able to solve the present problems of Gujarat State in the time of drought conditions. In that case, again, I would request the hon. Minister to see if this Famine Manual can be revised, and the labourers who are working there at least get Rs. 3 per day and this matter should be expedited as early as possible.

So far as Gujarat State is concerned, we are producing plenty of oil. So far as this oil is concerned, Rs. 50 per tonne royalty should be given. My State is deficit, as far as finance is concerned. We want more money. We do not depend on the Centre. As far as our demand is concerned, not less than Rs. 50 should be given as royalty so that our State becomes self-reliant in future and we do not depend entirely on the Centre.

I would like to make one point and that is a very simple point but a very important point. As far as Gujarat State is concerned, we have taken some irrigation projects already in hand like Kadna and Dharoi, etc. These projects have been suffering for want of adequate finance. If adequate finance is provided, we will be able to complete these projects. I would request the hon. Minister to give us finance specially to finish these already taken in hand.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पटवै (महसूर) उपस्थित

जी, इस सरकार में न तो जन भावना के प्रति धारणा है और न प्रजातन्त्र के प्रति इस की कोई धारणा है। यह सरकार संविधान का रोज मजाक बनाती है। इसी गुजरात बजट के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार संविधान के अन्त खिलवाड़ किया गया वह हमने देखा, इस सरकार की संसद के प्रति

भी बहुत श्रद्धा धारणा नहीं है, और यही कारण है कि जिस बजट को गुजरात के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को पारित करना चाहिये या उसे हटाना चाहिए कर रहे हैं। इसके दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात और क्या हो सकती है। गुजरात की जनता ने बार-बार मांग की कि हमारी निर्वाचित सरकार ही, लेकिन उसको किसी न किसी बहाने से टाल कर वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू रखा जा रहा है, और एक सप्ताह भ्रष्टाचार से यह कह कर कि वहाँ पर निर्वाचन अभी नहीं होगा, यह बजट यहाँ उपस्थित किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ प्रायः निर्वाचन के लिये या सरकार के दूसरे खर्चों के लिये बजट में कुछ राशि मांगी है वहाँ सब से पहले प्रायः निर्वाचन कराइये।

जहाँ तक गुजरात की वित्तीय स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है और अनेकानेक समस्याओं का सम्बन्ध है उन के सम्बन्ध में भी पिछले समय से इस सरकार ने किसी प्रकार का कोई उचित और ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। वहाँ बाढ़ आयी, सूखा आया और जब इन विपदाओं से गुजरात के 20 लाख लोग पीड़ित हुये उन में से केवल 5 लाख के करीब लोगों को यह सरकार काम से मकी, शेष लोग अभी भी परेशान हैं। न उन के रहने का स्थान है, न उन की रोजा रोटी की समस्या का समाधान हो पाया है। विपन्न लोग अत्यन्त मकट में हैं।

सरकार ने 15 करोड़ २० लाख प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन सूखा और बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों के लिये प्रायः को कम से कम 50 करोड़ ६० और अधिक खर्च करना चाहिये। यदि प्रायः ऐसा कर सकते तभी प्रायः बाढ़ और सूखा पीड़ित लोगों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता पहुँचा सकते हैं, अन्यथा नहीं।

अब मैं सिपाई और विजली योजनाओं के बारे में कुछ निवेदन चाहता हूँ। नर्मदा योजना का मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात से सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन वह मामला भी अभी बटाई में ही पड़ा हुआ है। पहले नर्मदा के मामले को ट्रिब्यूनल को सौंपा गया, फिर प्रधान मंत्री के पास चला गया। और अब फिर से यह मामला ट्रिब्यूनल के पास चला गया

है। मध्य प्रदेश की और गुजरात की जनता चाहती है कि इस का लाभ उन को भीध मिले। यदि इस विवाद का हल ही जाता है, मध्य प्रदेश को भी लाभ होगा तथा गुजरात को भी भारी लाभ मिलेगा। भारी मात्रा में कच्छ की भूमि की निचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और उम भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन खेद है कि अभी तक वह मामला हल नहीं हो पाया है। मेरी-याग है कि इस मामले का जल्द से जल्द निर-टया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक उर्दू योजना का सम्बन्ध है उठे बिल प्रायोग ने कहा है कि इस के लिये काफी पैसा देना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार ने उस विषय में कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया। इसी प्रकार माही योजना के बारे में भी, जो गुजरात और राजस्थान के बीच में है, कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। यदि इन योजनाओं को पूरा कर लिया जाय तो इन से गुजरात को काफी तरक्की हो सकती है निचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ सकती हैं जिस से गुजरात का तेजी से विकास हो सकता है। गुजरात को बिजली की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। उसे शीघ्र हल किया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक काडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है इस सरकार ने उस दृष्टि से कोई काम नहीं किया है जिस से लोग बड़ा जायें और उम का लाभ गुजरात सरकार को मिले, देश को मिले। खेद है कि इस बारे में भी सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। परिणाम यह है कि काडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के लोग अपने उद्योग बहाँ से हटा रहे हैं। मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात की जनता की वर्तमान में काफी कष्ट है, लोगों के लिये पीने का पानी नहीं, पशुओं के लिये चारा नहीं है। चारे के अभाव में पशु मर रहे हैं। इसलिये सरकार को तुरन्त समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और अनाज तथा चारे के सफ्ट को दूर करने तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिये। इन सब बातों के विद्यमान रहते हुये केवल थोड़ा बहुत पैसा दे कर बहा के लोगों को शांत नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिये यदि आप को गुजरात की समस्याओं को निपटाना है तो आप को भारी मात्रा में खर्चानि देनी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक लेबर प्रोब्लम का सवाल है वहाँ पर टैक्सटाइल मिल के अन्दर काफी कपड़ा जमा है जिस की बजह से मजदूरों को निकालना पड़ा है। इन से मजदूरों में भी अत्यन्त असंतोष व्याप्त है। सरकार को उन बारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। प्रायः वहाँ के श्रमिकों के सामने एक भारी सफ्ट खड़ा हो गया है। मेरी राय में इन सब समस्याओं का अग्रर कोई हल हो सकता है तो वहाँ पर निर्वाचन हो सकता है और जन प्रिय सरकार द्वारा ही इन समस्याओं का समाधान ढूँढा जा सकता है। यह सरकार वहाँ की समस्याओं को सुनसाने में अममथ रही है।

मेरी प्राथा है कि मैंने जो बिजली, निचाई योजनाओं के बारे में और उठे बिल प्रायोग में निफारिश की है तथा गुजरात की लेबर प्राब्लम के बारे में, सूखा अन्त और बाढ़ अन्त क्षेत्रों के बारे में बातें उठाई हैं उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय प्रवच्य ही प्राश्नान्न देये। तथा ठीक कदम उठावेंगे वह यह भी बतायें कि वास्तव में गुजरात में बिस्थापितों को किस प्रकार प्राय बनना चाहते हैं और फिर से उन इलाके को हरा भरा देबना चाहते हैं। इन के बारे में निश्चिन्त ही आप कोई प्राश्नान्न देये। और अन्त में एक बार पुनः बड़ा शीघ्रनिशीघ्र निर्वाचन करायें, इस माग को दोहराता ह।

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch):
Sir, this is a routine budget. There is nothing special in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Something very special has taken place.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : The only special thing was with regard to the procedural matter. Otherwise, there is nothing special. People are mainly concerned with the relief that the budget will give. Unfortunately, this is a deficit budget to the extent of Rs. 3.27 crores. It is said that they are carrying this deficit from the last budget.

The main question is the unprecedented drought prevailing in Gujarat today. Up to this time, Government has spent only

Rs. 35.50 crores. In this deficit budget, they have asked only for Rs. 15 crores and the total at the most will come to Rs. 50 crores. I think this is something which does not inspire any confidence in the people. Even during the last famine, the amount spent was Rs. 81 crores and that was at a time when the foodgrain prices were not so high as they are today. When there is famine, the people should be paid according to the prevailing prices of foodgrains. As has been rightly pointed out by some friends, people do not get even Rs. 3. I toured the whole of my taluka with the concerned Government officers and newspaper men. There was not a single earth-work where the people used to get Rs. 3. I do agree that in the DPAP and forest works, people used to get Rs. 3, but not for earth-work. Even tools are not supplied. How do you expect the people to dig out the earth? I find that even this Rs. 50 crores they are going to spend from the plan estimates.

Gujarat is the most misunderstood State, with the most imbalance in development. There is huge disparity. If you go to Gujarat, you will find that from Ahmedabad to Surat, that 200 miles strip is being developed. There are 21 per cent scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The rest of the entire Gujarat State remains backward. Government themselves appointed to a committee to go into this matter. That committee has prepared a master plan as recently as December, 1974 from which I quote :—

“Still the fact remains that Kutch is one of the 10 backward districts of the State. However, even amongst the backward States, Kutch is so economically and industrially backward that it goes well below the least developed of the other 9 backward districts. Therefore, considerable efforts and investment will have to be made to bring it to the least level of the average backward district.”

This is the finding. There are reports and I should like to know what you are going to do about the recommendations.

It is we people who have deposited the most in the small savings in the whole of India. Take any district. In spite of the difficulties, the Kutch people have gone everywhere in the world and by their blood and sweat, they have brought wealth to our country. It is we people, let me tell you, who have made the largest public contribution. In the whole of India, Kutch stands as the first district in small savings.

It is not only that. We do not want money. I have said repeatedly that we do not want money. Let us please have infrastructure. This booklet is here. It has made some recommendations. The government has agreed to those recommendations. There should be a Development Board for Kutch. It is our right. It has to take up the responsibility to develop Kutch. When they handed it over to Gujarat, in spite of our desire not to go there, we never wanted to go but we were forced to go into these different geographical conditions of India, that has marred our development. Firstly, we went with Maharashtra. As I was saying, it is our right. The Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of this hon. Parliament has given a guarantee. It is not the Boundary Commission that has given the guarantee. You will find that this has been put in Article 371(2) of the Constitution and that provision should be implemented immediately and Kutch should be given the Development Board. The same thing was in Maharashtra. There are three divisions here—Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat. Gujarat is made up of three units. Maharashtra also is made up of three units.—Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. The Chief Minister traditionally comes turn by turn. In the last Ministry you will find that Kutch had no representation, not a single Member for it. I want you to see the attitude and the mentality. We are being neglected absolutely because we are a small State. Let me tell this from the floor of the House. If you want us to speak the language of the people of Andhra we are prepared for it. People should not think that we do not know how to speak that language. But for the sake of the tradition of Gujarat of which we are a part, we do

not do so. It shall not be taken as a weakness. If you are to do so and if there is no other go then we will be forced to speak that language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the Minister takes note of that.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Therefore, I want to suggest to the young finance Minister to convey to the Government our feelings. As I have said in Rajya Sabha, if India lives, Kutch lives. That is our attitude. But we should not be taken for granted. We have had enough of sufferings. This drought situation has taken out the blood from every villager and if you visit the villages you will find skeleton. Therefore, my only request is that whatever Government recommendations are there, they should be implemented. In the matter of planning, in this budget, the districts are not taken as a unit. The main thing that should be taken for consideration is: how many families are living below the poverty line? The budget should be framed on that basis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made a very telling point about Kutch. Don't dilute it.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : There is another plan which has come here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the warning given by you stay in the mind of the Government. That is important. So, please conclude with that.

Shri J. M. Gowder.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Budget of the State of Gujarat for the year 1975-76.

Sir, the State of Gujarat is under the second spell of President's Rule. The President's Rule is imposed on a State or it is extended for a second term only on the report submitted to the President by

**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.*

the Governor of the State, giving out the necessity for such an imposition. When the Proclamation of President's rule is placed on the Table of this House, the Report of the Governor is also appended to that. Here, when the President's Rule in Gujarat has been extended, I do not know whether the Governor of Gujarat submitted his Report to the President. This doubt has arisen in my mind because of the fact that such a Report of the Governor has not been placed on the Table of the House along with the Presidential Proclamation extending the President's Rule in Gujarat.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : It is a fact that no Report of the Governor has been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : I would like to know whether it is not the constitutional duty of the Government to place on the Table of this House the Governor's Report along with the Presidential Proclamation. I am sure that the entire House will express its displeasure over this serious lapse of the Government. I would also like to know why this constitutional duty has not been discharged by the Government.

Coming now to the Budget of the State of Gujarat, you know the situation much better than all of us. My party leader, Shri Era Sezhiyan, has brought to your notice yesterday and today the constitutional irregularities which have been committed by the Government in the preparation of Gujarat Budget. You were good enough to uphold his view-point. Today the hon. Speaker also stated that he was in full agreement with the points raised by Shri Sezhiyan. The hon. Minister of State for Finance has also conceded the constitutional validity of the points raised by Shri Sezhiyan. In view of the fact that the people of Gujarat would be put to great difficulty if the Budget is not approved by this House, Shri Sezhiyan has agreed to the suggestion of the hon. Speaker in regard to the necessity for approving this Budget today.

Here, I would like to point out that Shri C. Subramaniam, the senior Minister of Finance, is conspicuously absent. He should have been present in this House to answer

to the questions of constitutional irregularities in the Gujarat Budget instead of placing his junior Minister in an awkward predicament. I know Shri C. Subramaniam personally for three decades. I was also in the Congress Party. I have seen him as the Finance Minister in the State of Tamil Nadu. He knows how to extricate himself from this kind of serious situations.

It is known to all of us that when the State of Gujarat is under President's rule, it is the responsibility of the Union Finance Ministry to formulate and present the State Budget in this House. It should have become clear to all the Members in this House that the Union Finance Minister has not cared to go through the Budget of Gujarat which has been presented to this House. He does not know how the finances are being managed in the State of Gujarat under the President's Rule. This is the type of interest which he takes in the finances of the State of Gujarat which is under the President's Rule and which has been afflicted by serious drought.

But the Union Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam is keenly interested in other things. I do not want to criticise the allocation of Rs. 25 crores as Central Assistance to the State of Gujarat for drought relief measures. I am saying this only to show how Shri C. Subramaniam acts and reacts to the political needs of the ruling Congress Party. In Gujarat he is keeping mum and he does not say a single word about the supervision of the accounts of Central Assistance to drought relief. He knows how to butter his bread. If he does that in Gujarat, the people of Gujarat will not support the ruling Congress Party; he will not be able to win over the people of Gujarat to the side of the Congress Party. But in Tamil Nadu, where the Opposition D.M.K. Party is in power, he wants to kill two birds with one stone. He wants to discredit the ruling Opposition Party in the State by saying that the Centre has the right to supervise the accounts of the Central Assistance of Rs. 7 crores given to Tamil Nadu for drought relief measures. Simultaneously, he wants to create a place for the Ruling Congress Party in the State of Tamil Nadu by

giving an impression to them that he is the overload of all the finances in the country. He is an adept in adjusting himself to the political exigencies. All that he wants is, he should retain his power at any cost. That is possible only when the Congress Party comes back to power in Tamil Nadu. Without a base in Tamil Nadu, he is not likely to last long at the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are speaking on Shri C. Subramaniam, and not on the Gujarat Budget.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : I am trying to point out that the financial interests of the States in the country are not going to be protected so long as Shri C. Subramaniam continues to be the Finance Minister at the Centre. When he is not genuinely interested in helping his own brethren in Tamil Nadu, when he wants to exploit the miseries of his own kith and kin in Tamil Nadu for his political ends, you can well imagine whether the State of Gujarat will ever get justice in his hands. When he wants to prove to the people of Tamil Nadu that he is the only guardian of public money, he is absent in this House when our D.M.K. leader, Shri Sezhiyan has proved to the hilt that in the Budget of Gujarat under the President's Rule, for which Shri C. Subramaniam is responsible, there are serious constitutional irregularities and the public money has been spent without proper sanction of this House. This also shows that Shri C. Subramaniam will not hesitate to stoop to any level to achieve his political ends.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री अरविन्द एच० पटेल (राजकोट) : गुजरात में विरोधी दलों के पूर्ण सहयोग और समर्थन से नव निर्माण का प्रान्दोलन दो मान पट्टे जाऊ किया गया था । उन प्रान्दोलन के बाद गुजरात की भाज की स्थिति पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये । इन प्रान्दोलन के बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और प्राथिक क्षेत्र में जो दुर्भाव पैदा हुआ है उस पर यदि विचार किया जाए तो हमारे विरोधी दलों को स्वीकार करना होगा कि गुजरात को इस स्थिति में

माने के लिए उनका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है। गुजरात की आर्थिक स्थिति एक तो सूखे की वजह से और दूसरे इन लोगों द्वारा भराए गए आन्दोलन की वजह के बिगड़ी हुई है। इसलिए गुजरात पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत महसूस हो रही है।

मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। लघु सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने पर गुजरात और खास कर सौराष्ट्र पर आपको अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये। जित्त मंत्री ने अपने सामान्य बजट में यह उल्लेख किया था कि सिंचाई की हम देश में महत्व देंगे। यह मराठनीय बात है गुजरात से अगर सौराष्ट्र के क्षेत्र को अलग कर दिया जाए तो गुजरात में तो बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ रह जाती हैं और जो नैचुरल स्थिति है उसकी वजह से सौराष्ट्र को बड़ी नदियों का लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है और न ही मिला है। सौराष्ट्र को बारिश पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सौराष्ट्र के लिए एक सौराष्ट्र इन्निगेशन बोर्ड की रचना की जाए और वह इसका अध्ययन करे कि उस क्षेत्र में लघु सिंचाई की आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं और उनका प्रबंध करे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि गुजरात और सौराष्ट्र में अगले दस साल में आर्थिक विषमता और आर्थिक असमानता बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हो जाएगी। उन और अभी से सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। टुइसम ने गुजरात को बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ दी हैं जो एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उसी राज्य में जो दूसरा क्षेत्र है जहाँ कोई बड़ी नदियाँ नहीं हैं वह क्षेत्र अगर पिछड़ा रह गया तो उससे जो आर्थिक असमानता और विषमता सौराष्ट्र और गुजरात, दोनों क्षेत्र के बीच खड़ी हो जाएगी, उनसे परिधाम विपरीत हो सकते हैं और हम वास्तव में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हों, आपको अभी इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। सौराष्ट्र को लघु सिंचाई का लाभ मिल सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको अभी से कर देनी चाहिये।

अगले साल की फसल पैदा करने के लिए बीजों की कमी महसूस होगी। आज गुजरात में बीज नहीं रहे हैं। अगर बीजों का प्रबंध नहीं किया

गया तो अगले साल खेत जोतने में बड़ी दिक्कत होगी, बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। इसलिए बीज खरीदने के लिए वहाँ किसानों को कुछ राहत दी जानी चाहिये या खुद सरकार की बीजों का उनके लिए प्रबंध करना चाहिये।

आपने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है, और इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सौराष्ट्र इन्निगेशन बोर्ड की स्थापना करने पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। इतनी ही मेरी विनती है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would refer to the points raised by Shri Sezhiyan and say, how grateful this House should be to him for his having drawn our attention to the fact that a certain amount of indiscipline—that is not what he called—but that is what it amounts to—has gradually crept in our administration and it is deplorable. It becomes particularly deplorable when it enters the Finance Ministry. The lump sum provision and the use of contingency funds in the way in which they appear to have done can only be deprecated because they constitute really bad budgetting. I would not like to say more on this subject; it has been discussed enough and I have no doubt that adequate attention will be paid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And the Government has made amends.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What I feel very concerned about is the attitude of the Government and other Members of this House. They look upon this as merely technical errors, as if there is no substance involved. I would only sound a note of warning that in financial matters, the provisions of the Constitution and the powers of this House are most important for the preservation of our democratic system and I hope that meticulous attention would be paid by the Finance Ministry to them. We have the President's Rule in Gujarat and the interests that the Central Government takes in the

these could be settled by some agreement, why could they not proceed and settle something in regard to the main project of the Narmada also? Could they not say "Let us get on with the business on some basis" which would mean progress. Because, when we take up this project in hand, it is going to take not less than ten years to implement it. Yet, how much is Narmada's completion going to mean to the country, not only to Gujarat but to the country. 70 lakhs acres of land would be provided with assured water supply. A few days back the Government stated that 117 irrigation projects are held up because of inter-State river disputes. These 117 projects are expected to irrigate also roughly 70 lakhs acres of land.

This one river project in Gujarat alone would mean 70 lakhs acres. The projects in Madhya Pradesh would mean another 30—40 lakhs acres of land. That shows how important this project is. It is astonishing that a project of this importance should be held up for over nearly 15 years now . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What can the Gujarat budget do about it? It will come under Irrigation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will point out what it can do.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : You are doing the same thing today.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will confine myself only to the Budget and I will point out how in every way it is relevant

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time factor also is relevant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will not expatiate more on that then, except to point out that the Narmada has as much water as the three rivers in the north, viz., Sutlej, Beas and the Ravi which carry as much water—and most of which is fortunately used as the Narmada carries regularly to the sea. I hope that the conscience of somebody in authority would prick.

I would like to refer to one other matter . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And that should be the last.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : All right. I would now refer to the question of education.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Kindly, sit back and enjoy yourself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wish I had the avoirdupois that you have.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sometime back there was a question in this House and in reply to that question, the Education Minister had said that the Government of Gujarat had received the John Committee report. The John Committee report was in regard to certain University problems. When he was asked how long it will take to give effect or take decisions on the recommendations of that Committee, he said, 'I shall ascertain, but it will be done as speedily as possible.' We still do not know what has happened. And it is well over a year that the Government has received this report and no action is taken on it. I do not know why they should not take a decision when they are taking decisions on matters like the new scheme of higher secondary education viz. 10+2+3. In regard to that too, the State is going ahead. But, here, I think the absence of the Legislative Assembly is most felt. The people are definitely very much concerned about the implementation of this new pattern. The Government has taken a decision that it is to be implemented as from 1976. But the concern of the people arises from the fact that all the steps necessary to be taken before it is implemented have not yet been taken nor have they clearly indicated what they intend to do and how much money they propose to provide for it. I see nothing of that in this Budget which would give one some assurance that there will be adequate funds. I see nothing in this Budget which would show that the vocational institutes in the required number will be provided. All

affairs of Gujarat is adequately shown by the virtual non-attendance on the Treasury Benches. No one seems to be particularly interested in the affairs of Gujarat. Two hours have been given for this debate and each one of us has to finish within a few minutes. It is not very easy to do justice to the problems that need to be raised; we can barely mention a few facts.

I would like to refer to this report, for instance. In this report of the President's Rule during 12 months, it is pointed out that they have raised the resources of the State to the extent of 34 crores. This is an important matter. Resources to the extent of Rs. 34 crores have been raised by methods which are barely correct. The people have no voice in this matter. It may be, to give an illustration, by increasing the electricity tariff. But where do the people have the chance of protesting against it? Within these two hours? Where else can they protest?

15 hours.

It is said in this report that the Governor, in his wisdom, called two meetings of the Members of Parliament of Gujarat. When were they called? In March 1974 and May 1974. Thereafter, he has been too busy to meet the Members of Parliament. His predecessor, Mr. Shriman Narayan, held a number of such meetings. But the important point to note in regard to these two meetings is this. The Governor never indicated what he thought of the various problems; whatever points were made whatever grievances were put forward by the Members of Parliament, were merely listened to; that was all; he never indicated what he had in mind, what he would do in regard to the various problems which faced the State. In other words, this was an odd way of keeping democratic contact which, even during President's rule, it is important that the Governor should do.

It is true that there is a Consultative Committee of Parliament. But how often has it met? You will find that it has not met often. Certainly, in that, a mass of information is furnished to us in reply to points raised by Members of Parliament.

But the number of such meetings that have been held is very limited. Today we have a meeting in the evening at 6.15. To consider what? Two pieces of legislation: one, to amend the Panchayat Act and the other, about ground-water. I do not know what is the urgency. But about the Panchayat Act, there is an urgency because they want to give to themselves a further period of time. They themselves say that it would mean seven months or more in order to prepare for the elections for the panchayat. Now, I ask you this. Panchayats have been superseded. There are no district panchayats or taluka panchayats for the last one year. What was the administration doing during this period? Could it not have applied its mind to the preparations necessary to hold the elections earlier? Must they all be postponed along with the General Elections? I feel that this is a matter for great dissatisfaction.

I would then say that this report makes no mention of the progress of two of the most important irrigation projects in hand—the Kadana Project and the Dharoi Project. The Kadana Project is being delayed, but there is no mention of that. It is supposed to be completed by a certain date, but it is not going to be completed by that date; it is possible that another 12 months or even two years might be taken. Yet, there is no mention of that, there is no mention as to what sort of difficulties have arisen.

About the Dharoi Project, we know nothing except that they have come to some settlement about land. But is that a proper indication of whether the progress is according to schedule? Is that taking the House into their confidence as to what exact work has been done during this period on these vital projects?

I am not referring to Narmada because that is something which is held up and there is no way of pushing it forward. It is true that recently a curious decision was taken. Four small projects on the Narmada have been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh and four for Gujarat. If

these matters, I think, call for a great deal of preliminary action which the Government of Gujarat has not yet taken. Certainly they have got the programmes, schemes, etc., but, until they are established on the ground, the implementation or starting of this new scheme would be a great mistake. It would mean that we are introducing something to which rightly great importance is being attached as a measure of educational reform in a way in which it cannot succeed. If you do not implement it in the right way, the people will lose faith in its soundness and yet it is a very worthwhile educational reform. It would be a great pity if the two streams that begin after the 10th standard are not adequately arranged, for the vocational institutes must be established on the ground. It is not enough to say that they will be established in the urban areas. It has to be remembered that more than 50 per cent of the high schools exist in the villages and in every village it will not be easy to provide a vocational institute. Therefore, a great deal of thought has to be given to this matter.

I do not have enough time to say anything more but I would finally urge that the Gujarat Government should take the people more into its confidence as to what steps it has taken, what has actually been done, in fact on the ground, and what funds are going to be made available in order to see that it is capable of being properly implemented from 1976.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : Because of limited time at my disposal I will restrict myself only to the most serious problem that the State of Gujarat is facing. The nation is aware that Gujarat today is facing a very serious drought situation—something that the people of Gujarat have never heard of or could have never dreamt of and it is in this respect that I would like to compliment the State Government for doing an appreciable job based on limited available resources. I mention this more because the Government is making a serious

effort. But this serious effort is not enough and it will not be able to help the State and through the State Government the people of Gujarat, to overcome this drought situation which in some parts of the State is so serious that you may soon have to not only ask for migration of cattle but even of men.

The figures given now about the number of villages that are affected or the number of workers that are coming on scarcity work will not give the true picture of drought that Gujarat is facing. If you go into a greater detail to know how many villages have been facing this sort of situation for one year, two years, three years, it is only then you will know what parts of Gujarat are facing the situation more seriously. I mention this specially now because I have been asking the State Government for the last two years that what Gujarat requires today is the Drought Prone Area Development Board. Only if they have something of this sort or the Scarcity Commissioner's post is converted into this Board's Secretary's post, the State will be able to know which are the areas requiring more assistance and which are the areas requiring a programme whereby the drought situation could be brought under control in that region.

I would also like to mention about the financial assistance that the Government of India are giving to Gujarat to fight the drought situation. It is said that this is being debited to the Plan projects that we are going to have in future. I would not like to be a party which is going today to make use of the finances of future projects in that State and later on the people of Gujarat made to suffer whereby those plans will not be implemented because today we are spending the finances which are supposed to be spent for those plan projects only. I would like to know how many plan projects do we have which are labour-oriented? Most of our plan projects are not labour-oriented. And even the works which we are carrying on in the scarcity area today are not such as were going to come-up in those plan projects. And it is in this respect that I would like

to draw the attention of the Central Government to this point. Unless they give a generous aid, as they gave some two years ago, something like about Rs. 80 crores, this State of Gujarat will not be able to survive this serious drought situation. I say this because in those plans there are medium and minor irrigation projects and these medium and minor irrigation projects offer the only solution to save the country or that State or that region from serious drought situation. But in none of these areas do we find minor or medium irrigation project coming up today. Of course we are doing well. Government is making a serious attempt to give employment to as many as possible but they have not been able to implement these projects which are going to save this drought area for the future. I would like to give an instance of my area. Jamnagar is facing a very serious situation. This city, with a population of three lakhs, is finding much difficulty in having drinking water today. The summer has just set in. We have another five months to go, before the monsoon rains can be available to us. This city may have to be evacuated. I know Government is thinking that something should be done. But that something which they are thinking is only for this year. Why cannot they think of something whereby this solution can be made permanently for the city? There is an irrigation project only thirty miles away called the Und project. I request the Minister to take down that name. That project is costing Rs. 120 crores. But this project is going to be a saviour not only for the city but for the entire drought-prone areas of that district. I am not asking for major projects. But what I am asking is that the Government should give some reconsideration because I know this project is not even included in the next five year plan. I would like the Minister to give serious thought to this Und project and include it in current budget.

The State Government will have to give an account of how many water tankers are available in the State. I know in my area the figure of the number of water tankers is quite big. But when you go to

the area you will find that half of them are not working. I don't know why they cannot be repaired. Instead of giving this or that figure, let us now pay our attention to satisfy the people who are today suffering from want of water.

Next to Jamnagar city a serious situation has come about in a small town Bedi port which is having a population of 15,000. This city depends upon the municipality for water. But not a drop of water comes to this township from the municipality. What is the reason? The reason is, there is no pressure in the pipeline to bring water to the village. Sometimes what we find it, at 12 O'clock in midnight they go to dig up a pipeline which is bringing water. I don't blame them for doing this. The SRP has been brought in there to prevent the people from taking water from this pipeline. How do you expect people to remain calm when not a drop of water is available anywhere in the vicinity?

It is these types of places I would like the State Government to be more cautious about when they are thinking of giving scarcity relief.

One more point which I would like to add here is this. The Government are giving implements to the scarcity works for the labourers. But, today, the State is facing a shortage of implements. I do not know why. The workers are asked to bring their own implements with them if they want to go for the scarcity work. What is the result of this? It is only the upper class workers who can go to the work. I find that genuine workers who really need the help, the wages etc, are not able to get that for going to these works. Implement is the first thing that Government will have to provide to these workers in that area.

In the end, I would request the State Government to formulate a scheme whereby they can give subsidised food and subsidised grass to the scarcity-hit areas. It is this class of people who really need food in the State. So, we have to do something during this period. I am sure that Government has seriously taken note of the

entire situation and they will try to see that this poor class of society is helped.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is unprecedented drought this year in the State of Gujarat. Out of a total number of 18,604 villages, the Government have so far declared scarcity and famine hit areas in 11,694 villages. Government has opened more than 4,130 relief works as on 1st March, 1975. That means only about 5,000 villages will get relief work. What about the remaining villages? Government, on the one hand says that no relief work will suffer for want of funds and, on the other hand, it does not open relief works in these 7,000 villages. During 1972-73, drought, Government of Gujarat spent Rs. 94 crores on relief works out of which Rs. 82 crores were given by the Government of India as central assistance. Government say that drought in Gujarat is worse this year than in 1972-73.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Worst ever.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Therefore, Government should give more central assistance for relief works. When I raised this question while speaking on the General Budget debate, the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam said that only Rs. 4.5 crores as Central assistance is given and the rest will be given as plan advances.

Sir, there is no representative Government in the State of Gujarat and voice of Shri Sarin or Shri Sataravala is not heard. After all, they are government servants. That is the reason why the Opposition Members here just now are also saying that the people of Gujarat demand early elections of Legislative Assembly in the Gujarat State.

So far as water scarcity is concerned, there are several villages and several towns in the State of Gujarat which are suffering a great deal of hardship or suffering in getting water. So, Government should pay special attention to solve this problem on a war footing and on a priority basis. There is another problem also regarding fodder

for cattle. Several cattle are dying every day in the State of Gujarat. The cattle owners say that if the fodder is not made available to their cattle, then they will all hand over the cattle to the State of Gujarat.

So far as foodgrains demands of Gujarat are concerned, only about 30 to 40 per cent is met by the Central Government. In a nutshell, the Government, under President's Rule has miserably failed to meet this situation. The drought situation can better be fought by the representative Government. I gave a call attention notice on the 10th regarding the silent and peaceful procession on 6th March led by the veteran leader, Shri Manjivhai Desai to Raj Bhavan in Ahmedabad to present a citizens' mandate to the Governor of Gujarat demanding early elections to the State Assembly, civic body and panchayats in Gujarat.

If elections are held in Gujarat then there will be 182 MLAs including the Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, 19 District Panchayat Presidents and 119 Taluk Panchayat Presidents to fight the drought situation there. Therefore, the demand of the people of Gujarat is that the Government should tell the Election Commission to announce the time-schedule of election of the Legislative Assembly within two to three days. If it is not done then, I think, the people of Gujarat will teach a lesson to Government of India and the ruling party.

So far as the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned the Minister said in his speech that Government has undertaken special programmes and the rate of scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students has been increased. In this connection I would like to say that in the scheme of post-matric scholarships it is now mentioned that students who are in full employment will not be eligible to receive any scholarship. Up till now they were entitled to scholarships but now it is being stopped. Secondly, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are not awarded scholarships for training courses like Air Craft Maintenance Engineer's Course, courses at Training Ship Dufferin courses of training at the

Military College, Dehra Dun, courses at Pre-examination training centres of all-India and State levels and trade courses at the Industrial Training Institutes. Further, now only two children of the same parents/guardian will be entitled to receive scholarships. Over and above that the means test which was not applicable to scheduled tribe students earlier is going to be applied now.

According to the budget speech of the Minister of State Government has also taken various steps for removal of untouchability. In this connection I may say that only a State level Committee has been appointed and only one meeting of that Committee has so far been held. In the same way there is State level Advisory Board regarding welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but no recommendation of this Board has so far been implemented by the Government. I am happy to know that the Government is going to set-up a Harijan Development Corporation for the socio-economic uplift of the scheduled castes. May I know how much amount is provided for this Harijan Development Corporation during 1975-76?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's Rule in Gujarat has been now going on for more than one year. It is very sad that such a State as Gujarat which has lot of potential for industrial development, a flair for democratic processes and is also taking strides towards economic expansion and educational opportunities should be denied the basic right of popular Government and an elected Assembly. The Adviser to Governor, Shri Sarin, earlier this month in a speech at Baroda said that the President's Rule is not undemocratic. He also said that President's Rule is not a care-taker Government. Of course, it is not a care-taker Government. Constitution has provided that whenever the constitutional machinery in a particular State breaks down there shall be President's rule. But may I ask whether Constitution provides for President's rule for a continuous period even when there is no emergency and no law-and-order abnormalcy?

Sir, the whole point is that if President's Rule is continued beyond the necessary minimum—and, I submit, the Constitution provides only for the necessary minimum period, not a day longer, not a minute longer—then it is absolutely clear that there is the danger that the continuation of President's Rule leads to the growth of officialdom, it leads to all kinds of bureaucratic practices taking deeper roots in the soil and this is against the spirit and tenets of democratic functioning in this country. Therefore Sir, it is no use saying that it is not a care-taker Government, that it is not an undemocratic Government, that it is being continued as per the wishes of Parliament and there is a Consultative Committee and so on. Sir, the Consultative Committee has met only four times in the past year, and met for two or three hours each time and not many points were discussed. If this is the kind of Parliamentary consultation which he (Mr Sarin) thought of, I do not know what kind of Government under President's Rule he is thinking of. The basic point is that President's Rule should not be continued for more than what is absolutely essential. Sir, Gujarat is already suffering because of inadequate and poor Parliamentary representation. Not only that we are few in numbers, but, the people from Gujarat who have been in Parliament are not able to focus the attention of the Centre on vital problems and projects of Gujarat for many years. The further point is that nobody from Gujarat is in the Cabinet. Nobody from Gujarat is a full fledged Member of the Union Cabinet. Therefore, Sir, already we are suffering in terms of inadequate Parliamentary representation, inadequate representation in the Cabinet and added to that, comes this additional injury and insult. Sir, for more than one year, my people and my State have been denied the legitimate right of a democratic Government and a popularly elected Legislative Assembly in their State. Therefore, I say that we must ask for elections to be held urgently. It is a crucial issue.

Sir the Congress (O) is perhaps going ahead with its plan for a popular movement

in Gujarat for early elections I do not know how far it will succeed, after all, the point is, and let us be frank about that aspect also, that people are by and large apathetic when it comes to resisting authority. It needs an extraordinary situation or it requires an extraordinary pull to bring out the entire mass of people from their apathy, from their sleep, and mobilise them and make them work and fight for certain basic and fundamental rights. All the same Sir, I wish that the Congress(O)'s movement will turn out to be a more genuine and a popular and a wide spread movement. But, the point is, apart from the elections to the Gujarat assembly, why is the by-election in Broach, in South Gujarat, not taking place? Sir, it is unfortunate that one of our colleagues died last year, the late Shri M. B. Rana. It is nearly one year. But, there is no by-election. When the President became President, I am referring to Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed only by way of illustration and I am not going into the details, a vacancy arose in Barpeta and the by-election was held there. But, in regard to an event which had happened before that, there is no by-election. Certainly, South Gujarat is not faced with drought. Most of the areas which are faced with drought are areas in Saurashtra, in Kutch and in North Gujarat. But, South Gujarat is absolutely free, happily and fortunately, from scarcity and drought. But, there is no by-election in Broach.

Sir, another important point is about the question of scarcity expenditure. If you take this scarcity expenditure, you will find that in 1974-75, the amounts provided for scarcity relief were as follows. Rs. 37.70 crores were provided for, were budgeted for expenditure on scarcity. If you add to that, Rs. 10 crores which we got for seeds and fertiliser, as short term inputs, from Government of India, that comes to Rs. 47.70 crores. If you add to that the amount of Rs. 4.25 crores as DPAP (Drought Prone Assistance Programme) assistance—I am glad that the DPAP assistance has come without the conditions of a matching grant from the State—plus Rs. 9.89 crores as advance plan assistance, the total comes to

Rs. 61.84 crores. Out of it, you will have to subtract Rs. 4.55 crores on account of the provision as per the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendation. Now the point is that scarcity operations began from 1st September, 1974 and already Rs. 56 crores have been spent. Out of this Rs. 56 crores. Central assistance is roughly about Rs. 24 crores. So, the rest has had to be spent by the Gujarat Administration. Now, if you take 1975-76, in this year's Budget alone, Rs. 11.60 crores have been provided under non-plan and Rs. 15 crores under scarcity plan. This makes up a total of Rs. 26.60 crores. Add to this, Rs. 6 crores for DPAP assistance. This makes up a total of Rs. 32.60 crores. Is that an adequate amount? That is my point. I would like the Minister to reply to these specific questions. Is that an adequate amount in your opinion? Is that adequate for meeting the challenge of drought and scarcity which you yourself say is so grave that you cannot have elections and that you must go to the people and relieve their misery first? But relieving misery how? With what? With mere words or with solemn assurances in Parliament or with active and concrete financial assistance which will come from here to the people in Gujarat? It should not be forgotten that this particular scarcity situation is going to last till at least the end of the monsoon this year. Therefore the amount will have to be much larger than what was available last time.

Next, I want to invite the attention of the House to a report published in the Indian Express on 15 February 1975. It is by Suman Dubey. The heading of the report reads: Centre to underwrite deficit in UP Budget. You Mr. Deputy Speaker, were telling us yesterday about the importance of this Parliament acting as a kind of guard and watch on the executive irregularities. This particular report says:

"The Central Government is to underwrite the entire current year budgetary deficits of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. . . The Government's partiality to UP and Bihar, both of which are politically vital, has come in two stages. The first was quietly to allow them overdrafts con-

trary to its earlier instructions to the Reserve Bank of India and contrary to the advice of the Finance Ministry. the added burden on the Centre's own budget from these two States will be of the order of Rs. 150 crores. The Government has already sanctioned Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores of drought relief to affected States contrary to the recommendations of the Finance Commission".

My only point is that if the Centre can underwrite the deficits of UP and Bihar, I do not know why the Centre cannot do either of these two things for Gujarat: write off the advance plan assistance amounts provided in the budget; or, if you cannot do that, at least shift it to 1976-77 and onwards. Next, I want to draw the attention to taxation by notification. I do not know what is your ruling. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, My friend Mr. Chavda raised that point. Even if it is constitutional, is it proper? It is a question of propriety. They get as much as Rs. 34 crores in a full year. The Gujarat Government is in need of more money and because various laws provide in their schedules that certain things can be raised upto a ceiling approved by the legislature, they have done it: Is it proper? I hope you will give some guidance later on, if need be.

Now, Sir, the Explanatory memorandum of the Gujarat Budget for 1975-76, on page 4, under revenue expenditure in 1974-75, says that there is a decrease of Rs. 105.38 lakhs which is due to a ban on taking up new works on roads and bridges as an economy measure. On the other hand, in another place, it is said that this is the year in which drought has been severe in 12,000 villages out of 18,000 villages in Gujarat. The vote on account for expenditure of the Government of Gujarat for 1975-76 says, (Demands No. 66, page 8) that an additional provision of Rs. 210 lakhs under revenue section and Rs. 160 lakhs under capital section will be required for scarcity works. In 1974-75 when there was severe drought in Gujarat there was a ban on new works on roads and bridges and a

sum of Rs. 105.38 lakhs was surrendered. In the same breath in 1975-76 the Gujarat Administration has provided for the same kind of thing Rs. 370 lakhs. I want to know whether that ban had been lifted. During the President's rule for the whole year 1974-75 there was a fall in revenue to the tune of several lakh; there was also a fall in expenditure. From all this you will see that the Gujarat administration requires to be given more financial assistance. I hope the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations would be put aside. This is what the Former Chief Minister Shri Ghanshyam Bhai Oza and your own party President Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki have also publicly stated and demanded.

The Second Pay Commission, the Desai Commission, have recommended some different grades for employees of the State Government. The report was presented on 13-2-1975. This budget makes a provision for it of only Rs. 10 crores; but it is going to be nearly Rs. 25-30 crores. Where is the money going to come? I will not mention Narmada project because Mr. H. M. Patel has already mentioned it. The height of 530 feet for the dam at Nawagam must be looked into carefully by the tribunal. The V. V. John Committee report must be given out soon, whether the Government accepts it or not. I now come to zila and taluka panchayats. There is talk of nominations.

That is a dangerous practice. Don't let the nominations come in the place of elections for Panchayats of talukas and zila levels.

The textile labourers in Ahmedabad are in difficulties and the textile industry is also facing a lot of crisis. I hope, therefore, these matters will also be looked into.

We want central assistance in more ways for the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service, but that also is not being given.

Then, about the Panch Mahals. I am sorry, my friend Mr. Piloo Mody is not here. This is a very alarming point. In Panch Mahals, there was a clash between Adivasis and the Police because of a

minor incident of a theft of one buffalo and the Police could not find the buffalo alive; they found the bones and the report says that because of the dire conditions of scarcity, the Adivasis, perhaps, are the buffalo flesh' These are the difficulties and these are the lessons of Panch Mahals in the midst of acute scarcity in Gujarat. Therefore, I hope the Budget provisions will be augmented and the people of Gujarat will be up lifted from their miseries.

श्री मधु लिवये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निर्दिष्ट दो, तीन मुद्दों पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब गुजरात कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक बुलाई गई थी तो श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के नाम से मैंने एक प्रतिवेदन भेजा था, उस को कमेटी में पढ़ कर मैंने सुनाया और जब गुजरात में तत्काल चुनाव कराने के बारे में मुझे कोई स्पष्ट आश्वासन नहीं मिला तो मैंने अपना त्याग किया था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की नीति मेरी मसल में नहीं आती है। क्योंकि जब गुजरात के दुग्ध और अकाल के बारे में हम लोग सबालो को उठाते थे तो प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने बक्तव्यों के द्वारा यह कहा कि विरोध पक्ष के लोग जनता को गुमराह करने के लिये इस तरह का प्रचार करने हैं। वास्तव में गुजरात में अकाल या दुग्ध नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है। लेकिन जब चुनाव की बात आयी तो श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा कि गुजरात में दुग्ध है, कई लोग एक जिले से दूसरी जगह चले गये हैं काम की खोज में इसलिये चुनाव नहीं कराया जा सकता। मेरी भाव है कि गुजरात में तत्काल राष्ट्रपति शासन को समाप्त करना चाहिये और गुजरात की जनता को जनप्रिय सरकार चुनने का अधिकार देना चाहिये। सरकार चुनाव को इसलिये टाल रही है क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी को गुजरात में हालत बहुत दयनीय है। आपमें से हमने अगड़े हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री सोचती हैं कि एक विल से चुनाव की चुनौती का गुजरात की सभा कांग्रेस सामना नहीं कर सकती। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस बजट को गुजरात असेम्बली के सामने प्राना चाहिये था। लोक सभा के द्वारा इस बजट को पास करने का कोई प्रीबिल्य नहीं है, और हमलिये

में इस बात पर जोर दे रहा हूँ कि गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन को तत्काल समाप्त किया जाये। केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी की सुविधा का ध्यान करते हुए चुनावों को टाला न जाय।

जहाँ तक दुग्ध का सबाल है हम लोगों ने पहले से ही यह कहा है कि गुजरात में अकाल की स्थिति है। और सरकारी आकड़ों से ही यह साबित होता है, कुछ जिलों के बारे में ही सरकार द्वारा जो हमें खबर दी गई थी उस के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ, सब से पहले प्रायः कच्छ की लीजिये। कच्छ में 1,124 ग्राम हैं और इन में से 1,118 ग्रामों में अकाल और दुग्ध की स्थिति है। उनी तरह जामनगर जिले में 684 ग्राम हैं जिनमें से 680 ग्रामों में दुग्ध और अकाल है। उसी तरह राजकोट जिले को लीजिये, सरकारी आकड़ों के अनुसार 869 गांव हैं और 862 ऐसे ग्राम हैं जो अकालग्रस्त हैं। यही सुरेन्द्र नगर, बनारकाठा, पंचमहाल आदि जिलों की हालत है। कुल गुजरात में 18,604 ग्राम हैं और इन में से 12,140 ग्रामों में दुग्ध और अकाल है। अब इस के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1966 में जब दुग्ध और अकाल का सबाल उठाया था तो उस समय के बाबू मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने हम लोगों ने पूछा था कि क्या आजादी के बाद भारत में कभी अकाल नहीं पड़ा? केवल बिहार को छोड़कर अकाल की घोषणा कांग्रेसी शासन ने कही भी नहीं की गई? तो उस समय उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोगों ने कुछ कसौटिया बनायी हैं और फसल का अग्र 75 प्रतिशत नष्ट हो जाय तो अकाल की घोषणा करनी चाहिये। और अग्र 50 प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट हुई है तो दुग्ध की स्केपसिटी की घोषणा करनी चाहिये। और अग्र 25 फीसदी फसल मारी गई है तो उस को निम्न दुग्ध या इलाका कहना चाहिये। लेकिन यहाँ नटवर भाई अपनी गर्दन हिला रहे हैं, मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन ग्रामों में अपने स्केपसिटी और सेमी स्केपसिटी की घोषणा की है 12,140 में, क्या इनमें कोई ग्राम ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ सम्पूर्ण फसल मारी गई है? 75 प्रतिशत मारी गई है? तो फिर आप सेवेदामानो क्यों कर

रहे हैं। मेरा मतलब उपाय्यक महोदय, आप से नहीं बल्कि सरकार से है। और जहाँ प्रकाश है वहाँ घोषणा क्यों नहीं होती ?

साथ ही साथ मैंने इन सदन से कई बार कहा है कि छोटे वित्त आयोग ने अकाल और बाढ़ के बारे में, कुबर्ती तकदो के बारे में जो रवैया अपनाया है उस में आपको परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि मैंने कई बार कहा है कि नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज भीमन के आधार पर नहीं आती। इसलिये यह कहना कि वित्त 20 साल का भीमन पकड़ कर हम लोग राशि निर्धारित करेंगे और जो यात्रनाये होगी उसी में बर्ज के रूप में हम उस का दमे, मेरी राय में यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have decided on not more than seven minutes You have exceeded that time

श्री मधु लिख्ये लेकिन यह तो साठे चार बजे तक चलना था। मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे फाइनेन्स कमिशन का सिफारिशों का आप बर्बादिये और गुजरात जैसे राज्य का समुचित केन्द्रीय सहायता दीजिए, जिस में लोग इस महत्त्व का मुकाबला कर सकें।

साथ ही साथ मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक खरीफ की नई फसल नहीं आती है तब तक आप इन रिलीफ के काम को बाल रखिये। सितम्बर के अन्त तक आप इस को बालू रखिये, नहीं तो आप सोचेंगे कि जून में बारिश हो गई है और यह काम बन्द कर दिया जाए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

और अन्त में मैं एक बात कहूँगा कि साइकिल रिक्शा का पाप जो फीलाने का निर्णय आप ने गुजरात में किया था, उस के बारे में श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित ने, जब वे गृह मंत्री थे, प्रास्तावक दिया था कि अहमदाबाद में तो यह बालू हो गया है लेकिन और अन्य जगहों में इस को बालू नहीं करेंगे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अहमदाबाद में

बन्द करने के बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ? जब तक आप कोई निर्णय नहीं लेते हैं तब तक आप उन को घाटो-रिक्शा या दूसरे साधन बीजिए, यह मेरी राय है और मानवता की दृष्टि से मैं आप से इस बारे में अपील करना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon Members who have taken part in the discussion on Gujarat Budget Sir, I agree with the hon Members that it will be more appropriate if the Budget and other financial legislation should have been taken on the floor of the House of the Gujarat Assembly instead of having a discussion here. By and large, we have not got the opportunity to give that much of time and attention which it deserves. In this connection, I would like to spell out one or two points which have been mentioned by many hon Members particularly regarding the election. A resolution for extending the President's Rule was brought before the House. Hon Members had the opportunity of discussing that issue too. The Home Minister also explained the position which I would like to reiterate. It is like this "In view of the extreme situation which is prevailing there regarding scarcity and drought, practically the entire State administration is to be engaged in the relief works and other measures. As a result of which it may be said perhaps this present time is not congenial." I would like to reiterate the assurance which has been given by the hon Home Minister that he would take the earliest opportunity to hold the election in the State and to see that people's representatives get the opportunity of running the State administration in the State itself. In this connection, I would like to point out one more aspect which has also been highlighted by some of the hon Members about the assistance recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission for the natural calamities. When they went into this aspect of this question, they had ascertained

the view points from the various States. Not only the memoranda, other things were also presented before them. In their wisdom, after reviewing the entire position in its perspective, they arrived at this decision. In the report itself, they had spelt out so many reasons why they have arrived at this type of decision. Our experience has been, almost without exception in every State that the assistance given in the form of drought relief, flood relief etc. has been spent on *ad hoc* purpose and no substantial developmental work has taken place by investing that money. The result is, money has been spent without corresponding results having been yielded. Perhaps because of that and other reasons, the sixth Finance Commission has decided that this should be treated as part of the normal plan development. This point has been discussed many times on the floor of the House and during the general discussion on the budget, the Finance Minister also expressed his viewpoint on this

SHRI H. M. PATEL : He says, the Finance Commission went into this and has said that the money previously spent on famine relief was not resulting in development. Is that any reason for not providing enough money for relieving the distress of the famine-stricken people? If you require Rs 50 crores and only Rs. 4-1/2 crores are provided where is the rest of the money to come from?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I did not dwell on the aspect whether the quantum is adequate or not. I only referred to the point as to how far it has been linked up with developmental programmes. So far as Gujarat is concerned, as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission, Rs 4 crores was due to the State. But because of the dimensions of the problem, it was thought that this sum was not enough to cover the entire area and Rs. 6 crores were given in addition to the drought prone area programme. Rs. 15 crores have been given as plan outly. Rs. 116 crores have been earmarked for the 1975-76 budget. It is not that adequate money will not be given

for famine relief or for other types of natural calamities. The question is how that is to be spent and whether it is to be linked with the developmental aspect. Even there the question may arise whether this much of money is adequate. Perhaps it is not enough, but the question is whether we are in a position to spend more. My contention is, whatever has been possible for the Government of India to spend on this, they have taken care to spend it. During the general discussion, it was said that a constant review is being made of issues like this.

The question was asked as to what is the actual programme of drought relief I will give some figures. Here too periodically a review is made, sometimes even from week to week. For instance, the number of villages declared as scarcity-affected was 11,988 on 8-3-1975. The figure was 12,140 for the week ended 15-3-1975. 152 villages had been brought within that scheme. For the week ending 8-3-1975, the number of productive works was 3516; and the number of other productive works was 1058 for the week ending 8-3-1975 and 1057 for the week ending 15-3-1975. For the attendance on productive works, the figures are 4,93,904 and 5,10,179 and attendance on other relief works—total taken together—would come to 7,08,537 and 7,26,798 for the respective periods. The number of persons on cash doles was 45,316 and the number of villages being supplied water by tankers was 245 and by bullock-carts it was Rs. 25. The number of old wells deepend during the current scarcity was 572 and the number of wells dug during the current scarcity was 80.

16 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : In these 243 villages. . .

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I do not claim that all these can take care of the entire scarcity area. There are limitations and with the limited resources, with the constraints, we have to work and within the limited situation it

is being attempted to give relief as much as possible

Regarding the financial allocations, Mr Mavalankar has pleaded that Government of India should spend more money on it. So far as the relief part is concerned I have already tried to explain the position. So far as the Central assistance to the annual plan allocation is concerned, he is aware of the fact that this year Government of India has decided to limit the plan assistance to the annual plan in the order which it was in the last year. Therefore, in that category, Gujarat State has also been provided with assistance to the extent of a little over Rs 32 0 crores from the Central Government. It is in the order of the assistance as it was given in the last year. But in spite of that it has been possible for the State Government to augment its resources and as a result of that, some slightly better allocation will be made in the annual plan of the Gujarat State for the current year.

SHRI P G MAVAIANKAR Are the Government ready to write off the advance loan given or at least postpone the repayment till 1976-77 ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE This question requires a good deal of consideration. It is not possible for me to give offhand on the floor of the House whether the amount will be written off or whether the Government will take decision. It depends on the situation which will prevail then. It will require a good deal of exercise also.

SHRI P G MAVAIANKAR There were certain deficits in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where this was allowed. Indeed, the Centre is underwriting these state deficits.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE You have quoted something from the newspaper. I do not know whether it is correct or not. This is the first time you are bringing this my notice. It will not be fair on my part to make any comment on this.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It will not be possible for him to give it now. Naturally when you have brought it to his notice, he must look into it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE Mr Dinen Bhattacharyya, while making observation suggested one big thing. I do not know whether there is any precedent that the budget is placed before the Consultative Committee. The whole object of the Consultative Committee attached to the Home Ministry, particularly when the State is under President's rule, is to help the Parliament and the Central Administration for the legislation and to keep in eye on the affairs of the State concerned. But I do not know whether in any other Committee the budget is being placed before it is being placed on the Table of the House. Even when the budget was placed on the Table of the other House I had to tender an apology for having placed it first on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. I do not know what would have been my fate if I had placed the budget before the members of the Consultative Committee.

Regarding the two or three projects which have been mentioned by Shri Patel and certain other hon. Members I would like to emphasize that it is not the desire of the Government to ignore or neglect the interests of Gujarat State by entering into limited agreements on the Narmada waters. In order to expedite the projects which are on hand a limited agreement was arrived at by the concerned State Governments and it is without prejudice to the award to be given by the Tribunal which I am sure, will be to the full satisfaction of the Government of Gujarat. Perhaps it would not be wise to take the stand that there is no popular government there so even developmental projects, like major and minor irrigation projects, will have to wait till responsible government assumes power and clears them. The speedy development of the State could not have been helped by such an attitude.

Coming to industrial development while presenting the budget I have tried to

highlight certain areas where there has been improvement, so far as industrial climate of the State is concerned. It has been possible to generate more power with the commissioning of the two new units, one in the middle and the other at the end of last year. Therefore the industrial position has been improved. Undoubtedly, there are some difficulties. Even within the State there is some sort of regional imbalance and ill-balanced development, as mentioned by the hon. Member representing Kutch. He has highlighted the miseries and sufferings of the people of Kutch. Similarly, the difficulties in Saurashtra area have been highlighted by another member. It would be the endeavour of Government to see that balanced development takes place not only between States but also within the States. If there are any backward areas in a particular State, it would be our endeavour and serious effort to see that balanced development takes place in those areas.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It has been your serious effort for the last 27 years.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : We have done something for the last 27 years and we hope to do something more in the next 27 years.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : All by you alone ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : We hope to.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Every man has a right to hope. Go on hoping.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Every man has a right to frustrate other's hopes also.

I hope the State administration will also look into those points and the requirements of those areas; particularly, the requirements of Saurashtra and Kutch will be taken care of. I think I have covered most of the points.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : I have made an important point, which has not

been touched by the Minister. So far as the labourers engaged in famine relief work are concerned, they are not getting even Rs. 3.80 per cent of them are getting only Rs. 2 after doing work for eight hours. Have you made any arrangements for them ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is said that the Government is going to set up a Harijan Development Corporation. I want to know how much money has been provided in the budget, because I am unable to find anything.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Minister has disposed of all our problems in 16 minutes. I referred to education in my speech. He has not considered that at all. The Government of Gujarat should not wait until the elected Government comes into power in order to proceed with many schemes relating to education.

I referred to the V V. John Committee's report which has been with the Government for nearly 12 months now. They have not published it. They have not taken any decision on it on the ground that this is a matter for the elected Government. Just as, he said just now about the Narmada project, that we need not hold up all development, I would urge very strongly that the Government now functioning should not hold up any matters relating to education.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : I had mentioned about Drought-prone Area Development Board. Nothing has been said about that. I also mentioned about supplying subsidised foodgrains and fodder to the labourers working in the scarcity areas.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I mentioned specifically the problem of the A.M.T.S. The Government of India had put a special levy on petrol and had promised that the public transport system in four important metropolitan cities of the country will be given assistance. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras have accordingly been given such assistance. Why is it that Ahmedabad which is the fifth or the sixth largest city in the whole of the country is denied this right of getting assistance for

augmenting its fleet and depots? In 1975-76 the amount required is Rs 2.5 crores. Will he kindly reply to this point also?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE So far as the point mentioned by the hon Member, Mr Mavalankar, is concerned, he himself has answered it. It is the decision of the Government to give assistance only to four cities. Ahmedabad does not come in. Until the Government changes that decision and extends it to further areas, how could Ahmedabad be brought within the purview of that? Therefore, it is not a matter to be decided here and now.

Regarding other points I have already mentioned in my Budget speech and the detailed statement. Those points have already been covered.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA I specifically asked. What is the amount provided for the Harijan Development Corporation? He is silent on that. Why is the Government giving false promises to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of Gujarat? You kindly ask the Minister.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER How can I ask the Minister? It is upto him. If he does not satisfy you, there are other means open to you. What can I do about it?

I know what I am doing. Don't be in a hurry. You are in safe hands. If you proceed in the right way, you will find that you are in the safe t of hands. But if you try to trip me, you cannot get round me.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I have no such intention.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will put the Demands on Account to vote. In this connection I would like to say in advance so that we can proceed expeditiously that Mr Mavalankar has written me a letter saying that he would like to make some observations on the Appropriation Bill on the Demands on Account. He has given certain points. May I tell him that it is the practice, the convention, in this House that we do not discuss the Demands on Account at all far less the Appropriation Bill on Demands

on Account for the simple reason that these are only very temporary grants given to the Government just to carry on and the Government also is expected to give an assurance that they will not undertake any new service under the Demands on Account? Therefore, it is a formal matter. The regular Demands for the whole year will be coming and he could make these points then. Don't insist on this here.

With regard to the Supplementary Demands I think, the Speaker made an announcement this morning that in response to the points made by Mr Sezhiyan and other hon Members, the Government will withdraw Demand No. 49 by issuing Corrigenda to this. In this connection, I have got some paper from the hon Minister relating to the Appropriation Bill which will be in the nature of Corrigenda to that Bill. We will accept them. Therefore, when I put the Supplementary Demands to vote, I will not mention the Demand No. 49 at all. It will not be there.

SHRI PILOO MODY You say 'demands with corrigendum'.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That is to the Appropriation Bill. If the Demand is not voted it will not go in the Appropriation Bill.

There are cut motions. I will put them to the House. Mr Chavda, do you want your cut motion No. 1 to be put separately?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA Yes.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR I would like to combine my cut motion No. 3 with Shri Chavda's cut motion No. 1.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It cannot be done.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR Then my cut motion No. 10 may be put separately.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Demand for Grant on account under the head Elections be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to hold early elections of the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat(1)]"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 9]

[16.25 hrs.

Division No 9]

AYES

- 1 Bhattacharyya, Shri S P
- 2 Chandrappan, Shri C K
- 3 Chavda, Shri K S
- 4 Gowder, Shri J Matha
- 5 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
- 6 Mavalankar, Shri P G
- 7 Mody, Shri Piloo
- 8 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
- 9 Patel, Shri H M
- 10 Roy, Dr Saradish
- 11 Sezhyuan, Shri
- 12 Somasundaram, Shri S D
- 13 Shakya Shri Maha Deepak Singh

NOES

Ambe h, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barua Shri Badabrata
Chaturvedi Shri Rohin Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Darbari Singh Shri
Das Shri Anadi Ch u n
Desai Shri D D
Dhamankar Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L K
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C D
Gopal, Shri K
Jadeja, Shri D P
Kasture, Shri A S
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T

Mahajan, Shri Y S
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mohsin, Shri F H
Murthy, Shri B S
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Painuli, Shri Paripoomnanand
Pandey, Shri R S
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S T.
Patel, Shri Arvind M
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T A.
Peje, Shri S L
Raghun Ramarsh Shri K
Rao, Shri P Ankincedu Prasad
Roy Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh Shri
Salve Shri N K P
Samanta Shri S C
Sanghi Shri N K
Sanghmita Shri
Sathe Shri V isant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Atjun
Shailam Shri Chandra
Shankaranand Shri B
Sharma Shri Nawal Kishore
Shukla, Shri B R
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sokhi, Sardar Swatan Singh
Stephen, Shri C M
Subramaniam, Shri C
Sudarsanam, Shri M
Tiwary, Shri D N
Vekaria, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division, as shown, is : Ayes 13; Noes 60.

To the Ayes we may add Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya's vote and Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra's vote; that will make it Ayes 15 and Noes 60. The Cut Motion is lost.

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put Cut Motion No. 10 by Shri P. G. Mavalankar to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Relief on account of natural calamities' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give substantial and immediate financial assistance for massive drought relief operations in Gujarat, (10)]"

The Lok Sabha divided

[Division No. 10] AYFS [16 27 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chandiappan, Shri C. K.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maba Deepak Singh
Somasundram, Shri S. D.

"Wrongly voted for AYFS

NOES

Ambesh, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gopal, Shri K.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Panuli, Shri Paripoornanad
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T. A.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri

Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarasanam, Shri M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Vekaria, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is : 16; Noes 58.

AYES

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the rest of the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 3, 5, to 12, 14 to 20, 22 to 31, 33 to 59, 61 to 68 and 70 to 76"

*Shrimati Ganga Devi also recorded her vote for NOES.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I will take up the Supplementary Demands. I will not mention Demand No. 49. That should clear the position.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 8, 11, 14, 17, 21 to 23, 25, 27, 28, 33, 35, 38, 40 to 42, 53, 55, 56, 58, to 60, 63, 65, 66, 69, 71, 72, 74 to 79, 82, 84, 86 to 88, 90, 94, 97, 105, 107, 108, 110, 113, 116, 119, 120, 122, 124 to 128, 131, 132, 137 to 142, 144 and 146."

The motion was adopted

16.26 hrs.

GUJARAT APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : As corrected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not yet. That is where the whole confusion comes.

Now, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-75.

The motion was adopted

16.28 hrs.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I introduce the Bill. GUJARAT APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1975

I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is.

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill as corrected, to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please read out the corrections.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : The corrections are as follows :

Page 1, in the marginal heading to clause 2,—

for "Rs. 57,71,66,000"

read "Rs. 57,70,17,000."

2. Page 1, in lines 6 and 7,

for "fifty-seven crores, seventy-one lakhs and sixty-six thousand rupees"

read "fifty-seven crores, seventy lakhs and seventeen thousand rupees"

3. Page 3, omit lines 16 to 18 (relating to Vote No. 49).

4. Page 5, line 34 (relating to "total")

(a) for "56,50,98,000" read "56,49,49,000"

(b) for "57,71,66,000" read "57,70,17,000"

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is all boring.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even at the cost of Piloo Mody, this has to go on record. Sometimes the important things are boring.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce Bill, as corrected to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-75.

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I introduce† the Bill as corrected.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill, as corrected to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as corrected to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER:

We take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 as corrected, clause 3 the Schedule as corrected, clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 as corrected, clause 3, the Schedule as corrected, clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as corrected, be passed."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as corrected, be passed".

The motion was adopted

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the president.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to put on record my appreciation for the attitude shown by the Minister. He did not stand on formality of pushing through the Bill. He agreed to our suggestion and made the correction. This has been helpful not only to us but also to the growth of Parliamentary democracy in the country.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): We want to convey our appreciation to the Deputy Speaker for the manner in which he held the points of view of Shri Era Sezhiyan.

SHRI PII OO MODY: The Speaker is expected to do that.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would also like to join and say that this is a happy day to me especially because I think the House to-day has discovered itself. I hope that the administration also will take note of this. It has been a happy thing that there has been a spirit of give and take—reciprocity—and nobody has tried to stand on prestige but all that we have tried to do is to do the duty of this House with all responsibility and to assert the supremacy of this House and also to give notice to establish that nobody in this democracy of ours should take this House or us for granted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Private Members' Bills. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya is not here. So, his Bill cannot be introduced.

16.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (Amendment of articles 101, 102, etc.) by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli on the 7th March, 1975:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli was on his legs on the last occasion. He has

written that he is not well and so he cannot continue with the speech. If he cannot continue, it means that he has concluded his speech and the Bill is now the property of the House.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : Am I to take it that Half-an-Hour discussion will be at six O'Clock ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as I am concerned we have to go through the entire business of the day unless the House decides other-wise.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome the spirit of the Bill though not the entire thing, part (ii) of Clause 3.

My friend Mr. Das Munsri deserves the appreciation of all of us for bringing forward this measure but what I wonder is whether with regard to Clause 3(i), this is possible at all, because in our democratic country those who enter politics, those who enter the Assembly or any office like Municipalities or Panchayats, have got to fall back upon something for their livelihood. My friend says, Doctors, Lawyers and Teachers should not be allowed to continue with that profession. But he does not say that a man owning large property or doing any business should also be prohibited to carry on such activities. The profession of lawyer and doctor is such that once there is a break, they can't catch up with their work and therefore this is a continuous process. If he is elected to this office, say for 5 years, after that term is over, what is he going to do ? Because, Sir, conditions in our country are such that those who are elected to Assemblies or Parliament are not assured of their future livelihood, however honest a man may be, unless he is something like an agriculturist or a small industrialist and so on. Once the term is over in our country there is no provision to look after ex-Members and in this regard what we find is that even a country like Malaysia has got a system of gratuity and provision for this but in our country this is not there. So

one has got to have some provision. I don't say that they should earn living by dubious means. Not at all. I say, a lawyer should be enabled to continue with his practice, so also a doctor.

In Clause (ii) he says as follows :

'If a member of either House of Parliament, after his election to that House joins a political party or group other than the one on whose ticket he was elected to that House or if he was an independent member at the time of election to that House and joins any political party or group, he shall be disqualified for being a member of that House from the date of his joining the latter political party or group.'

16.37 hrs.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : *in the Chair.*

I am in agreement with this. This question is being looked into by a Parliamentary Committee and I hope that something would be done in this regard. Not only disqualification alone, but once he crosses the floor, he should be disqualified for ever. He should not be allowed to contest any election to any public office. Then in the next clause he says :

'If a Member of either House of Parliament after his nomination or election to any Committee constituted by either House of Parliament does not attend any meeting of that Committee continuously for a period of one year, he shall be disqualified for being a member of that House after the expiry of the said period of one year.'

I do not know why he specifies one year only. There are some committees which do not meet for more than one year. I am a Member of one committee, Deck Passenger Welfare Committee. For one year I have not attended any Committees meeting. There are some Committees which do not meet for two to three years. I am a member of the Committee known as 'Deck Passengers' Welfare Committee'. For the last three years this Committee

met only once. So, it should not be that not attending the Committee for one year will entail a disqualification of a member. It should be only if a member does not attend for two to three days consecutively that a disqualification can be made. Of course, interpretation can be made that I have not attended the meeting of that Committee for no fault of mine. The committee itself has not met. Why should I be disqualified?

So with these few words, I support this Bill.

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) Sir, I oppose this Bill. There are many things that are yet to be done. This Bill is something which goes against the spirit of the Parliamentary system because this is for important persons like professors, lawyers, doctors etc. who are popular and who get themselves elected and whom the people accept. The purpose of the Bill is that whenever a person is elected to Parliament, he must get out of his profession. That is something impracticable. It is unjust also if the Parliamentary system has to function in this country what is important is to make it function in an efficient manner. The importance of Parliamentary system is going down and down. What do we find throughout the country? There is disparity of income. We have failed to give our people the fundamental rights to work to live etc. We have to run this system in a democratic line. We are not running our democracy in the interests of the people and not when according to the Constitution. That is because the poverty level goes on increasing, unemployment is increasing, price rise is going up and up, taxation is also going up. Everything acts against the interests of the people. We must realise that we are not working in the interests of democracy. The purpose of the Constitution is not better served. From that angle if any change is called for in our Constitution that would be welcome to us. It is not the case at all that because Parliament Members are professionals like doctors, professors, engineers and lawyers and that is why the Parliament is not able to function. We should try to think a new

We have got to face the basic problems in Parliamentary discussions. We cannot bring up the problems of growing poverty so as to solve them. For example we are not able to solve the problem of growing unemployment. How to bring about the changes in this regard is the question to be considered. For example, we are not able to bring down the price rise. Only big landowners, profiteers or blackmarketeers are the beneficiaries. That may be because the ruling party gets a lot of money from them. It is an irony of fate that when the people suffer terribly we are remaining silent over that. If Parliament has got something to do with this, it must really try to solve the problems faced by the people. Whatever new amendments are proposed, this constitutional amendment bill is not going to make our Parliament function better.

With these few words I totally oppose this Bill.

श्री मूल चर्चा (पानी) सभासदन जी यह कहना बहुत आसान है कि हम लोग क्या करते हैं इस के लिये सविधान म सभासदन पेश कर दिया गया और वह बिल बन कर आ गया। लेकिन मैं अभी तक समझ नहीं सका कि श्री मुंशी इन बिल के महा लाने से क्या चाहत है? अगर मैं उन का आपण सुन पाता तो समझ सकता कि वह क्या चाहत है कि डाक्टर्स इंजीनियर्स वकील पालियामेंट के सदस्य न बने। आप इमार साल्वे साहब का उदाहरण लीजिये—य टैंकर न के मामले में बहुत एक्सपर्ट है इन का वह दिया जाय कि कल से आप पालियामेंट में मत छोड़िये क्योंकि आप अपना काम करते हैं। इसी तरह से स्टीफन साहब है, वह वकील है—उन से कह दिया जाय कि आप कल से पालियामेंट मत छोड़िये जाकर कोर्ट में गॉपधर हाइम—इन का क्या परिणाम निकलेगा।

मेम्बर चाहें वकील हों, डाक्टर हों इंजीनियर हों, अगर वह ठीक काम करता है, तो पालियामेंट में भी ठीक काम करेगा। यह कहना की जा वकील है, वह पालियामेंट में अच्छा काम नहीं कर सकता यह गलत है, जो बाहर अच्छा काम करता है, जिस की काम करने की आवस्य है वह पालियामेंट

के अन्दर भी अच्छा काम करेगा। आप देखिये—इस लोक सभा के लगभग 500 मेम्बर हैं—इस आप की सेवा में लिख-लिख कर भेजते हैं कि हम को बोलने का मौका दीजिये और आप कहते हैं कि टाइम नहीं है। हम में बहुत से ऐसे मेम्बर हैं जो चुपचाप रहते हैं, लेकिन मीनिंग्ज एटेण्ड करते हैं, अपनी कान्ट्रीब्यून्सी में काम करन हैं—ता इस चीज का काइटींगिया क्या होगा ? आप किम तरह से जाच करेंगे कि कौन अच्छा काम करेगा है कौन नहीं करता है। यह साचना गलत है कि जो लोग पार्लियामेंट में जातन हैं मिक के ही कान्ट्रीब्यून्स रहते हैं जा लोग कमेटीज में जातन हैं—पार्लियामेंट का ज्यादा काम ता रमेटीज में होना है—वे बड़ा काफी हिम्मा तन है उन ता काफी गान्तीब्यजन हाता है वे बड़ा पर बग महत्वपूण भसिका भदा करन हैं। बहुत से लोग अपन निर्वाचन क्षत्रा में बहुत अच्छा काम करन हैं। मैं ता यन्त नक कहना चाहता हू कि समय मददगी का आप जा टमीन्सु मन्टम दे रह है उम इमीन्सुमन्ट में व दिन गत भी काम करे ता अपने घर का गमारा नग कर मकन है और न अपन निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रति प्राय कर सका है।

आप जिन गारा का पार्लियामेन्ती करन हैं जो एकमपट लाग है अगरे वे धाडी दर के लिये भी प्राये व अपनी बात कर कर जने जाने हैं लेकिन उन का जितना भी कान्ट्रीब्यून्स हाता है वह बहुत महत्व का हाता है। इसी तरह से जो इन्जीनियर हैं—जैसे हमारे डाकोग्गण राब है जो बहुत बड़ इन्जीनियर हैं उन का जितना भी कान्ट्रीब्यून्स हाता है वह बड़ महत्व का हाता है। मगर महाजन साहब है जा प्रिन्सिपल हैं टोचस की साइड से उन का कान्ट्रीब्यून्स बड़ा महत्वपूण हाता है। साल्बे साहब है जा इन्सुम टैक्स के एकमपट हैं उनका कान्ट्रीब्यून्स फाइनेन्स की दृष्टि से बड़ा महत्वपूण होला है। एक तरह से ता इन्ही लागे ने यहां पर अपना राज जमा रखा है। मभापनि जी मैं क्षमा चाहता हू—इस पार्लियामेंट में इन्ही बकीलो प्रोफेसरो और इन्जीनियरो का राज है अगरे वे लोग यहां न प्राये तो उन मामलों पर

कौन बात करेगा जिन का हम नहीं जानते हैं। कास्ट्रीब्यून्स का वाइस्ट उठाना है कौन उठायेगा। जहा इन्जीनियरिंग की बात करती है—कौन करेगा।

मै भूषी जी की इस बात को मानता हू कि हम समय के प्रति बफादार बनें लेकिन इस बिल को लाग में पहल उन को मानना चाहिये था कि कौन प्रादमी किम तरह में काम करेगा है। सब में पढ़नी बात ता यह है कि काई भी प्रादमी आमानी स यहां नहीं आना है—निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा हाता है मनवाना लागे का जाचन है कि कौन क्या प्रादमी है। अब जैसे हमारे पाण्डेय जी है यह बड़ साहियवार है बनाकार है, इन के अन्दर मारी कनाय है ये अगरे यहां न प्राये ता यहां निरमता छा जायेगी। हमारे महाजन जी है बड़ इरफनमोना है इन का अगरे यहां न आन दिया जाय और बड़ा जाय की सुप्रीम काट में आया ता जैसे काम चलेगा।

इस बिल में दल-बदल की बात बड़ी गई है। दल-बदल का कानन पढ़न ही यहां पर विचारगधीन है उम क निय जवा-इन्स कमेटी बैठी है सिद्धान्त हम न माना भी है कि हम दलबदल नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप लागे का यह भी देखना है कि एक पार्टी जो जनता के सामने एखान करती हैं कि हम ये ये काम करग एक घोषणा-पत्र निकालती हैं और फिर उम के प्रति अगरे बड़ा पार्टी बफादार नहीं रहती है और इस स्थिति में उम का कोई महत्व उम पार्टी का छोड़ देना है तो मेरी मसला में नहीं आना कि उम का दलबदल कैसे माना जा सकता है ? अगरे काई पार्टी अपना सिद्धांत ही नहीं निभाती ता उम का छाड़ना कैसे दलबदल माना जा सकता है ? या मान लीजिये जैसे मधु जिससे जी की पार्टी है इन के पाच महत्व है इन की पार्टी पूरी की पूरी किसा दूसरी पार्टी में मिल जाय कोई किगधी मोर्चा मजबूत बनाय क लिये जिस की माग काश्मिर्ष भी कर रह है तो क्या उम को दलबदल माना जायगा ? वा माननीय घोते साहब है वह किसी दूसरी पार्टी

में जाते हैं तो उसे दलबदल नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इसके भी कुछ सिद्धांत होने चाहियें।

हरियाणा में एक समय में यह हुआ बची धामा राम गया राम। लेकिन अब भारत के मतदाता बहुत होशियार हो गये हैं। जो बाकी में दलबदल होने हैं मतदाना उन को कभी वोट नहीं देगे। लोग अपने आप ऐसे लोगों की परीक्षा करने हैं, जनता अपने आप ऐसे लोगों को सजा देगी और जैसे दूध से मक्खी निकाल कर फेंक देते हैं वैसे ही जनता ऐसे लोगों को भी निकाल फेंकेगी। सिद्धांत के ऊपर बड़े बड़े लोगों ने दल बदल किया है। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को भी दलबदल की सजा दे कर उन्हें पार्लियामेंट से घाने से नोका जाय ? मेरी ऐसी राय है कि सिद्धांत के आधार पर किसी पार्टी को छोड़ना कभी भी दलबदल नहीं माना जाना चाहिये। मेरा ही सिद्धांत है कि हिन्दी को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। अब अगर मैं देखा हू कि इस सिद्धांत का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है तो मेरे लिये क्या चारा है निवाय इनके कि मैं ऐसी पार्टी को छोड़ दूँ। इसलिये मेरे इनकमन्लीट बिल पर विवाद करने क्या फायदा ?

दूसरी बात माननीय मंत्री जी के बिल में यह है कि अगर कोई सदस्य किसी कमेटी को बग़र अटेंड नहीं करता है तो उस को डिमक्वालीफाई कर दिया जाय। अब मान लीजिये एक सदस्य कई कमेटियों का सदस्य है, जाहिर है कि वह सब को अटेंड नहीं कर सकता, या कभी कोई बीमार ही पड़ जाय, तो क्या आप उन को डिमक्वालीफाई कर देगे। मेरी राय में बिल लाने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने इन बातों पर ठीक से नहीं सोचा। मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान में संशोधन करने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि जब इच्छा आयी किसी भी अनुच्छेद में एक दो माइन जोड़ दी। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध कर रहा हूँ। डिफेन्सिव के बारे में जोइंट कमेटी में विचार विमर्श चल रहा है और वह समिति उस बारे में निर्णय ले रही है। फिर उस बिल के होने हुए यह बिल लाना उचित नहीं है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

लोगों की यह एक धारणा बन गई है कि जीरो आबर में जो बोलता है उन्हीं का ज्यादा नाम बाहर भ्रष्टाचार वाले निकालते हैं, या कोई ज्यादा जोर-शोर से बोलता है उसके लिये समझा जाता है कि वह सदस्य बड़ा ऐक्टिव है। और लगातार-पक्ष वाले भी ऐसी खबर की ज्यादा छापते हैं। जीरो आबर में किसी ने अगर एक सेंटेंस कह दिया या नेता को तारीफें दी तो वह नेता बन गया। जब कि बहुत से सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो चुपचाप अपना काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से करते हैं, कमेटियों में उनका बड़ा अच्छा योगदान रहता है। ऐसे लोगों का जाहिर है कि भ्रष्टाचार में कम ही नाम धरना है। तो क्या यह मतलब हुआ कि ऐसा सदस्य जो चुपचाप काम करता है, कमेटियों में योगदान करता है, उस सदस्य का सदस्य नहीं चुना जाना चाहिये ? मेरी राय में यह धारणा बिल्कुल गलत है और इस पर झमल नहीं करना चाहिये। भ्रष्टाचार जी, यह भी देखा जाना है लोक समझ कर क्वेश्चन ही नहीं करते हैं, एक ही मवाल पर पीन घटा लग जाता है, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार में नाम निकल जाता है। पर वास्तव में उन का देश के लिये क्या कट्टीभूषण है ? जीरो। माइनेम स्कैंडल पर काफी खर्चा हुआ, मारे देश में आबाज आयी बि तुलमोहन राग के केम में मदन ने लाखों रुपया खर्च कर दिया। लेकिन नतीजा क्या निबला ? केम कोर्ट में भालरेडी चल रहा है।

इसलिये मेरी निश्चिन्त धारणा है कि इन बिल से यह पना लगाना मुश्किल है कि कौन सा भ्रष्टाचारी ठीक में काम करता है और कौन सा नहीं। कई ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो कम बोलते हैं लेकिन वह इतना काम करते हैं कमेटियों में, इतनी ठोस और अच्छी बात कहते हैं कि उन का कट्टीभूषण बहुत उपयोगी साबित होता है।

इस बिल के अनुसार संविधान में संशोधन करने के पहले प्रस्तावक महीषय के विभाग में एक गुबार धामा और लिख दिया कि यह लोग डिमक्वालीफाई समझे जायें। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि क्या तरीका रहेगा, कैसे जज करेगे। डी०एम०के० वाले राज बोलते हैं तो यह अच्छे-

कि वह अच्छा दो कायदे की बात बोलता है ? माननीय चन्द्रापन जी साइलेंट वर्कर हैं, जरा कम बोलते हैं लेकिन इन की ही पार्टी के माननीय एम०एम० बनर्जी हैं उन का नाम ज्यादा आता है। तो कैसे आप जब करेंगे कि बिना का कट्टीभूमक ज्यादा है ? इसलिये मेरी राय में जब करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। मेरी मांग है कि जो बिल माननीय सदस्य लाय है वह वापस ल लगे इस बिल को इग्नोर करना चाहिये। हम तो चाहता है कि बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर, डाक्टर, काल और प्राफेसर आय। और अगर माननीय मंत्री जी का बिल स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो प्रा० महाजन प्रा० पागवार प्रा० समर गृह जैसे याग्य व्यक्ति सब डिमकवालीफाई हो जायग। अगर यह बिल पास हो गया तो माननीय गास्वायी से चल जायेंग।

इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्रस्तावक महादय अपना बिल वापस ल ल।

*SHRI J MEHTA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi a member of the ruling Congress Party. I think he is also the leader of the Youth Congress. I am surprised that he should have brought forward a Bill of this nature before the House.

The three features of this Bill are (i) the professionals like Lawyer, Teachers, Doctors, Engineers etc should not seek the membership of this House. (ii) the defectors meaning those Members who defect from one Party to the other after having been elected to the House on the ideology of a particular Party should be disqualified for the membership of this House. (iii) those who do not take genuine interest in their parliamentary work should be also disqualified.

I would like to remind Shri Munshi of the saying that sitting in the Glass House one should not throw stones at the others.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

outside. If his theory of composition of this House is accepted, then there will be only 92 political and social workers who would be the MPs on the side of the ruling Congress Party. The ruling Congress Party will lose its majority, it will be out of power soon.

Sn, this House consists of 520 Members. I have with me details of 497 Members. I would like to give to the House the information about the composition of these 497 Members. There are 93 lawyers, 92 political and social workers, 36 Teachers and Lecturers, 176 Cultivators and Landholders, 39 Traders and Industrialists, 30 Journalists and Writers, 12 from Civil and Military Service, 11 Medical practitioners, 5 Engineers, 2 Religious Missionaries and a few former Maharajas. If all the professionals cannot become the Members of this House, as is being suggested by Shri Munshi, then there will be only 92 political and social workers as Members of this House. I would like to know whether it is possible and feasible that in a democracy there should be no representation to any other section of our society except political and social workers?

17 hrs

Here I would like to refer to the representation being given to Local Bodies in the State Legislative Assemblies. Similarly, there are teachers' constituencies also in the States. The Founding Fathers of our Constitution thought it wise to give representation in the democratically elected legislative bodies to all sections of the society like Local Bodies, Teachers etc. Is it conceivable that they should be denied representation in this House or in the Legislative Assemblies? Shri Munshi has not done any service to democracy in this country by bringing forward this Bill.

I agree with his contention that the defectors should be debarred from seeking membership of this House. But, I would like to know why the Government have not brought forward the Anti-Defection Bill which is being talked for years now. I demand that the Member who has been

elected on the plank of the political philosophy of a particular party defects to some other political party should be immediately disqualified. They should not be permitted to continue as Members. But the ruling Congress Party, to which the mover of this Bill belongs, has not shown the courage of conviction in bringing before this House the Anti-Defection Bill.

In conclusion, I would like to know what Shri Munshi has to say about those who change their faith in the political programmes and ideologies of the Party to which they belong. Should they be allowed to continue as Members of this House belonging to that political party or should they also go out? For example, after his resignation from the Council of Ministers, Shri Mohan Dharia, made a serious allegation on the floor of this House that the solemn assurances given by the ruling Party at the time of last General Elections to the people of the country have not been fulfilled. He also alleged that the party to which he has the honour to belong deviated from its chartered course of action. After hearing his statement, I felt that Shri Dharia alone should not have resigned, but the entire Central Ministry should have resigned because of its failure to honour the commitment pledged to the people of the country.

I would like to know what Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi has to say about the failure of his own Party in fulfilling the assurances given to the people of the country.

I would extend my support to the limited concept of debarring the membership to the defectors as adumbrated in the Bill Shri Munshi. I am opposed to the rest of the provisions in his Bill.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): At first I took the Bill rather seriously and tried to study its Clauses and its implications, but after going through it I thought it was framed in a very haphazard slipshod manner and I came to the conclusion that it must be opposed.

I oppose it on three grounds. Firstly it is unnecessary. Secondly, it is highly restrictive of the individual's freedom. Thirdly I may say it will deprive Parliament of much of the rich experience that is contributed to its legislative work by experts in different fields and different professions.

I appreciate the object of the Mover of the Bill. He wants the Members to pay as much attention to their Parliamentary work as possible. And Parliamentary work means not only speaking here, but explaining the programme of your party to the people or if you belong to the opposition, explaining the defects of the Government's programme and perhaps leading agitations, carrying on public education etc. This is part of the work of a Parliamentarian and perhaps Shri Munshi wishes that people should devote as much time as possible to this public work. To that extent we can appreciate his objective, but the proposals which he has brought forward cannot possibly be accepted because of the reasons which I have just given.

As regards the first amendment which he proposes, if a person practises any profession like teaching in a College or a School, he will become disqualified. But Shri Munshi does not know that teachers have a right to stand for election to the Legislature. If they are employed in private institutions, the University Grants Commission has suggested a solution to the difficulty, namely that during the period of their membership of the Legislature they should be given leave without pay by the institution in which they were working.

So far as members of other professions such as lawyers, doctors, engineers etc., are concerned, I think their presence is necessary if our legislation is to be realistic, if realistic and satisfactory solutions are to be found for the problems of the community. They must practise outside as it enriches their experience and enables them to participate more effectively and more fruitfully in the legislative process which goes on in the House. As rightly pointed out by another hon. Member, if

you come here for five years and give up for good your profession as an engineer, doctor or income-tax practitioner, what are you to do afterwards? You cannot pick up the thread and start your practice again. Nobody will consider you seriously. Therefore, the first proposal cannot be accepted.

Secondly, as regards defections, this is a very complicated problem. Of course, we do not favour defections, but it is possible that a person may regard it as a matter of conscience to leave the party.

If he thinks that his party has changed its policy in such a way that his conscience cannot possibly approve of it, he has the right to change his party. There is another complication. Suppose your party itself is liquidated. Members of the Socialist Party are not here. It has gone through various transformations during the last ten years. What can the Members of such a party do? There were the PSP, the SSP and other parties, as a result. They have accepted half a dozen names in the last ten years. Then what will the Members do under such a clause which Mr Munshi wants to incorporate in the Constitution? Therefore, the problem of defection cannot be summarily solved in the manner proposed by him. We have a parliamentary Committee considering this problem. Even after two years, they are not able to come to certain conclusions. Finally, he says :

"If a member of either House of Parliament, after his nomination or election to any Committee constituted by either House of Parliament, does not attend any meeting of that Committee continuously for a period of one year, he shall be disqualified for being a member of that House after the expiry of the said period of one year."

How can you reduce the whole thing to such a ridiculous position? One Member has said that he has been a Member of a Committee which did not even meet once in three years. We cannot judge a person's contribution to Parliament by the number

of times he attends the committee's meetings. I believe the proposals have not been framed after due consideration. They should be summarily rejected by this House

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, unless this Bill was motivated by considerations of sheer humour or to create some sort of a practical joke, I could only otherwise in the alternative attribute it to either the immaturity or the imbecility of the mover. It cannot be any thing else. He is not here; the youngest is not here. When I come out, it must have been either a joke or an absolute joke. If it is not absolute joke, then a sheer immaturity or purlity. I am not able to understand what it is that he is seeking to achieve. Does he mean to convey that people who are practising certain professions

MR CHAIRMAN : I don't think imbecility is a good word. If it is unparliamentary you should be ready to withdraw it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I withdraw it

MR CHAIRMAN : That is all right.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It may be substituted by purlity. My submission is that if he is serious about it that he is trying to deal with by amending Article 102 which deals with the disqualification of a Member of Parliament, I am sure in my mind, he could never be serious, that a set of professionals or a set of nincompoops and idiots, if they become Members of Parliament, they are no good as Members; they are no good towards their constituencies; and only, if they become professional leaders and professional *netas*, then alone they will serve the Parliament and their constituencies.

Today, you want this sort of thing to come up. In fact, it should be the other come up. In fact, it should be the other of Parliament must disclose what is his source of livelihood outside his political earnings, outside membership of Parliament. A large number of people who come

here have no other source of livelihood. That does not matter any way. It is up to them to manage their own affairs. But I submit, in all humility, that I am not saying for myself. Whatever little I know of a profession and professionals, I submit that it is the professionals specially the legal profession which is the second oldest profession in the world. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to know which is the first oldest profession.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The senior profession, the legal profession, not only in our country, but all over the world has produced champions and captains whose contribution to politics has been the greatest. The people who are remembered for their tremendous parliamentary contributions are not those who came as whole-time leaders, no people who tried to distinguish themselves at zero hours, but lawyers who made very serious contributions right from the days of Motilal Nehru and Balabhai Desai etc. Our debates are replete with instances regarding the contributions made by lawyers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In which category do you put Mr Stephen ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He is a distinguished member of the legal profession. On seeing him, my faith is reiterated that there is unparalleled heroism in every profession, if it is practised honestly and boldly. Our debates are replete with instances where the contributions of barristers, doctors and lawyers are unparalleled. At the same time, it has been most unfortunate that people who have otherwise had tremendous knowledge of law, who have been otherwise well-read and men of letters, but who have not had the opportunity of practising anywhere either in the High Courts or tribunals, have not been able to distinguish themselves here as well. If some of the members who are extremely vociferous and take at least 90 per cent of the time of the House and cent per cent space in the newspapers, had been practising in High Courts or tribunals, their training and tradition would

have been entirely different. I submit with great respect that there is hardly anything in this Parliament for anyone to come and learn. If at all there is anything, it is to unlearn many things. It is the traditions and conventions which we learn in the tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court, it is the professional ethics and conduct, which enable us to make worthwhile contributions here. An artist has to have certain discipline. Otherwise, he will never be able to climb the rungs of the ladder because he lives in a competitive world. He cannot propagate his artistic paintings by merely shouting or taking advantage of the zero hour; He should give it a creative look. It is the professionals, who are sought to be disqualified by this Bill, who have rendered the greatest service in various fields. Instead of coming out with this Bill, it would have been much better if he had said that those who come without proper background and use parliament for their publicity purposes only would be disqualified. Then we could have whole-heartedly supported it and Mr Mohsin also perhaps would have accepted it.

Defection is a political menace which hurts the very root of parliamentary democracy. But defections as we knew it a few years ago is on the decline. It is not because of the law but because the electorate today is so much enlightened. They know that the politics of Asit Rams and Gaya Rams is deleterious and detrimental to the very existence of parliamentary democracy. The people of West Bengal have thrown out the CPM lock, stock and barrel not because of any law, but because the electorate have become enlightened and know-whome to elect and whom to reject. As long as the people verdict remains supreme and the electorate remains mature and vigilant, we will never need the sort of amendment sought to be made by Mr. Das Munshi.

श्री महाशयिक सिंह शास्त्र (कायगंज) : इन बिल को जिसे श्री प्रियरंजन दाम मुंशी लाये हैं मैंने बहुत गौर से पढ़ा है। मैंने इस में एक ही बात पाई है। ऐसा लगता है कि उनकी कुछ

बर्ग विशेष से चुना है । उस भूषित भावना को इस बिल के रूप में यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है । इस बिल के एक खंड में लिखा है कि—

“परन्तु इस उपखंड को इस उपबन्ध अधिनियम के प्रारम्भ के समय ससद् के दोनों सदनों के वर्तमान सदस्यों पर लागू नहीं होने ।”

उन्होंने बसवार्टे तो कर दिया है । लेकिन अपने लिये स्थान सुरक्षित कर लिया है । पहले तो यह बिल पाम नहीं होगा, अगर हो गया तो वह अपने लिये पहले जगह सुरक्षित कर लेते हैं, यह उनकी कितनी स्वार्थ की भावना है ? इसको जाने दीजिये, मैं असली बात पर आता हूँ ।

उन्होंने चार बर्ग विशेष की बात कही है । उनका तात्पर्य यह है कि जो ससद्-सदस्य मैगूलर वर्क नहीं करते हैं, वही फुल टाइम ड्यूटी दे सकते हैं । मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आती । उन्होंने यह तो बड़ा घच्छा लिखा है कि इन चार वर्गों के व्यक्ति हममें न आयेंगे । लेकिन अगर बैल प्रैजुट आदमी नहीं आयेंगे, तो यह ससद् जो हमारे राष्ट्र की सर्वोच्च शक्ति है, जिसके द्वारा हमारे भविष्य का निर्माण होना है और जिसके द्वारा हम राष्ट्र की रक्षा करने हैं और यह हमसे आनी ड्यूटी से गिर जाये तो राष्ट्र का सर्वनाश भी हो सकती है । तो इस शक्ति को बनाये रखने के लिये हमका क्रिम का यहाँ लाना चाहिये ?

मैं श्री मूलचन्द डाया को इस बात का समर्थन करना हूँ कि यह बिल निरर्थक है । ये बैल प्रैजुट आदमी-इजीनियर, डॉक्टर और प्रार्सेनर जिनका विवरण माननीय सदस्य ने प्रस्तुत किया है अगर ससद् में नहीं आयेंगे तो फिर आखिर कौन आयेंगे ? क्या यह मूर्खों की ससद् चलेगी ? और जब मूर्खों की ससद् चलेगी तो राष्ट्र विनाश की ओर जायेगा या विकास की तरफ जायेगा ? अगर वह ऐसा चाहते हैं तो ठीक हैं लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि देश का हम प्रकार से कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है । हम लिये इन्होंने यह जो भूषित भावना इसमें प्रदर्शन की है, हम समझते हैं, बिल्कुल ही अनुपयुक्त है ।

इसमें एक बात और जोड़ी है कि ससद्-सदस्यों का जो कार्य करने का मसम है, वह उसके अपनी ड्यूटी नहीं देते हैं । मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती है कि वह ससद्-सदस्य के कार्य क्षेत्र को किस दृष्टि से देखते हैं । सभापति महोदय, ससद् के सभी सदस्यों को पता होगा कि सदस्य-ससद् या उससे सबधिन सोलैकट कमेटियों में काम करने के अलावा जिले की विभागीय समितियों में भी सम्बन्धित होने हैं और अरा थोड़ा तीबरे स्तर पर जाइये तो ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटी का भी वह मेम्बर सम्झा जाता है और यहाँ पर वह अपनी राय प्रस्तुत करना है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ससद्-सदस्य का कार्य-क्षेत्र बहुत विकसित है । उन्होंने अत्यन्त सकुचित दृष्टि से सम्झा है कि ससद्-सदस्य हाउस में बैठे रहकर ही अपनी ड्यूटी को अंजाम दे सकते हैं । उनका यह दृष्टिकोण सही नहीं है । अगर वह ब्लाक में नहीं जाते हैं तो विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाओं में भाग नहीं ले सकते । अगर जिले की कमेटी में नहीं जाते तो जिले सम्बन्धी उद्धार के कार्य में भाग नहीं ले सकते । अगर इसी प्रकार ये समितियों में नहीं जाते तो वहाँ भी वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पायेंगे । टाइम ना उनके पाम उनका ही है, आप उसे ससद् में लगवाइये या बाहर लगवाइये । आखिर वह अपने परमनल वाम से तो जाते नहीं हैं । वे उनी ड्यूटी के लिये जाते हैं जिसके लिये वहाँ से चुनकर आते हैं । ससद्-सदस्य का कार्य बहुत बिल्टून है, अगर उन्होंने बड़ी सकुचित दृष्टि से इसको देखा है । केवल हम यह मान लें कि एक ससद्-सदस्य हाउस में रहकर ही काम कर सकता है तो मैं समझना हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा ।

इसलिये मेरी राय में तो इन्होंने व्याख्या की है मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और यह व्याख्या उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

माननीय सदस्य को इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिये कि किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति यहाँ आयेंगे । क्या उनका लक्ष्य यह था कि देश में जो बेकार सेना पड़ी है, उसको यहाँ लाया जाये । 1 करोड़ 83 लाख जो बेकार लोग पड़े हैं, उनको

अगर लाने का उद्देश्य था तो वह उसी तरह का बिल लाने, इस बिल को यहां लाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात इन्होंने यह कही है कि जब कोई संसद-सदस्य किसी कमेटी में रहता है और साल भर तक उस कमेटी को अटैंड नहीं करता है तो उसको अपने पद से हटा देना चाहिये यह कितनी अशोभनीय सी बात है। अगर कमेटी की मीटिंग नहीं हुई तो क्या होगा ? बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि कमेटी की साल भर तक मीटिंग नहीं होती है, तो क्या उनको हटा देंगे ?

इन्होंने दल-बदल की बात कही है। यह बात सार्थक है। माननीय सदस्य को इस बारे में बिल लाना चाहिये था। रूनिंग पार्टी बहुत दिनों से कहती आ रही है कि हम ऐसा विधेयक ला रहे हैं। चार साल हो गये, अभी तक तो वह कोई बिल लाये नहीं हैं। सरकार इससे क्यों भयभीत है, क्या खतरा है उसको। आखिर "आया राम, गया राम" वाली बात कब तक चलती रहेगी ? अगर उनको कोई बिल लाना था तो ऐसा बिल लाते जिससे उनको सही नीति का उसमें चित्रण होता और उस पर विचार किया जाता।

यहां तक संविधान का सवाल है, जो लोग वैतनिक हैं, कहीं पर तनश्वाह पर काम करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट हैं, उनके बारे में तो चुनाव नियमावली में पहले से ही व्यवस्था है। माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल में उसका कोई समावेश नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल की भावना दूषित है और ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य किसी वर्ग विशेष से क्रुद्ध होने के कारण इस बिल को लाये हैं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavathupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the very cogent, logical, terse and forceful speech by my hon. friend, Shri Salve, on the implications of the Bill, I do not think there is much left to be spoken. So, I do not want to take much time on that. When I read through the Bill, rather than the merits of the Bill, my mind went to

the thought as to what a sad commentary this Bill is on the superficial sentimentality with which even the leaders of the younger generation are reacting to the national cause and how shallow and how unthinking they are when they approach problems which vitally concern the nation.

Now, what is the implication of this Bill? Article 102 says :

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament ..."

Then some conditions are given. He wants to add one clause there. He says that not only after your election you should not continue your practice but if at the time of the elections you are a lawyer, teacher, professor, doctor or engineer, that will be treated as a disqualification.

I could have understood, while not agreeing to it, but after you come here, you discontinue your practice, your profession, there is something which can be said about. I do not agree to that also.

Here, the Bill says, if you are any of these, then you shall not be accepted for filing the nomination. I am reducing this logic to a conclusion that, by this process of elimination, what will be left. Then, the only qualification is, if you are a learner, if you are a nincompoop, if you are an ignoramus, then you are eligible for filing the nomination and coming to Parliament. This is what it comes to.

I do not understand exactly what my hon. friend says, by saying "full time attention of Members". I do not understand it. Various propositions come before the House. It is not necessary that everybody must pay his attention or thought to every subject coming before the House. We will be doing disservice. If engineering is discussed here, I should certainly not lend my mind to that because I do not know the ABC of it. You leave it to some other Members who know something about engineering. Of course, I can listen to the speeches and all that and form my opinion and take a

definite stand. But if a legal question comes, if a labour question comes, it is for me to participate in it, and I shall certainly do it.

It is the collection of varied talent, the representatives of the comprehensive texture, that is the nation of India, that this House represents. There must be lawyers; there must be professors; there must be engineers; there must be common men. Every type of people must be here. Then alone it will represent the whole of the nation and its variegated feature and atmosphere. Therefore, this is against the very concept of democracy that we are practising. We will be reducing democracy to a mockery. It is a commentary, very complimentary commentary, to the whole sense of the House and the basic sanity of the House that in spite of certain streaks of superficial insanity, the whole House is reacting violently against it and upholding the principles that permeated the Constitution.

I do not want to say anything more than that. It is so very clear about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have said enough.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Then, I come to the second subject about defections.

There are two types of defections. I do not know what he means by detection. May I put a question ? A political party goes to the people on a platform with a programme, and that political party completely proves a betrayal to that programme. Is that political party not a defector? Going further on the same logic, on the same argument, can you not say that the political party must get itself unseated from the Parliament altogether? It is certainly logical to go to that extent.

There are two concepts. The general of the party and the conscience of a member of the party. I go to my constituency not only as a member of the party but on the basis of a platform and on the basis of a programme. If I in my conscience

feel that my party has fallen unfaithful to the programme that it put forth and, if I stand out and conscientiously say, "I cannot be a party to this betrayal", who should go out of the party? I feel, I should not be asked to get out of the party. It may be a question of resigning; it may be a question of my being sent out. If I am sent out, what happens? I continue there; I continue to fight in my party. But I sent out. Am I to get out of Parliament?

In the United States, you are elected on the basis of a party. But you are given freedom to take your position on different propositions that come before the House. In England, the same freedom is protected to a certain extent although not to the extent that is practised in America. Certain freedom is given there. Now, if I am elected as a Member from a constituency of 10 lakhs of people, they have put their faith in me. The party has, in the first place, taken me as a presentable person of an acceptable character. On the recommendation of that, the people have accepted me. Therefore, certain things are considered that I am a man of integrity, a man of character, a man of conscience, a man of ability, a man who is worthy of representing a huge constituency of 10 lakh people. Therefore if, at any particular time, consulting my conscience, I feel that I should not remain in the party for the reason that the party has betrayed the platform, then to say, "It is you who should get out" is to argue against the entire premises on the basis of which I was put before the people and I was elected to the House.

I submit, Sir, that a certain measure of individual freedom has got to be given and the party whip system deserves a deeper look. You can ask me that I should support the Government so long as I feel that the stability of the Government is an absolute necessity for the nation, but should you ask me to support every non-sensical measure that is brought here? Should I not have the freedom to think

about it? Should I be bound by the whip, if a measure which is against the workers is brought here? Should you have the whip to whip me down to support something which revolts against my conscience? Should I not have the freedom? Unless that freedom is given, how can democratic despotism be prevented? Therefore, the system of whip arrangement deserves to have a greater look and deeper scrutiny. A certain measure of flexibility and freedom, subject of course, the periphery of the fundamental responsibility of sustaining a Government, has got to be given, if democracy is to be sustained as a vital, dynamic and a sort of thinking democracy, otherwise it will become completely mechanical.

Therefore, for the question of detection, the answer is not unseating anybody from Parliament. This goes against the whole thing. That is why, the founding fathers of the Constitution, when they framed the Constitution, never spoke a word about the political parties. They took into account only the man and the individual. It may be with the backing of a party, it may be with the backing of an organization it may be with the backing of the reputation he has built up or it may be with the backing of the platform on which he is standing, but it is the individual on which the entire structure of the Constitution is built up. To inject the concept of the artificial combination which is known as political party into this structure will be distorting the entire pattern of democracy that the fathers of the Constitution wanted us to nurture. Therefore, this proposition is against the very spirit of the Constitution and I oppose it very strongly. It must be looked into very deeply. I oppose this amendment Bill from A to Z and I request that it must be thrown out lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Babraich) : I oppose the Bill so far as it seeks to disqualify the members of legal profession, medical profession and teaching profession engaged in their respective business, but I have my own reservations so far as disqualification as a result of

defection is concerned. Perhaps the young distinguished Member is of the view that because these professional persons are so much pre-occupied with their respective business and are earning fabulous fees, they do not find time enough to devote to parliamentary work. He is a zealous worker, busy in organising rallies, and campaigning from one part of the country to the other. Certainly, the members of learned professions to which I have the honour to belong cannot undertake that arduous task, nor the leadership of my party would think me fit to organise such rallies, but one thing is very patent. Persons who have got no economic status, persons who have nothing to fall back on except the permits, the licences, donations and other corrupt practices, pollute the parliamentary democracy in this country. Yet, a class of politicians unfortunately is growing in this country, whose only profession is politics, and therefore, such type of politicians acquire a vested interest. They do not approach any question before the Parliament on its merits or demerits, but in order to continue their own existence, they are interested in following a particular line in this House. Supposing, Shri A. K. attends the Parliament session daily, or Shri Frank Anthony attends the Parliament session daily, would they be allowed to say a word? They would be howled down like anything. I am a back-bencher. But I am a lawyer, very busy throughout the year. Yet, I find time to attend the Sessions in the hope and expectation that sometimes I shall be able to catch the eye of the presiding officer. But, Sir, as bad coins drive out the good coins, persons who know something of the law, something of the legislative business, are relegated to the background and only those who are quite ignorant have the voice here and also the publicity at the platform, in the press and in the radio. If the Criminal Procedure Code is debated and I give a speech covering six pages, my name would only be cryptically referred while those who know nothing about it get wide publicity. Such is the state of affairs. Therefore, my submission is that a lawyer by his training, by his temperament, by his

contact with persons in every walk of life, is best suited to participate in the democratic process and contribute to its success. My submission is that this Bill is wholly misconceived as an act of immaturity.

I partly agree with Mr. Stephen that defection should be permitted as a matter of conscience. There are good reasons to support his line of thinking. But, unfortunately, *As a Ram* and *Gava Rams* have become the common feature of our public life. How to prevent it?

If a lawyer, after having accepted brief for one party, accepts the brief for, or even helps, the other party, he would be liable for professional misconduct. If a witness who has deposed in favour of one party turns hostile and supports another party, he would run the risk of being prosecuted for perjury. But here are persons elected by lakhs of people who, for sheer lust of power, defect from one party to another with impunity.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : He seems to be glorifying the lawyers. I agree with him there. There is no dispute. But democracy starts from the village. Who are those people who sit in the Panchayats? They are not lawyers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : He is saying this because he is not a lawyer. Had he been a lawyer, he would have kept quiet.

As far as curtailing the menace of defection is concerned, I support the Bill, but not in the wordings and phraseology which the hon. Mover has used in his Bill. I think, the Bill which has been sponsored on behalf of the Treasury Benches and which has gone to the Joint Committee would take care of this; that should be passed in time so that such menace does not pollute our public life.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : I do not know how to describe this Bill. In the absence of a good or an apt adjective, I would only say that this is a very interesting Bill. I am simply amused over the manner in which, and the thought

with which, my hon. friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, has brought forward this Bill for discussion. I am very sorry, in one sense, that Shri P. R. Das Munsi is absent today because he is not able to hear the various points of criticism and points of compliments, as my friend, Prof. Dandavate, says, on his own Bill. Interestingly enough, by his own logic, he (Mr. Das Munsi) should now be disqualified from the membership of this House because he is not present when his own Bill is being discussed. He wants the other members to be disqualified if they do not go on doing their own jobs. But it is a very curious coincidence that he is absent today. I do not know why he is absent today; I do not want to be uncharitable to him.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : He has sent a letter to the Chair.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I do not want to be uncharitable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is unwell.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : It so happens unfortunately that he is unwell; this can be the reason for many members for not attending the committee meetings. Therefore, this is the first point.

If you take this whole Bill, it is so interestingly drafted, because it is so interestingly conceived. It thus simplifies my work. I must say that it is very very refreshing to hear many hon. Members from the Congress Benches and I am particularly charmed by the very refreshing speech which my good friend, Shri Stephen made today. If this Parliament, and, for that matter, any Parliament in any democracy, were to become a collection of full-time and whole-time professionals and politicians, it would be the end of democracy. It would be the end of free debate because it would be a Parliament where people's different interests, people's different professions are not reflected through the debates, but it would be a place wherein a coterie of people, full-time politicians, as Shri Shukla rightly said, interested in the

loaves and fishes that power may bring, will be active all the time, which in the end will make a mockery of the representative institutions that we have created in our parliamentary and constitutional set-up. Therefore, to think of full-time professional politicians as Members of Parliament is to say like writing an essay in ignorance on parliamentary democracy and all that it stands for. Well, we want people to take interest in politics but not take too much interest in politics, just as apathy in politics and apathy in public affairs is something which cannot be tolerated in a democracy. Similarly, on the other hand, it is equally true and I will say perhaps more true, to say that a set of a few people taking too much interest and thereby not allowing others to take even legitimate interest in political and public affairs will also be an end of democracy and certainly, an end of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, we want people who come from different walks of life because when they come from different walks of life, they bring to this hon. and august House their different experiences, their different ideas, ideas which are not merely the results of their independent thinking—*independent thinking does not mean thinking by an independent only*, it can also mean thinking by members of various political parties and Mr Stephen's speech today is an instance to show that even a member belonging to the ruling party can think independently, that he can have certain postures and that on matters of principle and conscience he can take a certain definite attitude. If people come to have an independent thinking and if their independent thinking is supported by seasoned experience of different walks of life and different professions to which these hon. Members belong like teachers, lawyers, engineers, journalists, artists, and I will even say, players, poets, sportsmen, novelists, social workers and what not, and you may have a whole series of professionals and social vocations . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Swamiji also.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Yes, the whole series of professions and social

vocations should be represented and reflected in the House. Then, because it is not enough that our debates remain intelligent, free and open, but side by side, with a free debate, it should become an intelligent debate and side by side with a free and intelligent debate, it should become an intelligible debate. to a large number of people in the country who are following the proceedings in Parliament and the various speeches in the Parliament. Therefore, if these Members come from different walks of life, they will bring to this House experience, their view-points, their attitudes, their special problems, their special ideas and even original suggestions and various solutions to the problems with which we are confronted in this country and this democratic polity.

So far as professional politicians are concerned, I will end by referring to one or two points before I sit down. About the problem of defections, there is already before this Parliament a Bill which the Government themselves have brought. The Minister may therefore kindly take note of the various speeches made on both sides of the House, particularly, with regard to this problem of political defections. The Bill is before a Joint Select Committee of both Houses and it will not be right for me to express any comments in so many words at this stage on the provisions of that Bill. If in the name of curbing political and party defections it is sought to curb the basic right of free speech by every Member of Parliament, then, I dare say it is not curbing defections. It is destroying the very roots of parliamentary democracy. But, of course, Shri Munsli, I must say, has a suggestion in his Constitutional Amendment Bill which the Bill before the Select Committee does not mention. He has said that even an Independent Member, if he is elected at the time of elections as an Independent should not join any Party whereas the Bill before the Select Committee says that an Independent Member be allowed to join any Party. I, as an independent Member, feel that is not good or logical. A person is elected on a particular programme. The Constitution does not mention the Word 'political party' at all. It only says that a

person can become a candidate if he fulfils certain conditions of age, etc. If a person is elected on a particular party ticket or if he is elected as an independent, the important thing is that he brings to this House the entire constituency. And, further, although he is elected from one particular constituency, he becomes a Member of the whole House. Edmund Burke, when he was addressing the persons of his constituency said, "Hon. Gentlemen of Bristol, you have elected me from Bristol. But now when I am elected, I am a Member of Parliament and not a Member of Bristol only."

In conclusion, I would say that the whole problem is really the problem of how to ensure a greater degree and climate of integrity and character in our public life, how to see that men of quality enter the reputed institution. I would like to tell the hon. Members that it is not the professional full time politicians who will make the House honourable, but the Members belonging to various professions, having integrity, sincerity, earnestness of purpose who will do so and bring credit to Parliament.

May I say, in conclusion, therefore, instead of talking out this Bill, which I am sure we will do, let us also laugh it out!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): My friend Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii has introduced the Constitution Amendment Bill. I am not supporting this Bill. But I do not also agree with many points expressed by many Members here. The whole thing has been reduced to controversy on professional politicians versus Members of Parliament who are having it as a profession. Some people even said that one may have some other profession and then become a Member of Parliament. Then in that case their contribution will be greater. There will be no professional Members of Parliament and their contribution to the growth of democracy will be greater. I do not agree with that.

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Firstly let me say about the object of the bill, though not very articulate in its formulations in clauses Mr. Das Munsii felt, as many in this country to-day feel, that there are certain serious defects in the electoral system and the way in which we practice democracy in our country. What he wants actually or what he is aiming at is to make the Parliament effective, make the Members of Parliament responsible to its people—accountability of Members of Parliament is a thing which he wants to establish. Today, Sir, when we speak of democracy, it should be said, what we are lacking today is accountability of Members of Parliament to the Electorate. We only think in terms of meeting the electorate once in 5 years when the next election is coming. Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsii tried to find out a short cut, in finding a solution to this. I don't say professional people coming to Parliament is a bad thing. I don't believe in that. My point is this. Once you are elected to Parliament, by your action inside the Parliament, by your action outside the Parliament, you should be worthy to represent the constituency which has elected you and sent you to Parliament.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Please excuse me for one interruption. As Mr. Stephen has pointed out, Article 102 says, a person shall be disqualified from being chosen as, and for being a Member of either House of Parliament, for which the present amendment is proposed. This means, the very fact that one is a lawyer, doctor or teacher, will entail disqualification—not after becoming a Member. That is what it means. It is not properly worded; but the spirit is this.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not supporting the Bill; please don't be under that impression. I am trying to tell you that the problem here is basically different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue on the next day. Now we have to take up...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We have to continue for another year! (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means, we are not taking up the Half-an-hour discussion. We will be going right upto 7 O'clock. I do not think...

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Please look to the programme. It should be taken up as soon as it is 6 O'clock. How can you deny this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have seen the Agenda. The hon. Speaker has announced that 2-1/2 hours will be allotted to Private Members' Business. That will bring us to 7 O'clock.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: The Order Paper says, this should be taken up at 6 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier. It say so.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That was changed by the House.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to point out to you that this should be taken up at 6 O'clock or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, the order is changed under the Rules as and when necessary, by the Speaker, with the consent of the House or even, sometimes, without the consent of the House.

Let Mr. Chandrappan continue his speech.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I want to remind those who have participated in this discussion including my friend, Shri Stephen, that democracy definitely is, for younger people and the problem is how to orient them democratically.

I remember that once we introduced a Bill in this House regarding the right of recall. Perhaps the right to recall would have been a remedy for all those which are now suggested by Shri Munsal in this Bill. There is a difference in that. I should like to clarify that position also. It is not that we are asking anybody in

the street to recall a Member he likes. For example, I am elected from a constituency and a definite number of the electorate have elected me. Suppose Shri Jayaprakash Narayan asks some people to go to South Avenue and gather. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has nothing to do with that. If it all it is to be done, that should be done by the people of Telli-cherry who elected me. I am accountable to the definite number of people who have elected me to Parliament.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who among those people who voted against you?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Those who voted against me have also got the right to recall me. Party or no party, the problem is that there is solution to this. That solution is only the right to recall. That right of recall will ensure accountability of Members to Parliament and to the electorate. So, electorate is the Supreme. Mr. Stephen mentioned certain other system obtaining in England—the Great Britain. There are other countries too where the right to recall has been successfully practised. A big country with a big population has nothing to do with this. Let us not go into it now. Let us only talk about the possibility of working the democracy and making it strong and more purposeful in our country.

Coming to defection, when my friend from the D.M.K. was speaking about it, he was rather vehement. He said that this cannot be allowed. I can understand the pain under which he was speaking. A party which has undergone that pain of split can only speak about it. Our party has undergone that split. We know how painful it is. Your party has also undergone a split and your party knows that pain of that split. When a party is split one need not consider that as defection. It is all a question of upholding certain principles and convictions. You have said that. But, the question of defection will come only when a Member, due to personal motives, irrespective of the will of the people who have elected him, crosses over to that side or this side, then it is

comes a problem. This is not the solution that is suggested here, namely, to disqualify him from the membership again.

So, I appeal with all earnestness that whatever inaccuracies are there in this Bill and however inarticulate the Bill is formulated, let us not go into this. But let us take the cudgels in our hands and discuss the problem of electoral reforms with more seriousness and thoroughly specially when an opportunity is given to us, by the mover of the Bill, Shri Munsî, and discuss about those professional people who are wonderful professionals. Let me say that with all humility that I do not feel in any way inferior because I do not have a profession but I am now a Member of Parliament. I may tell you that I am not corrupt I am not a connoisseur. Let me cite some examples. What sort of profession does Smt. Indira Gandhi practice? Is she a professional? What about Shri Mahatma Gandhi? About him, there are no two opinions. What was the profession of Pandit Nehru? Nobody will remember Panditji as a practising lawyer. The whole world will remember about Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and others as leading political personalities in Indian life. What about Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia? Was he not a good Parliamentarian?

I would also like to mention that professional politicians need not be a menace to this country. Their contribution to social development and political thought will be greater and meaningful.

Sir, when we think of Parliament another problem is, whatever might be the profession of a particular person, there is a pre-supposition, that when he comes to this House he should represent the will of the people of the constituency from where he is elected. There is provision for nomination in the other House of people who have proved their excellence in various fields but it is not so in this House. The will of the people is the supreme factor in deciding the destiny of the Members of Parliament and the destiny of the country. We should think today how best we can ensure that 'people'

can be made supreme in the working of the Indian democracy.

I do not agree with the propositions made by Shri Das Munsî in the Bill. Therefore, I oppose the Bill. But I do not ridicule Shri Das Munsî for having brought this Bill. However inarticulate and inaccurate the formulations of this Bill, Shri Das Munsî has given us an opportunity—by bringing this Bill—to discuss the future working of the Indian democracy. It is important that everyone should realise that a young man has seriously thought about the future of the country. I would say that the future of the country is not unsafe in the hands of the youngsters.

श्री राम मन्हास शिंदे (राजनयदास) सभापति जी, हम बिल के पीछे इरादा चाहे कुछ भी रहा हो, ये समझना है कि लोकतन्त्र में जहाँ मौखिक अधिकार नए दर्शन का हम समर्थन देने हैं वहाँ किसी प्रोफेशनल वाले को नया नहीं कर सकते। यह कह कर कि वह पूरा टाइम नहीं दे सकता। जैसे बकील हैं, डाक्टर हैं, टीचर हैं। ये एक बाल बाल से पूछना चाहता है कि बकील, कानून के पढ़िने का बड़ा पानी मसन मिलत। यहाँ पर कि जैसे अगर वह यहाँ न हों तो कानून बन बना सकते। ना ऐसे मन में यह बात है: दुई कि कानून का बनाना एक बात है, उनमें लिये बहिसमता की आवश्यकता है, यह ठीक है, अच्छी भाषा में बोल सकते हैं, किनासे को कांट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिन प्रकार इन प्रोफेशनल को न्यायिकाई किया गया वह मुझे कोई पसंद नहीं आया। इसलिए कि जब अवसर में बकाना नहीं चलनी है तभी वह पॉलिटिक्स में शामिल होता है और इस पॉलिटिक्स के माध्यम से अपने प्रोफेशन को लागू बनाना है और इम्पॉर्टेंट बन जाता है। बनना कोई भी इन प्रोफेशन का आदमी जो मजहूर हो वह लोक नमा में क्यों आयेगा? 1,600 रु० उसकी फीस है।

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं उसे अनरेगुलर कर रहा हूँ लेकिन उस प्रोफेशन को इनका न्योरी-काई करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं जान

से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कोई अच्छा डाक्टर है अच्छा कार्डियोलिस्ट है उस से धीप यह बीने अस्पेक्ष कर सकते हैं कि वह समझ का मसल हो कर अपने दायित्व का, अपने कर्तव्य का अच्छी तरह से निभावेगा। इसी तरह से अगर कोई प्रोफेसर हमारे दरबाने की न तो वह प्रोफेसन छोड़ देगा है या एक टीचर है वह लोक सभा से धा कर या एम्बेसी में या घर अपने प्रोफेसन से लिये जसियत जैसे कर सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हम से लिये कास्टीरिया देस देस होना चाहिये और हम मभा क माध्यम से ही बहुत लाभ उठें और मैं तो यह कहना हूँ कि पश्चिम मानी लाभ महत्त्व इनन बड़ पालियामेण्टेरियत नहा बन पात अगर वे अपने प्रोफेसन का न छोड़न और गाड़ी जी एम देस की कर्मभूमि पर धा कर महान्मा नहीं बन पान अगर वे पार्ट क भागन छेदे रहते। जब उन्हान उन का छोड़ा और त्याग किया नो वे इनन बन बने। धीप यह दक्षिणे कि श्री मद्र निमय बकील नहीं हैं नेकिन बीन बड़ सकता है कि ये अच्छे पालियामेण्टेरियत नहीं हैं। हमलिये मैं कहना हूँ कि प्रोफेसन की बात धीप छोड़ दीजिय और यह बात नहीं है कि मौलिक अधिकारो से मबका हक है कि वह राजनीति में हिस्सा न सकता है नेकिन राजनीति में ध्यान से लिये सेवा का माध्यम स्वीकार कर नना चाहिये और जो एक सामाजिक कर्त्तव्यता है उसको भी छोड़ा ना म्पारी फाई करना चाहिये। आज एक गांव का कार्यकर्ता है वह माकलभा में नहीं धा सकता है और एक तथा-तथाया कार्यकर्ता भी लाभ मभा में नहीं धा सकता है। हम को कांग्रेस का टिकर मिला और कांग्रेस की अच्छी हवा थी और हम धा गये। यह तो एक तबनीक है। धब किल का तराजू से ताला जा सकता है कि उनसे बितनी सेवा की है। हमारा जीवन जनता की सेवा में बीता है। मैं तीन मन्बा जन भी गया हूँ और मोर मभा में मैं बन कर धाया और कांपोजिन में भी मैं मदस्य धा नेकिन कोई बड़े कि मग प्रोफेसन क्या है तो मैं यही कहना धि मेरा प्रोफेसन कुछ भी नहीं है। मेरे बच्चे और भाई

क्याते हैं और उनकी कामदनी में से मैं जाना और कुछ म्प्रा से भी म्प्राे निमय जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को प्रोफेसन से नहीं जानना चाहिये बल्कि हम को सेवा में जोड़ना चाहिये। मदस्यना की किसी व्यक्ति के कर्म से जानना चाहिये, ईमानदारी से जानना चाहिये उस की इस्टेब्लिटी उन की प्रतिभा से जोड़ना चाहिये। चुनाव में बहुत से लाभ धाने हैं और बने जान है। एक धाड़ी ली धाली है और उन में बहुत से धा जाते हैं और बहुत से बने जान हैं। यह कोई बात नहीं है। कोई मुसा है या कोई तराजू है किसी कार्यकर्ता को पण्डने की या मन्बाने की। यह कहां की बात है कि अगर बकील नहीं हुआ तो लाभ मभा नहीं बनगी अगर डाक्टर नहीं हाया तो लाभ मभा नहीं बनगी और अगर प्रोफेसर नहीं होगा तो लाभ मभा नहीं बनगी। अगर प्रोफेसर हाया हमलिये उनसे प्रतिभा होगी बन बड़ा धाय है बड़ा विद्वान है बड़ा प्रतिभाशाली है और वह बानना जानता है। वह बिनाबा म से कांट करना जानता है। मैं जा मभा के कास्टीरिया का बात बार-बार कहना है वह हमलिये कहता हूँ कि एक मदस्य अपनी कान्स्टीटुमेंसी के 10 लाख लाभा का प्रति निश्चित करना है। मैं भूखे हैं और उनके धान धान को नहीं है और उनको धनाय नहीं निमना है। उन्हीं की बात यह कह सकता है। उनसे बकालन की बात कहा से धा जाती है। उनसे धान जमीन नहीं है और उन को धरती निमनी चाहिये। इनसे पारित्य की क्या प्राथम्यकता है। मदस्य को अपने धराके से लोपी की विष्कतो को मामन रखना है और प्राथिक विकास के माध्यम से देस का निर्माण करना चाहिये और मारे शोतो को बढ़ाना चाहिये। हम बातों का कहन क लिये कील सी दुखिनता की जकरन है। हम में कील सी प्रतिभा और विद्वाना की जरूरत है और हमसे लिये मोटी नास नेहक की जरूरत मेना बड़ा नक ठीक है। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि मानी लाभ नेहक इतने बने नहीं बन सकते ध अगर वे अपने प्रोफेसन को

को न छोड़ते। प्रोफेसर दण्डवते ने अगर अपनी प्रोफेसरी न छोड़ी होती तो वे इतने महत्वपूर्ण न बनते। इनलिमें मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रोफेसन को छोड़ कर अधिन के, सेवा के परिश्रेय के अन्दर आना पड़ेना और अपने ब्याक्तिव की स्थापना करनी पड़ेगी। जब लोग चुने जाते हैं।

श्री जमु बंडवते (राजापुर) प्रोफेसरी में रह कर भी मैं मास मुवमेट में रहा हूँ।

श्री राम लक्ष्मण बांदे : मैं आप की प्रशंसा करता हूँ। मैं प्रोफेसन के खिलाफ हूँ और मुझे जो बिच लगती है, वह कानून के पंडितों से लगती है लेकिन टीचर को देख कर मेरा मनक भ्रंशा से झुक जाता है क्योंकि वही सब से प्राचीन है। बहने जो, यह टीचिंग का प्राफेशन, प्रख्यापन का प्रोफेशन सब न प्राचीन है और सब न बड़ा प्य का काम है। विद्या ज्ञान सब न बड़ा दान है और प्रख्यापक के मामले मनक झुक जाना श्रेष्ठता है लेकिन वकील का क्या है। भगवान बहाए इन वकीलों में। जो गजे में पद पाता है वह पिस जाता है और मच्छाई भी पिस जाती है और मैं नहीं समझता कि वकील का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन लोक निर्माण में और समद के मन्थान में बड़ा भारी है। सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और गाव के कार्यकर्ता की बात मैं कहना हूँ। आप यहां पर प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज करते हैं और बड़ी बड़ी किलारों से काट करते हैं लेकिन आप पचासों में जा कर देखिये। वहां पर तीन प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज करता है, पांच माल आदमी बैठ गये और पचासन का निर्बंध हो गया और वह सबमाय्य होता है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप लोक सभा में भी आम पचासत जैसी व्यवस्था को स्वीकार करे। वहां पर आप के कानून के पंडित नहीं है और अगर वे होते तो निकडम हो गई होती। वे गाव वालों को लड़वाते और मुकदमें चलवाते। वे सीधे साधे लोग हैं और पचासतों से अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान करने हैं। अगर हम लोक सभा में भी इस तरह से काम चलाये जो सेवा से महित हों, जो आदमी के विकास से महित हो और जो हम ने सकल्प

किया है, उन सकल्प को सेवा की भावना में पूरा करें तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। वीने मैं समझना हूँ कि इन बिल में कुछ भी नहीं है।

श्री शशि लूषण (पंजिप दिस्की) : सभापति जी, इस बिल से कम से कम एक चीज जरूर जाहिर होती है। एक माननीय सदस्य का पता लगा कि किसी ज्वैक-मार्केटियर का केम लड रहा है मुश्रीम कोर्ट में। गरीब जनता का प्रतिनिधि हो कर आना है और सभोंपनि का केम मुश्रीम कोर्ट में लडना है, यह कहा तक उचित है।

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श्री शशि लूषण : यहां बहुत से मेम्बर हैं जो कि मुश्रीम कोर्ट में केम लडने हैं बड़े-बड़े म्मगलर्म के। मैं मुश्रीम कोर्ट की मान्यता को कम नहीं करना लेकिन एक गरीब आदमी मुश्रीम कोर्ट की डायोरी पर नहीं चढ सकता, यह सब लोग जानते हैं। किम किम्म के केम जाने है, किस किसमें न वकील जाते हैं और किस किसमें के जब बहा जाते हैं वे सभी जानते हैं जो बुनियादी चीज होनी चाहिए वह पता नहीं कब होगी लेकिन जाम्नाब में जो पार्लियामेट के मेम्बर हैं वे जो थोर कम्युनब लोग हैं उन के केम लडने हैं। पता लगा कि कोई भापू मन स्मर्गलिय में पकडे गये, तो उन की बकालन करने चले जा रूठे हैं। यह बड़े चर्चे की बात है। मेम्बर आप पार्लियामेट ऐसे लोगों की बकालत बहा जा कर करते हैं और सरकारी दफ्तरो में करते हैं और अदालतों में जा कर करते हैं, यह गलत चीज है और इस को खास तौर से रोकना ही चाहिए। जब तक वह पार्लियामेट का मेम्बर है और 10 लाख आदमियों को रेप्रेसेंट करता है, तो जो पार्लियामेट का काम है वह उन को करना चाहिए और दूसरा काम उस को नहीं करना चाहिए। जब वह पार्लियामेट का मेम्बर बन गया, तो प्रान्सेटली उन को वह काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन होना क्या है कि पार्लियामेट का मेम्बर चुन कर आने के बाद वह प्राधा पटा या एक पटा यहां आ कर

बैठ गया और काफी समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर बैठता है और धरातलों में चक्का खाता है। इन नो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की प्रतिष्ठा कम होती है। इसलिए मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की मान्यता बढ़ाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह ऐसा कार्य न करे।

श्री भूष षड शर्मा माफ कीजिए यह बकालन क प्राफेशन पर हमला है। यहाँ पर बिजनेसमैन आता है एग्जीक्यूटिविस्म आता है और आप यह कह कर बकालन के प्राफेशन पर हमला कर रहे हैं। यह एक नोबल प्रोफेशन है और आप उस पर हमला कर रहे हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण आप इस का नाबल प्राफेशन मानते होंगे।

श्री भूष षड शर्मा आप न मान सकेंगे आप एसी बात बड़ कर इन प्राफेशन पर हमला कर रहे हैं।

लक्ष्मण महोदय तारीफ भी इन का काफी हुई है बाकी बुद्धि भी मुन लीजिए।

श्री भूष षड शर्मा तारीफ की बात नहीं है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यहाँ पर सभी प्राफेशन के न लागू है। यहाँ पर बिजनेसमैन है और एसी क्लबिस्म है और कुलुम भी हैं। हरेक आदमी का अपना धंधा है लेकिन कोई आदमी निकम्मा नहीं है। (स्वबकाल)

श्री शशि भूषण दागा जी मैं यह समझना हूँ कि हजारा नौजवान हैं जो शिक्षण हा मकन हैं या दूसरे काम कर सकते हैं और लाखों की तादाद में लागू कामों काट पढ़ने हुए बैठे हैं। उन से काम का और भी काम लिया जा सकता है सना में काम लिया जा सकता है लेकिन वे बैठ रहते हैं। मुझे उन से एनगज नहीं है लेकिन जब मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हो गये जो जैसे बकनेट काट्टेक्टर मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट नहीं हा सकता, जो बकनेट के कैबिज पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर कैस ले सकता है। बहुत से मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट बकनेट के कैस लेते हैं बल्कि

बकनेट के साइडर्स हैं। जेरी समय में लड़ी आता कि यह कैसी चीज है और इन को देखना ही होगा कि कौन से मुनासिब ट्रेड यूनिज के कैस लेते हैं। उन का अगर बकील लागू लेते हैं ता बड़ी मुनासिब बात है।

अगर टेड यूनिज के हितों के खिलाफ बकील लागू केम लेते हैं और वे मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हैं ता बड़ा गलत है। कोई मान्यता जरूर स्पष्ट हानी चाहिए पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से कि जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हा जिस तरह से कोई पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर काट्टेक्टर नहीं हा सकता है, दूसरा काम नहीं कर सकता है, वह बकालन का भी काम न करे उस वकन तब न बरे जब नव न मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट रहना है। जब न रहे उसके बाद कर सकता है। ये वाला काम साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं। लाका आदमिया का रिप्रिजेंट करना और पार्लियामेंट का काम भी करना और वह काम भी करना मज सम्भव नहीं है। इसके पिय कोई कांड जरूर बनना चाहिए। इसमें चिन्ता का एनगज नहीं होना चाहिए। बकीला की महत्ता का मैं कम नहीं करता हूँ। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट का जो मान्यता है उसका मैं ऊपर रखना चाहता हूँ। इतना ही मरा निबबन है।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAN) : Sir, I had taken the consensus of the hon. Members both opposite and here in view of that I move

That further consideration of this Bill be adjourned."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

'That further consideration of this Bill be adjourned.'

The Motion was adopted

17.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Amendment of Ninth Schedule) by Shri
C. K. Chandrappan

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): Sir, although I wanted to move this Bill to amend the Constitution but now, Sir, I am not pressing this amendment due to some reasons. This Bill was to include the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 1971 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to give protection to that Act from being questioned in courts of law. I presented this Bill when that Act was questioned by the Kerala High Court. Later, an appeal was filed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court had upheld that legislation. So, there is no reason now that it should be included or protected in the Ninth Schedule. But by withdrawing I would like the House to note certain very important things in connection with this legislation because I feel that this legislation is linked in character and a pace-setter in the field of land reform legislation in the country.

Seven lakh acres of private forest land in Kerala has been brought under Government control. It has been vested with Government without paying a single pie as compensation to any kulaka or to any landlord or to anybody. I do not think in the entire country there is such a legislation where the landlordism could be put an end to without paying a single pie as compensation. This was one of the very important features of this Bill. And this Act was brought forward as a part of the implementation of Kerala Land Reforms Legislation in that State. Perhaps, it may not be very irrelevant for me to mention here that in November, 1970 the new Kerala Government which is a coalition Government of Congress, Communist Party, Muslim League, RSP and various other parties, put into operation all the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. There were many, including my friends of the Marxist Party, who thought that the Congress Party would not support the implementation of this legislation. I should inform you that Kerala has again gained the unique distinction of abolishing

landlordism in Kerala through the enactment and implementation of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. Landlordism in Kerala is a thing of the past. It is no more there. The Marxist Party wanted the people to go and encroach upon the lands as they thought that the Government would not implement this Act, but in a peaceful manner the Act has been implemented.

I only want to point out one or two salient features of that Act. About 4,30,000 tenants have been made owners of land. "Land to the tiller", the slogan of the kisan movement in the country, has been put into practice in Kerala. About 3,50,000 families who were hutment dwellers, who never had a single inch of land, not even six square feet for burial after their death, have been given hutment rights. Ten cents of land has been given to everybody. Thus, the Act has been implemented very successfully in Kerala.

The Government has framed the rules under the Act, and the cultivable area of the forests will be taken over by co-operative societies. Co-operative farms, State farms and collective farms will be organised. Forest preservation will also be assured. So, I thought it would do a great deal to promote the cause of land reforms if this legislation was included in the Ninth Schedule. However, today I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill as the Supreme Court decided in favour of the Kerala Government and for the implementation of this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri C. K. Chandrappan to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I withdraw the Bill.

18.28 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Omission of section 90) by Shri Madhu
Limaye

की मनु विधायक (बांका) मेरा जी कम्पनी काम्पनी मे सकोधन लाने वाला विधेयक है उसकी मैं सदन के विचारार्थ रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि

'कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1946 का धीर सभाधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जायगा।

समाप्ति गहोबक --

MR CHAIRMAN He may continue on the next date Half an hour discussion

18 28-1/2 Hrs.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Enforcement of prohibition

श्री मूल बन्ध डामा (पानी) जा विषय विभागच मैं प्रस्तुत करने जा रहा हूँ वह बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण विषय है। महात्मा गांधी जा हमारे राष्ट्रपिता हैं उन्होने जा एक बार कहा था उनका मैं आपका याद दिवाना चाहता हूँ --

"I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution Is it not often the parent of both "

वह भी उन्होंने कहा था --

If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India the first thing I would do would be to close without compen sation all the liquor shops

महात्मा गांधी व शब्दा का याद दिवान म मूझ कोई खुली नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि व नाग बड़ पापी हात हैं जा उन शब्दा का याद ता करत है लखिन उनका काम म नहा लाते हैं। मूझ उमस काई फायदा नहीं लगना है। लखिन उनहा की बाम को प्रो० नूदन हमच माहब जा शिला मकी और शिखा शान्की है वर भी दोहरा रट है धीर बडे स्पष्ट शब्दा म उन्हानि अपनी बीबीनवी रिपोर्ट मे कहा है

"I must express distress at the fact that the consumption of alcohol has been going up in the last four years "

प्रोफेसर नूदन हमच मे 26 मार्च, 1974 को शराब की बिक्री हुई खपन पर कुछ और बिगता प्रकट करत हुए कहा --

"We have been reaffirming year after year faith in prohibition I have got the figures. I must express regret at the fact that the consumption of liquor has been going up during the last four years

बहुन अधिक दुख क माच उन्होंने यह बात कही। उनका इतना दुख धीर चिन्ता थी कि वे शराब चाहे ही नहीं। शराब की बत्रम्बन 1970 मे 57919 किला लिटर 1971 मे 63782 लि० लि० 1972 मे 78,664 और 1973 मे 79,911 किला लिटर हुई। एक प्रमिद चीनी मुहाबरा है कि पहल व्यक्ति शराब का पीना है फिर शराब शराब को पीती है धीर फिर अल मे शराब व्यक्ति का पी जाती है। यह श्रावडे दबाकर देगा मिर शम म भुव जाना है धीर मे साधता है कि अजर यही हासन रणे ता यह देन पनच के बल मे मिर जायगा। मवाल यह है कि सरकार कायदा क्या करती है? अथुर मन मे उठाव गये कदम कभी कारगर नहीं हात। अजर इरादा मजबूत हा ता मफलना मिनती है। अजर सरकार का इरादा नहीं है ता वर कामटोटयूनन व अनुच्छेद 47 का हटा व जिनमे कहा गया है --

The State has regard to the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medical purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health

शराब बन्द बनने के लिये प्रचारे दब मे बिनन ही बचावारे मे धान्योलन लिये थे, जेतो मे बने थे। लाखो स्त्री धीर पुछो मे इनके लिये दुर्बानिदा दी थी करने लिये व। इती के परिधान-

स्वरूप हमारे संविधान में यह अनुच्छेद रखा गया था।

1956 में इन हाउस में यह रेज्यूमेसन पास किया गया —

"This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nationwide Prohibition speedily and effectively."

जो लोग मक्खो को दोहराने रहते हैं वे उन मक्खो के प्रति श्रद्धा नहीं रखते। बार-बार मक्खो का दोहराने में लोगों के मन में शक पैदा होता है। इन्सान दूसरे को उतना धाखा नहीं देना है जितना अपने धापका धाखा देना है। धाप देना की 58 करोड़ जनता को छोड़ा नहीं दे रहे हैं बल्कि अपने धापका धाखा दे रहे हैं। धाप उन बाग को क्या कहते हैं यदि धाप कर नहीं सकते हैं।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 1963 में प्राहिबिशन पर एक स्टडी टीम नियुक्त करने हुए यह रेज्यूमेसन पास किया —

"The Government of India recently reviewed the position in consultation with the State Governments and decided that the working of the prohibition programme should be studied for the country as a whole. Such a study will cover problems connected with the enforcement of prohibition and Excise Laws, measures intended to reduce illicit traffic in liquor, improving administrative efficiency and securing to the maximum extent public support for the programme through the co-operation of both official and non-official agencies."

इन तरह बार-बार मक्खो को दोहराने का क्या लाभ है? मक्खो को दोहराने वाला कौन होता है, जो मक्खो को पूरा करना नहीं जानता। मेहरबानी करते प्रोहिबिशन काउन्सिल पर ताना लगा दीजिए। यह सब भीटिंगे बन्द कर दीजिये। इन सरकार का 20 लाख रुपये बर्बाद किया जाता है। अलग-अलग राज्यों में जो कमेटीया है, उनका भी बन्द कर दीजिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि ममाजवादी पार्टी के कई मन्त्र्य यहाँ उपस्थित हैं। उनसे हम बागे में श्रद्धा हैं, मैं उनका आभार मानता हूँ।

आज इटिया प्राहिबिशन काउन्सिल ने आज ही में गैर-शाम्की इस्टीमेशन का अध्ययन किया है और वह हम नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि इनका हल जगज बन्दी करने में ही सकता है। धाप इन बाग को दोहराने रहे हैं और हम यह कहते रहते एक गये है कि यह क्या तरीका है।

मम्पूष विषय में अब तक के अनुभवों का निष्कर्ष यह है और यह बिल्कुल निश्चिन्त तथा अनिर्वाय है कि नमार के स्त्री और पुरुषों को मदद में कानून बनाकर नवमी बताया जा सकता है। धमगीबा से इन बागे में जो अनुभव हुआ वह इन प्रकार है —

The discovery did not take long to dawn upon the enthusiasts that moral persuasion and pledges of abstinence would not cut much ice and the emphasis, therefore, shifted from propaganda to the need for social control. The logic of the situation drove the people to the conclusion that "the drunkard was the product of the drunkard-maker and that the only method of solving the liquor problem was to eliminate the saloon" (the liquor shop).

अगर सरकार ने शराबबन्दी का कानून लागू है तो वह मजबूती से लाये, करना वह शराब की बिक्री को खोल दे।

किन्ती ने कहा कि मर्ज बढना भी गया, ज्यों-ज्यों देवा की। धापने भी ऐसी देवा की है जिससे शरीर भी जिन्दा रहे और मर्ज भी जिन्दा रहे। धापकी नीति का वह परिणाम है कि देश के

करोड़ों लोगों में नैतिक गिरावट आई है। आप कहते हैं कि हमें शराब से पैसा मिलता है, हम पैसा कहाँ से लायें। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि शराब से मिलने वाले पैसे को मुझे कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है।

मैं आप के सामने कैलिफोर्निया का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ सरकार को शराब से जितना पैसा मिला, उससे कई गुना अधिक पैसा शराब पीने के कारण हुए अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए पुलिस और अदालतों पर, और उससे पैदा हुए रोगों के इलाज के लिए अस्पतालों पर खर्च हो गया।

Whereas the State is richer by one rupee, the tax-payer is poorer by four as he has to part with four times the tax he pays. The Government as a tax-gatherer is only a junior partner entitled to 25 per cent of the sweepings; the balance of 75 per cent is retained by the senior partners, namely, middlemen—the contractors, the distillers, vendors, etc. For the sake of getting one rupee as a revenue, the State makes the drinker pay four times the tax. The sum parted with is an unproductive expenditure which could be usefully invested. It is not like the sales tax where the purchaser retains the goods which are of more lasting value. It is not comparable to property tax, where a man owning property pays the tax. Liquor tax is iniquitous, regressive and anti-social. The figure will be astounding. The total cost on the debit side of the liquor ledger will far exceed the excise revenue collected.

प्राहीविशन कौंसिल की मीटिंग में लोग आते ही नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी को उस में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। पचास परसेंट लोग भी नहीं आये। सिर्फ चार डिप्युटी मिनिस्टर आये। तो फिर उस कौंसिल की मीटिंग क्यों बुलाई जाती है?

Mr. Jairam Das said that four Ministers from the States represented and 50 per cent of the States had not cared to send their representatives. He was wondering if they were fighting a lost battle

on the issue. He was interested in time-bound programme.

राजस्थान में शराब-बन्दी के लिए सत्याग्रह किया जाता है। गोकुल भाई सत्याग्रह करते करते थक गये। अंग्रेजों ने शराब-बन्दी के लिए सत्याग्रह करने पर गांधी जी को जेल में रखा था। आज आप भी वही कर रहे हैं और सत्याग्रह करने और धरना देने वालों को जेल भेज रहे हैं।

मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह थोड़ी सी आमदनी के लिए करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहती है। शराब पीने से वे बर्बाद हो जायेंगे, उन के शरीर खराब हो जायेंगे।

जब कभी हम यह सवाल उठाने हैं, तो सरकार कहती है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन यूनियन टेरीटोरिज की क्या हालत है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत है? चंडीगढ़ में शराब की कन्जम्पशन 1971-72 में 7,99,038 लिटर, 1972-73 में 9,03,250 लिटर और 1973-74 में 9,25,643 लिटर हुई। दिल्ली में शराब की कन्जम्पशन 1971-72 में 42,96,397 लिटर, 1972-73 में 69,18,628 लिटर और 1973-74 में 95,10,572 लिटर हुई। नरे पास हर स्टेट के फिगरस हैं। सब जगह शराब की कन्जम्पशन में वृद्धि हुई है।

हम कांग्रेस वाले भी शर्म नहीं करते हैं। हम भी प्राहीविशन को नहीं चाहते हैं। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि कानून बनाया जाये और सख्ती से उसका पालन किया जाये। क्या शराब पीने वाले औरतों के साथ अन्याय नहीं करते हैं? वे नन्ही मुंह लेकर उन के पास जाते हैं। वे उनको धिक्कारवि होंगी।

जब सरकार शराब को बन्द नहीं करना चाहती तो वह जुआ खेलने की भी इजाजत दे दे। कहा जाता है कि कानून बनाने से क्या फायदा है। कानून बनाने से संयम आता है। लेकिन हमारी बातों को कौन मानता है? हम बकवास करते रहते हैं और कोई उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं

बेना है। शराब पिला पिला कर लोगों को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

If there is a single factor which stands effectively in the way of success of prohibition, it is the drinking officer.

जो लोग शराब पीते हैं, काकटेल पार्टियों में जाते हैं, जिन की शाम शराब पीने में है उन को एन्फोर्समेंट डिपार्टमेंट और प्रत्येक डिपार्टमेंट में अफसर अफसर किया जाता है। आज देश के गरीबों के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। जगह जगह शराब खली बिचनी है। वही स्मॉलिंग हो रहा है कहीं इन्सिनिट डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो रहा है। सरकार को एक टारगेट किस्य कर देना चाहिए, एक टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए कि कलानारीख तक हम शराब-बन्दी कर देंगे। कानून बन। कर उस का मन्वी म लागू करना चाहिए। शराब पीने वालों का प्रातिविजन कामिन वा मम्बर न बनाया जाये।

कुरु न कुरु ता कीजिए। पचासता म नही, जिला परिषदो म कानून नही, आप कानून लागू करना नही चाहत। लेकिन न यह कहा था —

That which is morally wrong can not be politically or economically right

Mr CHAIRMAN But it is commercially right these days. Please conclude now

श्री मूल सन्ध इतना मैं तो इसका बन्द हो कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो चला ही नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं तो यहाँ चाहता हूँ कि शराब बन्द कर दीजिए। लेकिन आप शराब बन्द करने नहीं हैं। आप शराब बन्द कर दें और मैं आपका भावना बन्द कर दूँ। जब तक शराब चालू रखेंगे तब तक मैं कोसना उन को और मैं ही नहीं कोसना, हजारों गरीब लोग कोसेंगे। यह एक लन बन जाती है लन का गुनाम बन जाता। अगर आप को बुराई मिटानी है तो बुराई कानून के जरिए भी मिटाई जा सकती है। सारी जितनी स्वर्णिक्क हम से होती है उस का डेटा मैं नहीं से सकता क्योंकि

टाइम नहीं है। लेकिन नेपास से, बूटान से, मिक्सिम से, कहीं कहीं से शराब आती है। हर आदमी कोसने के कर आता। इतनी तो इस से स्मॉलिंग होती है। चितनी शराब आप की दिल्ली में लागू स्मॉलिंग कर के आते हैं और बाहर भेजते हैं ? राजस्थान का ड्राइ कर दिया एक गरिया को लेकिन वहाँ शराब चबती है। मुनिव बाने श्रीर गम्कामेंट बाने सब मिले हुए होत है। आप मुझे बताए कि कितने आदमियों का आप ने एक माल में मजा दी, चितनी आप न स्मॉलिंग शराब पकड़ी ? इतना प्रिनचाइस ता मत कीजिए। कामटीयसत के नाम पर शराब सब ने खाई है। आप महरबानी कर के एर डेट द कीजिए कि इस डेट तक बन्द कर देंगे। फिर फाइनेंस कमिशन न क्या किया, कहा कि हम शराब से उन राज्या को मदद देना बन्द कर देंगे। बहुत बड़ी रूपा की, यह तोरफा उन को दे दिया। जो राज्य शराब बन्दी करत थे उन का पहले गवर्नमेंट 50 लाख रुपया कम्प्लेन्सन के रूप से देती थी, वह भी वापस ले लिया, कहा कि तुम शराब पीयो। धर्म का नाम ला और उस की छाड मे पाप कर। सेवा का नाम ला और उस को छाड मे पाप कर। बन्दोय मरिनि बाग-बाग चिल्लानी है, लाखा रुपया द दिया प्रचार म गेडबटाइजमेंट के लिए कि शराब पीना अच्छा नहीं है और खद शराब चलाने है, यह बख्शा नहीं मालूम होता है। मुझे आप बताए कि कितनी शराब तम्बरी से आती है और चितनी गैर-कानूनी बनती है। आप क वन्ती म बहुत बनती है। मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ लेकिन यह शराब की आबाज ता बराबर चलेगी।

श्री सुकर देव (बोहर) : मैं एक छोटा सा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ।

समापति सहोदय : नियमा के मुताबिक आप कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकते हैं आप का नाम नहीं है।

श्री परिपूर्णात्मन् केन्पुली (टिहरी मन्साल) : समापति महोदय, अभी डाया साहब ने लगभग सभी बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। मैं तो एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेट्रन गवर्नमेंट का यह कहना है कि एक्सप्रेस स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन इतना कह कर आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुकर नहीं सकते। डाया साहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सचिवालय की 47वीं धारा

में जो अपरेमिडव प्रिक्लिपस नेड हाउन है उन का परिवारजन हमने नहीं किया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्य सरकारों ने एपसाइड और जराब को भी अपनी धामधनी का खरिब बनाया है, निरंतर प्रति वर्ष उस को बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। यह देश के लिए कम बातक बात नहीं है। कम से कम आप केन्द्र से प्रांतीय सरकारों को आशेष दं मकते हैं कि एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी सारे देश में लागू करें। एक तो यह बहुत प्राथमिक बात है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाज के युग में जराब पीना एक प्रकार से सम्भ्रान लोगों के लिए अपनी हैमियन का एक मनुना बन गया है जो जराब पीने वाला है उस की हैमियन उंची मानी जाती है। उस का दुष्परिणाम यह होता है कि जो श्रमिक या जो बर्ग जराब पीने का शायी हो जाता है, आप जराब पीएगा तो बेटा पीएगा, फिर और परिवार के लोग पीएंगे, रिश्तेदार पीएंगे। स्टूडेंट पीने हैं। धाज हालत यहां तक हो गई है कि हमारे नवयुवकों के अंदर नके की लज से एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई है। जैसा कि पिछले दिनों में हुए सबसे मालूम होता है कि जराब और दूसरी नशीली चीजों के प्रयोग से हमारे युवकों की प्रतिष्ठा कुंठित होती जा रही है। वे प्रबन्धन की तरफ जा रहे हैं और उन से अपराधों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है। इस-लिए मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप जराबबन्दी नेकनीयती से लागू करना चाहते हैं तो आप इस बात को देख लीजिए कि जिन आधियों पर आप ने यह जिम्मेदारी सीपी है कहीं वे खुद तो पीने वाले नहीं हैं। अमेरिका में 18वें अमेंडमेंट को उन्होंने इसीलिए समारन कर दिया कि उस का परिपालन करने की जिम्मेदारी जिन पर सीपी गई थी वह निबन्धित रूप से जराब पीने वाले थे। आप उन से क्या आशा कर सकते हैं कि ने इस काम में आप को ईमानदारी से सहयोग देंगे? इस-लिए मैं ममजता हूँ कि आपको इस पर कड़ाई से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

टेकबन्ध कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपको मालूम है, उसमें लिखा है:—

"The work of prohibition has to be entrusted to those who are teatotalisers by conviction. We also think that Government Servants

Conduct Rules should contain provisions against drinking;"

जो बात सरकारी अधिकारियों पर लागू होती है मैं समझता हूँ उस से अधिक यह बात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कार्यकर्ताओं और नेताओं पर लागू होनी चाहिए। नीता में कहा है कि—

मजबाबरीत मेण्डस्ततदेवेतरी जनः।

मजाज में प्रयुवा लोगों का जो खरिब होता है समाज का खरिब चही बनता है। नैतिकता ऊपर से नीचे को धानी है। हम यह धपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि नीचे के बर्ग के आधियों से तो मोरेमिटी एक्सपेक्ट करें और हम खुद इम्पारल रहें। इस-लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज का नेतृत्व करने की जिम्मेदारी जिन पर है उन्हें इनका पालन करना चाहिए।

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ नेताम साहब से कि क्या आपने सरकारी अधिकारियों पर जराब पीने के बारे में कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है और लगाया है तो क्या आप समय-मसय पर उसका बिश्लेषण करते रहे हैं कि उसका क्या फलर पड़ा है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंद्रन प्राहिबीशन कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें आप के सामने प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उन पर आपने किस हद तक धमम किया? सेंद्रन प्राहिबीशन कमेटी ने एक सिफारिश की थी कि पे डे पर, जिस दिन कि बेतन मिस, उस दिन आप ड्राइ डे रबिण। क्या उसका परिपालन सारे देश में करने की हिवायत है? एक सिफारिश उनकी यह थी कि जराब बन्दी के लिए उअर के तबान पर कड़ा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाए और 21 वर्ष से कम उअर के किनी भी नवयुवक को जराब पीने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। फिर ड्राइवर्स हैं, मेकेनिक हैं, इनके लिए तो जराब पीना बिलकुल निषिद्ध होना चाहिए।

श्री मूल सभ्य डाया: यह उअर की क्या बात आपने कही? फिर आप की होनी चाहिए क्या? आप 21 साल से ऊपर के हैं।

श्री खरिजुबानसब केमूनी: यह तो एक ऐसी बात है कि जिसका उत्तर न देना ही उवावा अच्छा है।

पिछले दिनों एक प्रस्ताव आया था, प्राहिबीशन कमेटी की सीटिंग में, हरिवाणा की एक संघासन ने प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हमारे यहां शराब की दुकान नहीं खुलेगी। लेकिन फिर श्री कामन ने बहा पर शराब की दुकान खोल दी। मुकदमा कोर्ट में है। तो प्राहिबीशन कमेटी ने यह निष्कर्ष की है कि जहां 66 प्रतिशत संघासन के सम्यक् निष्कर्ष करे कि हमारे पास में शराब की दुकान नहीं होंगी चाहिए, वहां उनको लागू किया जाय। उनको लागू करने के लिए क्या प्राय प्रांतीय सरकारों को आदेश दे रहे हैं ?

अन्य में मैं आप से एक बात और कहना चाहता ह कि जो वैधानिक रूप में शराब की दुकानें हैं उनका तो आप ठीक से प्रबन्ध करने ही करेंगे। क्या आप ने इस बात की कल्पना कभी की है कि इम्प्लिडि डिस्टिलेशन जो है उस में किन्ता मुकाना हा रहा है ? टिबर जिजर दब, के नाम पर जानी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के सदबान और कुमाय में जहां आपने शराब बन्दी कर रखी है, पेटियों की पेटियों टिबर जिजर की जा रही है। कोई उस से पूछे कि किन डाक्टर के मुन्हे के मुताबिक लोगों को यह टिबर जिजर दे रहे हैं ? लोगों की मौतें हो रही हैं। और तो और, यूरिया जो खाद है, शराब को ज्यादा नशीली बनाने के लिए उसको शराब बनाने में इस्तेमाल करने हैं। नीला बोधा है, और न जाने क्या-क्या है।

तो मैं आप से जानना चाहता ह कि इन चीजों के लिए और स्मॉल्स बरीरह के जो काम हा रहे है उनकी गोकथाय के लिए आप किन प्रकार का नियम बना रहे है ? हुयरी बात, तमाय में इस के प्रमिलन के लिए, इनके प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए आप कौन-सी ऐसी मशीनरी बनाने जा रहे है ? उपदेश देने मात्र नै काम नहीं चलेगा। आप क्या आदर्श प्रस्तुत करने जा रहे हैं ताकि आम जनता सहसुय करे कि हमारे देश की एकोनामी के लिए, हमारे व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ्य के लिए, और हमारे परिवार के लिए, यह बहुत ही धानक चीज है, इन चीजों पर आप प्रकाश डाले।

श्री शंकर देव (बीरर) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर किसी डिस्टिलरी या निकर-हाय का उद्घाटन कर सकता है, क्योंकि 15 दिन पहले बैरूर के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मेरे विरोध के बावजूद एक डिस्टिलरी का उद्घाटन किया था। मैं उन से कहा था कि आप उस डिस्टिलरी का उद्घाटन मन कीजिये, क्योंकि जब आप बहा जायेंगे तो उनको धामीर्षाद देगे और कहेंगे— Let there be more production and more consumption इतनिये बेहरबालों कर के उद्घाटन मन कीजिये। इतनिये मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू—क्या वर्तमेंट आर इडिया की कोई ऐसी पालिसी है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर किसी डिस्टिलरी या निकर हाय का उद्घाटन कर सकता है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, it appears to me, and it will appear to any reasonable person in the country who has even an iota of conscience in him, that the Government's prohibition policy is a classic example of hypocrisy galore. Government have constituted so many prohibition committees in each State, spending so much of money for it, preaching the lofty ideals for not having drinks. In all the government functions, in all the diplomatic functions, in honour of even these people who come to our country and who are habituated to drinking, what do they drink? With glasses of juice, they do *tun tun* and say 'We drink to your good health'. But when these people are invited by the embassies or to the houses of others, these people, the gentlemen politicians, the gentlemen-Members of Parliament, the gentlemen Secretaries to the Government, the gentlemen Ministers, when they go to the embassies, what they do ? They drink, not like a whole they drink like a hippopotamus.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have introduced a new phase today.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They enjoy all the cocktails in the embassies. On Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, from the big

rostrum, with the flash of TV, with all radio arrangements, "बंगला गीतों का संगम" they talk about the great ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. And this is how they are following his ideals! I do not understand this. There is a limit to hypocrisy. There must be some sense. The Government has become absolutely shameless.

Prohibition is dealt with by the Ministry of Education. What kind of education are they giving? It is nothing but hypocrisy. If it had been given to Commerce, because of the question of revenue, one could have understood it. But it is under Education, for giving moral education, to introduce the idea of prohibition for moral elevation, for spiritual elevation, to say that ours is a great country and we are following these ideals! Are we following Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programmes for prohibition? On every 26th January and on every Independence Day, we take pledges, we take solemn pledges, and number one is prohibition. If Gandhiji were alive today, without being assassinated, he would have committed suicide on seeing the present day conditions in India: 'committed suicide' means he would have undertaken a fast unto death.

This gentleman, the West Bengal Chief Minister, who is calling himself progressive has given double the licences compared to last year, for the liquor shops. The result is that near the colleges and universities, near the cinemas and other places, liquor shops are there. It has also gone deep into the rural areas. It is no secret. I have once told the Prime Minister that for the first time in 27 years in West Bengal you had a brilliant set of young men. The Congress never had since Independence such a brilliant set of young men due to historical reasons. But they have all become rotten now.

In the rural areas, the boys, even those boys studying in the VIII class, after the class is over, take to the habit of drinking. Not only that, other vices are also

there. In my constituency, due to the influence of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahma Samaj, in the rural areas the woman has a great freedom and she is culturally advanced. But now what happens? After dusk, no lady having any self-respect, dare to come out of her house. This is the condition in an area which was very advanced culturally due to the influence of the Brahma Samaj. I have told it to the Prime Minister. It is no secret. I expressed my grief. There have been so many criminal assaults—all these cases have been hushed up—on ladies by these drunken people. They call themselves political elements. That is what your prohibition has led us to.

What is this prohibition? To earn money? To earn more revenue? If it is so, why don't you say so?

Why don't you say that there is no question of licence. Like a sweets shop you can set it up anywhere you like. No licence is necessary. If earning revenue is the main objective, you can earn revenue by many more ways. Blue films. Then lift prohibition. Then as in America, you establish nudist sanctuaries also. You also earn more revenue this way. Then what is this hypocrisy of observing the 1000th birth anniversary of Lord Mahavira or the birth anniversary of Gautam Buddha. Why this mockery? Why this hypocrisy? In a society if you practise what you profess, in the personal life and in the social life, the condition of any country would have changed and in our country also. But in our country, between what we talk and what we do, there is a hiatus and that is the reason why the country is going down. That is the reason why all this kind of immorality has been introduced. That is why in our country in the political life as also in the social life there is a moral degeneration. Now, if you visit any house in Delhi, what is the first thing they offer? A glass and, old people like me feel a little bit allergic. I say this has become a custom, a tradition and cultural ethics in our country nowadays. I

want to say that if you think that the western culture should be encouraged in our country do it boldly. Why this hypocrisy? Do it boldly. Remove prohibition. Have it every where like a sweet-shop. No necessity for a licence. Only at the source impose an excise duty. Don't have this duality of morality and immorality. As I have said, it is true also. I have seen that our boys in the universities have become drink and drug addicts. Even the girls also indulge in drinking. Our social milieu has led us to think where and why this younger generation has gone aberrant. You look into this whole concept behind this question of prohibition. That is the reason why today I am sitting here. If the Government feels that there is nothing wrong in drinking, let them first withdraw this prohibition. Let them not practice this hypocrisy. If they are sincere let there be no drink in any Government or diplomatic function. Only fruit juice should be there. Let these prohibition Committees be made purposeful.

There are many theories. I do not want to go into them.

Wherever there is a factory, a liquor shop is invariably associated with that. What is the reason for it? Even in the tribal areas we know that the old men who do not have two square meals drink.

There is no necessity of parading or repeating the old thing. I want to ask the hon. Deputy Minister:—a young man who is blushing:

1. What is the objective of your Prohibition Committees?
2. How much do you spend each year in all the States together for the Prohibition Committee?
3. What revenue do you earn together from all the States?
4. How many new licences have been issued for liquor shops during the last three years?

5. Expenditure incurred for constituting and then maintaining these Prohibition Committees

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Deputy Minister, under the rules, you also will have to be short.

किन्ना श्रीर सवाल कल्याण यत्नाय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री शरद्विषय नेलाम) : मन्त्रालय जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत कुछ सवाल उठाये हैं श्रीर..

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA (Balasore) If the hon. Deputy Minister has come prepared he must tell how many types of drinks are there—Indian and foreign brands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If he knows he will tell you in private, not here.

श्री शरद्विषय नेलाम : मैं कह रहा था कि बहुत-से सवाल माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये हैं और संबंधी डाया जी तथा देव्यनी जी ने इस बात को दोहराया कि यह मारा का मारा विषय राज्य सूची के अन्तर्गत आता है ता मैं माननीय डाया जी को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, जिन पर वह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि काल इडिया प्रोहिबिशन काउन्सिल में एक बोमन्टरी प्राॅपोजिशन है, और जो न्गारी सेन्ट्रल प्रोहिबिशन कमेटी है वह अलग है। बहुत कुछ बातें कही हैं या सुझाव या रिपोर्ट काउन्सिल में दी हैं वह बोमन्टरी प्राॅपोजिशन का सुझाव है, रिपोर्ट है।

श्री सुख चन्द डाला उसको आप 20,00,000 रु० देते हैं।

श्री शरद्विषय नेलाम : 20,00,000 रु० नहीं, कुछ कम है। तो यह जो माननीय डाया जी हैं मुझे उठाये हैं और कहा है कि यह जो सेन्ट्रल प्रोहिबिशन कमेटी है उसकी बन्द कर देना चाहिये, उस मिल-तिले में मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमेटी है वह एक नेमनल फोरम है और ऐडवाइजरी बोडी है। और जहाँ तक मन्त्रालय का या इस कमेटी का ताल्लुक है यह केवल सिकारिज या वाइड लाइन दे सकती है राज्य सरकारों

को। न कि कोई धमके। जो यह स्पष्ट है कि विद्यवाहारी बोर्डों के माने यह केवल सलाह दे सकती है, सिफारिश कर सकती है। और इसलिये यह कहना कि इन कमेटी ने कुछ नहीं किया यह नहीं नहीं है।

यह बात सही है, इससे मैं इन्कार नहीं करता कि जहां तक रेज्यू का मामला है और कजम्पशन का मामला है, हांगा ने कुछ हुआ है। अब यह कहना कि इस कमेटी ने कुछ नहीं किया यह भी ग़ुही नहीं है।

आपने जो मिनिस्टरो की बात कही है कि 26 मार्च, 1974 का जो मीटिंग हुई थी जो सेन्ट्रल प्राइवोलाइन कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें केवल चार स्टेटो ने मंत्री ही उपस्थित थे। ता इसका कारण यह था कि 26 मार्च होने के कारण अधिकांश मंत्री महादय अपने राज्या के बजट मजबूत कारण व्यस्त थे।

जो मूल कन्व डाला कितनी डूबसुरती से रिफ़ेन कर रहे हैं अपने का। आप यह बता दें कि 1973 के विनने मंत्री जाग आये थे ' काई आना ही नहीं चाहता।

श्री अरविन्द नेताव आपने कहा कि चार के चार डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे। यह बात नहीं नहीं है केवल एक ही डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के अध्यक्ष प्रवेश के शेष अपने महकमे के इच्छार्थं। इसलिये यह कहना कि राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि, खाल कर मंत्री लागू चक्कू नहीं हैं, यह बात नहीं नहीं है।

श्री मूल कन्व डाला : भारत में 20 स्टेटस हैं किसने आये थे ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताव मैं तो कह रहा हू कि चार आये थे। बाकी कहीं नहीं आये उनका कारण भी मैंने बताया।

यह बात नहीं है कि राज्यों की बात यह कर आप अपनी जिम्मेवारी से भाग नहीं सकते हैं। जहां तक यूनिवर्सल टैरिटररी का मसाल है आप ने चण्डीगढ़ और दिल्ली के बारे में कहा ता इन बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक और

सराउरिण्ड राज्य अपने यहां मन्ध-निवेश नहीं करते तब तक एक राज्य में मन्ध-निवेश लागू कर पाना कठिन होता है। जैसे दिल्ली है या राजस्थान, हरियाणा, यूपी०, इन चारे राज्यों के चिरा होने के कारण, वही स्थिति चण्डीगढ़ की है, तो अब नभ यह स्टेट्स लागू नहीं करती तब तक यूनिवर्सल टैरिटररी में लागू करना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिये भी अभी तक इन इनमें मन्ध नहीं हो पाये हैं।

मूल कन्व डाला : दूसरे मंत्रियों ने कहा कि यूनियन सर्वेन्मेट नहीं करती है। और आप कहते हैं कि राज्य लागू नहीं करते। आप उन पर दाब डालिये और वह आप पर दाब डाले।

श्री अरविन्द नेताव : दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ की स्थिति ऐसी है कि मजबूरत से राज्य सरकारों के चिरे हुए हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि क्या नहीं लागू करते हैं हमारे सामने विकल्प यही पेश आती है जा मैं अभी आप का बताया।

ता मजबूरत से सब राज्य एक साथ लागू कर नभ ता काम बन सकता है अन्यथा बड़ी मुश्किल सामने पेश आती है। पडाल के राज्य लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं इसलिये हमारी विकल्प है।

आपने तम्करी के बारे में भी कहा कि किन तम्करी के मामल पकड़े गये ? सर पास कबल 1971 के आकड़े हैं करीब 24,805 प्रीतीक्यूजन बिबंनये और उनमें से 15,419 का मजागिली है। ता माननीय हांगा ने जो प्रश्न उठाये थे उनका मैं न जबाब दे दिया।

अब जो मुझे माननीय केन्वनी न उठये हैं उनमें बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अपने कहा कि चारे मुक्त में कोई यूनिफ़ॉर्म पीलिसी नहीं है। पर जितने भी पिछले निर्णय लिये गये हैं प्रीवोलाइन कमेटी ने या जो सिफारिशों की गई हैं वह चारे राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि से और नभ ने मिल कर सिफारिश की है। ता यह कहना कि यूनिफ़ॉर्म पीलिसी नहीं है, या यूनिफ़ॉर्म गारंटर लाइन नहीं है यह कहना गलत है। क्वाकि बहुत ने जा लिये लिये गये उसमें तमाम राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि से मिनिस्टर्स थे, और सभी ने मिल कर यह सिफारिश की थी।

सरकारी अफसरों के लिये भी जो रिबाइज्ड गवर्नमेंट सर्वोट्स कडक्ट ब्लन्ड बने हैं उनमें इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है कि कम से कम द्यूटी आदर्श में, कार्य करने के समय में इन का उपयोग न करे। आपने जो कहा कि कितना समय दिया गया, तो इन सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से राज्यों ने समय दिया है। एक दो केसेज आप ने बताये। हाँ सकना है कि हरिबाणा ने न किये हों लेकिन बहुत से राज्यों ने समय दिया है और अपनी स्वीकृति दी है। बहुत सी जगह ऐसी है जहाँ अराब की दुकानें बन्द की गई हैं और हाँ सकना है कि बहुत सी जगहों में ऐसा न किया गया हो।

प्रो० गृह ने भी प्रश्न पूछे हैं।

श्री सचर गृह पाच मवाल पूछे है।

श्री अरविन्द नेतार - सबसे पहला मवाल आपने यह किया है कि प्रावर्जकित्व क्या है? दागा जी ने इस कमेटी के प्रावर्जकित्व की बात की थी। हम तो गाइड लाइन दे सकते हैं।

दूसरे आपने एकमपेडीयर की बात कही है। भेरे पाम नेटेंट फीगर्स नहीं है। आपने आषद कमेटी के बारे में पूछा है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रेवेन्यूज हैं, उनके बारे में पूछा है मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और यह बात नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारों के रेवेन्यूज बढ़ें हैं और भेरे पाम इनके फीगर्स हैं जोकि इस प्रकार हैं

1972-73	254 करोड़ रुपये
1973-74	282 करोड़ रुपये
1974-75	315 करोड़ रुपये।

श्री सचर गृह : महार्या गांधी जिन्दाबाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Including State Government's income.

श्री अरविन्द नेतार : यह आप के राज्यों की इन्कम है। आपने जो नये लाइसेंस के बारे में पूछा है, उनकी सभी इफार्मेशन नहीं है कि कितने लाइसेंस दिये हैं लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि लाइसेंस बढ़े हैं।

SHRI PARIPOORNAND PAINULI : What about education of the people in regard to prohibition about illicit distillation that has been going on?

श्री अरविन्द नेतार : जहाँ तक आप ने एडुकेटिव प्रोग्राम की बात कही है, यह बात नहीं है कि 20 लाख रुपये का इनके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है जो कि वालन्टरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन को दिया गया है इन कार्यों को चलाने के लिए और हमने इस साल एक लाख 75 हजार रुपये वालन्टरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन को दिया है। आपने इन्वीसिट डिस्टिलेशन की बात कही है। यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। बहुत से राज्यों में इसके बारे में तकलीफ है। अगर प्रातिबिजन लागू करने है, तो इन्वीसिट डिस्टिलेशन बढ़ना है। ये बहुत से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से कठिनाई ता रही है।

श्री परिपुर्णानन्द पैनुली : टिचर (जजर के मान-अडमनल यूज दर बिन लगाने के लिए क्या किया है।

19.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 24, 1975/Chaitra 3, 1897 (Saka).