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Asadha 22, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 13 1979/*Asadha* 22, 1901 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE DISRUPTION IN SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN DELHI

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS *Rose* (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) Sir, there is no water available in Delhi Is there any government here—we want to know. The House cannot run Kindly adjourn the House (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmagao) There is not a single drop of water—even in the Parliament House

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER This government which cannot supply even drinking water is not fit to remain in office (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS We want water, Sir (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Mr Chavda will you kindly ask the Minister to come ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER If this happens in the capital city of India what will happen in rural parts of the country ? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I have directed the Minister to come and let us know

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : The Minister yesterday told the House that water supply will be resumed by 12 midnight But to-day there is no water available in Delhi .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We want water not only for ourselves but for the 50 lakhs of the people in Delhi. People are going out of Delhi for water

SHRI SAUGATA ROY . The Minister has committed a breach of privilege Yesterday he promised water will be available by 12 midnight but he has not kept it up (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : I have asked the Minister to come and explain the position

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Sir, we want water. I took water from somewhere else because there is no water in my quarter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : You adjourn the House to-day because we have come here without taking our bath You cannot accept a Calling Attention now (*Interruption*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I have given my notice You adjourn the House until you supply us water

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : Look at the water here This is not pure (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please bear with me for a few minutes I have heard you for a few minutes So far as this House is concerned

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) You please adjourn the House

MR SPEAKER So far as this House is concerned I have seen to it that drinking water is provided for here Please hear me for a minute Mr Bagri kindly go to your seat There is sufficient drinking water available so far as the House is concerned

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : No, no. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Parliament House is in your jurisdiction and here there is no water (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We shall be forced to organise ourselves before the Housing Minister.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Sir, the Minister said that by 12 O'clock in the night water would be available. But there is no water. Hence the Central Ministers are not capable of running this Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Mr. Kachwai's distributing water in the House is trying to turn a very serious situation into a joke and adding insult to injury... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is improper for a Member of the House to bring water here and giving water to the Members of Parliament will not solve the problem as the people outside are suffering because of no water. So, water should go to the people and water is not a privilege of the Members. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, may I make a submission ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : No water. No House. You adjourn the House..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down. I will hear you. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a submission. My point is this. The Minister had made a statement yesterday that water will be made available by midnight. Now, he has added insult to injury. He said that by midnight water will be made available. But it has not been made available. He knew that the House is assembling at 11 O'clock He owes a duty to this House to come and explain as to why water was not made available. I say, he has added insult to injury. What he has done is an insult to the House. He has committed a breach of privilege. Under the circumstances, it is better, Sir, that you adjourn the House so that the Minister may come and explain the position to the House. That is the submission I wish to make to you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : This is our demand—water should be supplied immediately.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The House proceedings must start only after the explanation from the Minister comes. We can understand the situation. The Minister should come here and explain to the House why his commitment could not be carried out. You will have to take him to task. Sir, as an indication of the displeasure of the House against the Minister, please adjourn the House ; and we will wait till the Minister comes and makes a statement in the House. The Minister should come and make a statement to the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please adjourn the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am prepared to call a meeting of all the leaders now, along with the Minister.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to make a submission.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent for the Minister.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The Minister has not come. What is this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohan Dharia, have you sent for the Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have sent for the Minister. But if you adjourn the House we have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. We will adjourn for half an hour. Meanwhile we will get the Minister.

SHRI A. K. ROY : (Dhanbad) : You please adjourn the House till water comes.

MR. SPEAKER : We will meet after half-an-hour.

11.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-six minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at forty-eight minutes past Eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT *RE.* DISRUPTION IN SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN DELHI

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और खनिज मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): सब से पहले तो मैं अपने अफसोस का इजहार करना चाहता हूं कि मैं यहां ग्यारह बजे हाजिर न हो सका । मेरा ख्याल था कि यह सवाल बारह बजे उठेगा .....

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to give unconditional apology to the House.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : My unconditional apology to the House is there. I thought that I should be here at 12 O'clock thinking that this question will be taken up after the question Hour. I really express my regret for my not being hereat 11 O'clock. Then I was also busy in trying to make arrangements by which the present position could improve. Yesterday I said that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi expected that they would be able to put the matter right by midnight yesterday and the Army technicians who had been put on the job put the matter right to the extent that they could in the Plant. Now, at the moment we are producing 50 MGD water from Wazirpur. This is according to the information I have received to this time. We are also producing 90 MGD from Haiderpur and 54 MGD from Chandrawal.

We could repair the sabotage in the plants by last night, but the latest sabotages that have taken place in the supply lines are widespread. This is the most unfortunate part of it. We are trying to locate it.. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : जिन लोगों ने यह हरकत की है उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिये ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : 5 सबोटियर्स ....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : हमें पानी चाहिये, सवाल जवाब से काम नहीं चलने वाला है । .... (व्यवधान)

Mr. SPEAKER: Please allow him to make the statement.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : हमारे जितने मेहमान आये थे बिना चाय पिये चले गये । न किसी को चाय और न किसी को पानी पिला पाये मुश्किल से मैं अभी नाहकर आ रहा हूं । मजाक बना रखा है इन्होंने ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : लोगों को पानी दीजिये । यह इतनी बड़ी बात है कि इस पर तो मंत्री जी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये ।.... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want him to make a statement,

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जब यह देखा गया कि सप्लाई लाइन्स में बड़े पैमाने पर सैबोटाज हुआ है ....

श्री राज नारायण : किसने किया ? .... (व्यवधान)

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : हमने कोशिश की है कि हम जल्दी अन्य मेंकेनी इस किस्म के अंतियार्स करें जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को पानी पहुंचा सकें । इस वक्त करोलबाग, पहाड़ गंज, नई दिल्ली के इलाकों सबसे ज्यादा ऐफेक्टेड हैं । कल नई दिल्ली में एम० डी० एम० सी० ने 50 हैंड पम्पस लगाये हैं । आज 50 हैंडपम्प्स और लगाये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री राज नारायण : क्या कोई ट्रेड यूनियन इस के लिये जिम्मेदार है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं जो रीसेंटली बनी है "भारतीय मजदूर संघ" डीमिनिटेड बाई जनसंघ यह यूनियन इस स्ट्राइक के लिये जिम्मेदार है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : जनाब सदर सहाब, मेरी बात पूरी हो जाय तब मैं बुजुर्गवार की बात का जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : कई जगहों पर कई लोगों के बच्चे बिना पानी के मूर्छित हो गये हैं ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं कह रहा था कि 50 हैंड पम्प्स और आज नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपिल कमेटी की तरफ से लगाये जा रहे हैं । और मैं अरेंजमेंट कर रहा हूं कि कितनी सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से गाड़ीयां मुहैया कर सकें वह करें और उनके जरिये से मटकों और ड्रमों के जरिये से लोगों के घरों में पानी मुहैया करें । और मैंने यह भी कहा है कि वह भी नई दिल्ली के इलाके में हैंड पम्प्स लगाने शुरु कर दें । लेकिन पूरी तौर पर स्थिति पर काबू पाने में समय लगेगा ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : सारी बात जब असम्भव कहीं जाय तो क्या होगा : .... (व्यवधान)

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : माननीय राज नारायण जी की यह बात सही है कि इस स्ट्राइक में काफी सबाल भारतीय मजदूर संघ का है । और सरकार ने यह भी फैसला किया है कि इस किस्म के सैबोटाज के काम को सख्त सख्ती से डील किया जाय, और ऐसे लोगों के साथ किसी किस्म की रियायत का सवाल नहीं है ।

जनाब स्पीकर सहाब, मुझे राज्य सभा में भी ब्यान देना है । हम लोग बेहद कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हम और हमारे साथी रात भर इस कोशिश में लगे रहे हैं, दिल्ली वालों को इस किस्म की तकलीफ में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये था । लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि हाउस के अन्दर आनरेबिल मेम्बरान हमारे साथ इतना तआवुन जरूर करेंगे कि जिन लोगों ने दिल्ली को इस तरीके से रेंसम में रखा है उन लोगों के सैबोटाज की कंडम जरूर करेंगे । .... (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We cannot move without water. We need water. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The more you shout, the more water you will require. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unless he does something about it, it will become very difficult.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already discussed the matter with him. He is trying to do something.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER. He is arranging it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has not done anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing it now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has promised me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is trying to make it available immediately.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं राज्य सभा में यही बयान करके फिर हाजिर हो जाता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री किशोरी लाल (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमैंट यहां पर दिया है, मैं अभी लेटेस्ट 15 मिनट पहले की इन्फार्मेशन आपको दे रहा हूं। यह कितनी ही कौशिश वहां पर करें लेकिन इस के रीजन्स में जब तक नहीं जाया जायगा तब तक दिल्ली में पानी की पोजीशन बिलकुल नार्मल नहीं हो सकती। आज 12, 13 तारिख हो गई है, 9 तारीख की रात को यहां के पोलिटिकल लोगों ने मीटिंग बुलाकर, आफिसर्स को बुलाकर, उनको कुअर्स कर के, उनके बोथस दस्खत कराकर एक पर्टिकुलर यूनियन की रिकग्नाइज करने (व्यवधान)

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फिर उस के बाद मैं उन आफिसर्स ने गलत इन्फार्मेशन एल० जी० को दी उस दिन वहा पर सबोटियर्स के लिये पुलिस नहीं मिली एल० जी० साहब वहां पर सो गये, कोई कंटीन्जसी प्लान नहीं बनाया गया। मैं कहना चहाता हूं कि इस वक्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है, कि वहां पर इतना पानी बन रहा है अभी वहां से आधा घंटे पहले बहुत जिम्मेदार आदमी जो हो सकते थे, उन्होंने कहा कि वहां पर दो मोटरें और भी जो पानी की वजह से आर्मी वालों ने चलाई थी, वह खत्म हो गई है। हैदरपुर के प्लाट भी खत्म हो गये हैं। मेरे ख्याल में वहा नार्मेलसी नहीं हो सकती, यह बहुत आसान काम नहीं है। घंटे, दो घंटे में दिल्ली के लोग सड़को पर आ जायेंगे, हमारे बीवी-बच्चों को मारेंगे। उन्हों ने धमकी दी है कि जितने चुने हुए लोग हैं, उनके बच्चों को जिन्दा नहीं छोड़ेंगे। जब तक उन के बच्चे एक-एक बून्द पानी के लिये, दूध के लिये और चाय के लिये नहीं मरेंगे, उन्हें इस का तो एहसास नहीं होगा। तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनको पूरा अधिकार है यह कहने का एम० पी० तो हैंडपम्प से भी पानी ले सकते हैं। आज चांदनी चौक के मंडलों में, करौलबाग में, शाहदरे के आप देखेंगे अगर, अध्यक्ष महोदय आप भी जायें तो आप बिल्कुल रो पड़ेंगे जो इस समय पानी के लिये हालत है, उसे देख कर।

इसलिये मैं यह कहना चहाता हूं कि यह हालत है जो म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के या और किसी के बसकी बात नहीं है। मैं उनसे भी दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि अभी इसी वक्त फौरन हम को जितने भी स्ट्राइकिंग लोग हैं, उनको अपील करनी चाहिये कि भगवान के लिये फौरन एक घंटे में स्ट्राइक को खत्म करें। दिल्ली के एल०जी० ने जो क्रिमिनल नेग्लीजेंस की है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बजे से पहले प्राइम मिनिस्टर को उन्हें बुलाकर डिस्मिस करना चाहिये, उन के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस फाइल करना चाहिये। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत सीरियस बात है। दिल्ली के लोग चल पड़े हैं। औरतें और बच्चे दरेशान हैं। लोग मिनिस्टरों और एम० पी० के घरों पर जायेंगे, वे आप के पास आएंगे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास आयेंगे। वे किसी को बख्शने वाले नहीं हैं। अगले चौबीस घंटे में यह सिचुएशन पैदा हो जायेगी। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब और लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले को अपने हाथ में ले लें और इस को फ़ौरन संभालें (व्यवधान)

कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि रात तक पानी की सप्लाई ठीक हो जायेगी। लेकिन आज सिचुएशन कल से खराब हो गई है, बेहतर नहीं हुई है। हैदरपुर का प्लांट अब काम नहीं कर रहा है। (व्यवधान) मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला कर कहें कि वह सिचुएशन को और तरीके से टैकल करने की कौशिश करे, अदरवाइज दे शुड गट आउट।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : It is quite obvious that we have an administration which is sans altertness, sans vigilance, sans any sensitivity to the human suffering; and therefore they have been sitting quiet for the last 48 hours. Did they not have any proper intelligence, in time, to prevent this tragedy ? Therefore, they are clearly answerable to the country and to all of us. Now, there should be no sitting of the House till the Minister is able to restore water. Let me make it clear that we are not prepared to allow the House to continue to function till we are able to get water. The Minister has not been able to assure us when it would be possible to restore water supply. He simply says to us that he would be carrying water to our homes in tanks; that is not satisfactory. We are not able to meet our basic needs as normal human beings.....

(*Interruptions*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में यह बहुत गंभीर स्थिति है, यह सही है कि दिल्ली के किसी कोने में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बात भी सही है कि यह सबोटेज का केस है। जिन्हों ने यह सबोटेज किया है, मैं उन्हें पूरी तरह से कनडेम करना चाहता हूं। चाहे वे सबेच्युअज कोई भी हों, (व्यवधान) वे उधर के हों या इधर के हों, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, किसी को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वे इस तरह से

सकेंगे कि उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए और उन के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। (व्यवधान) सरकार इस बारे में एक एन्क्वायरी बिठाये और जिन लोगों की नेग्लीजेंस है, उन को हटाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को मानें कि वह इस की एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे, और अगर किसी की नेग्लीजेंस हो, तो उस के खिलाफ सख्त एक्शन लेंगे।

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I do not think that the work can be done properly The House stands adjourned for the day. We meet In Monday at 11 A.M

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recruitment of Pilots in IA

*81 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI P K KODIYAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines recruitment policy has been severely criticised by Pilots both employed and unemployed,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has threatened strike if Indian Airlines makes up its shortage of Pilots by recruitment from I.A.F ;

(c) if so, what ae the requirements of Pilots of Indian Airlines as on 30th June, 1979; and

(d) how Government propose to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There has been some criticism of Indian Airlines by the unemployed Pilots for not offering enoughte mployment avenues to them.

(b) Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has opposed any move to induct Pilots from Indian Air Force in Indian Airlines and have threatened legal action including direct action.

(c) The existing strength of Pilots as on 30th June, 1979 is adequate to meet the requirement for the current operational commitment.

(d) In order to meet future requirements of Pilots, Indian Airlines has advertised during March 1979 for the post of Apprentice Pilots and selection is in process.

Goods connected by customs Department

82. SHRI G.S. TOHRA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleaseed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that goods worth crores of rupees seized or confiscated by the customs department are rotting in various parts of the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to dispose of the confiscated goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRYO F FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) to (c): No Sir. According to reports received by Government, seized and confiscated goods are properly stored in customs godowns and apprpriate steps are taken to prevent damage and deterioration to the goods stored. Stock taking of seized and confiscated goods in customs godowns has been conducted periodically during the las three years. Stock challenges and inspections are also being conducted in the godowns.

However, it is reported that in respect of some of the godowns of the Customs (Preventive) Collectorate, Bombay, such periodical stock taking was not conducted for a few years prior to 1976 on account of heavy congestion of goodsd is in those godowns. Appropriate departmental action against the concerned officer for his failure to comply with the instructions covering the storate and disposal of these goods, has already been initiated

Instructions have also been issued to all Collectors to ensure that the prescribed periodical stock taking, stock lchallenges and surprise checks by senior officers of the Customs godowns are conducted regularly.

As on31-3-1979, the total value of the seized/confiscated goods stroed in customs godowns lwas about Rs. 59·75 crores. After a complete review of the procedures revised instructions regarding the manner of disposal of the different categrors of these goods were issued in May, 1978. To accelerate the pace of disposal of seized/confiscated goods , further instructions

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**Replies to Starred questions for July 13, 1979 were laid on the Table.

providing for additional measures of disposal have been recently issued to the field formations. These additional measures include sale of synthetic textiles and other consumer items like electronic goods and other miscellaneous items to

(i) Military and Para-Military Organisations for the use of their personnel; and

(ii) National Consumers Cooperative Federation Limited for sale to bonafide Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars and Sahakari Bhandars.

Increase in Wholesale Price Index

*83. SHRI S. JAGANATHAN :
SHRI M. KALAYANASUNDARAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the analysis of the rate of increase in the wholesale price and the consumer price during the last twelve months;

(b) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index of all commodities has gone up abnormally since the presentation of Budget;

(c) the causes for the spurt in this index;

(d) whether the situation points to developing of a runway inflation; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to arrest the alarming trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Between May 1978 and May 1979 the Wholesale Price Index has gone up by 7·5 per cent and the Consumer Price Index by 5 per cent. (Details may be seen in the Statement).

(b) to (d). The important factors which have contributed to this price rise are seasonal pressures, upward adjustments in administered prices and higher import costs of petroleum products, cement, iron and steel and edible oils and rapid expansion in money supply during the last three years. A 9·6 per cent rise in prices since the presentation of the Budget so far *i.e.* upto 23rd June, 1979 is no doubt a cause of concern However, in view of the fact that some of these increases are seasonal and likely to reverse themselves later and that some are on account of administered prices which are not likely to be repeated in the near future, the price rise so far is not an indication of a run-away inflation.

(e) The important measures adopted by the Government to check the extent of price rise include: coming into effect of expanded public distribution system from July 1, 1979, postponing the payments of instalments of compulsory deposits and tightening of bank credit particularly in respect of sensitive commodities like sugar, pulses, oilseeds and vegetable oils, and import of commodities in short supply such as vegetable oils, steel, cement and rubber.

Statement

Analyses of rate of increase in Wholesale and Consumer Prices

Month		Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (1970-71= 100)		All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price (1960= 100)	
		Index	Percentage change over the previous month	Index	Percent change over the previous month
1	2	3	4	5	6
May	1978	183·1	+0·3	323	+0·3
June	1978	184·7	+0·9	327	+1·2
July	1978	186·7	+1·1	330	+0·9
August	1978	186·9	+0·1	331	+0·3
September	1978	186·5	—0·2	336	+1·5

1	2	3	4	5	6
October	1978	187·5	+0·5	340	+1·2
November	1978	187·4	—0·1	340	No Ch.
December	1978	185·3	—1·1	335	—1·5
January	1979	185·3	No change	332	—0·9
February	1979	184·6	—0·4	329	—0·9
March	1979	189·0	+2·4	332	+0·9
April	1979	193·6*	+2·4	337	+1·5
May	1979	196·8*	+1·7	339	+0·6

* Provisional.

Disposal of Income-tax Cases of Ansal Group

*84. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation requesting him to take effective steps for the speedy disposal of the Ansal Group of cases in which the concealment of Income-tax to the tune of 5.5 crores is involved ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these cases are pending for the last five years;

(c) what are the details regarding these cases and what are the reasons for this inordinate delay in disposing of these important cases ; and

(d) what are the steps that have been taken for the speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) A representation has recently been received alleging large scale evasion of tax by the Ansal Group and requesting for expeditious disposal of income-tax assessments in this group of cases.

(b), (c) and (d). There is only one case which is pending for more than last 5 years. However, there are 3 other cases where assessments were pending 5 years back and the assessments have once been completed but have since been set aside or reopened and the set aside and reopened assessments are pending as on today.

Details of these cases are as follows :—

(1) Shri Chiranji Lal	1965-66.
(2) where cases were pending 5 years back but because of reopening or setting aside are also pending as on today.	Ansal & Saigal Properties (P) Ltd. 1970-71, 1973-74 and 1974-75.

The income-tax authorities had conducted searches in this group in December, 1973. During the course of these searches, besides cash of Rs. 2.20 lakhs, a large number of books of account, documents and papers were also seized. In order to co-ordinate and for speedy investigations, the cases of the group have been centralised in the Charge of the Commissioner of Inome-tax , Central-I, New Delhi early this year. A large number of assessments for the earlier years have been reopened, as also a number of assessments have since then been completed in this group. All efforts are being made for speedy disposal of the cases.

Soiled Notes meant for Destruction Found in Office of RBI, Bangalore.

*85. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : SHRI ANANT DAVE :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether soiled notes worth Rs. 60 lakhs meant for destruction allegedly found their way back to the cash counters in the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(c) whether any arrest has also been made ; and

(d) nature of action taken against the persons found guilty and steps taken to prevent such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). In May, 79 a Reserve Bank Inspector camping at Bangalore received anonymous intimation that cancelled soiled notes awaiting verification and destruction had been pilfered and substituted. An investigation into the matter was immediately taken up by the Inspection Department, Central Office

of the Reserve Bank and the same is still in progress. A complaint was lodged with the local police. Later, the CBI have been asked to take over the investigation. It is not possible to assess the actual loss at present as it can be known only after the investigation is complete.

(c) 13 persons were arrested, of whom 6 have since been released on bail.

(d) Further action against concerned staff will be initiated on receipt of the Enquiry/Investigation Reports referred to above. The existing procedures are being examined by the Reserve Bank with a view to fill the lacunae, if any, as also to tighten them up.

वस्त्र निर्यात नीति

86. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वस्त्र निर्यात नीति को 1 जुलाई, 1979 से पुनरीक्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या निर्यात कोटा वितरित करने का कार्य वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् को सौंपा गया है;

(ग) क्या इस परिषद के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें की गई थीं तथा पहले कोटे के गलत वितरण के आरोप में इस से वितरण कार्य वापस ले लिया गया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे निर्यात कोटा वितरित करने का कार्य पुन: सौंपने का क्या औचित्य है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (घ). वस्त्र कोटे के उपयोग, निर्यातों तथा समुचित इकाई मूल्य प्राप्ति के दीर्घावधि विकास के मूल उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्ष 1979 के लिये कोटा वितरण नीति नवम्बर, 1978 में तय की गई थी। उस समय लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसार, परिधान निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् को ऊनी निटवीयर को छोड़ कर सिले-सिलाए परिधान तथा निटवीयर का कोटा आवंटित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया था। उपयोग की प्रवृत्ति के आधार पर दूसरी छमाही के दौरान मूल नीति में कुछ संशोधन करना आवश्यक समझा गया और दूसरी छमाही के सम्बन्ध में नीति की मुख्य बातें यथासमय अधिसूचित की गयी थीं। तथापि, कोटा आवंटन कार्य करने वाले अधिकरणों के बारे में, जो कि नित्यप्रति वस्त्र आयुक्त की निगरानी में किया जाता है, इस दूसरी छमाही में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। यह निगरानी कार्य परिधान निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के खिलाफ कुछ शिकायतों को देखते हुए लाग किया गया है।

Rise in prices of Essential Commodities

*87. SHRI R.K. MHALGI :

DR. BAPU KALDATE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of some of the essential commodities are somewhat again on the rise ;

(b) if so, the details of actual rise since the presentation of the Budget, (month-wise);

(c) the reasons for rise in prices ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to control the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the past few months, there has been increase in the prices of some essential commodities.

(b) The monthly movement of wholesale price indices of essential commodities since the presentation of the Union Budget for 1979-80 is given in the statement.

(c) The rise in prices has been due to the cumulative impact of several factors such as upward adjustment in the administered prices of certain commodities like petroleum products, iron and steel and cement; increase in the prices of imported commodities ; seasonality factor; impact of increase in excise duties on some commodities on imposition of import duty on imported edible oils and rapid expansion in money supply during the last three years.

(d) A number of measures have already been taken to curb inflationary tendencies, and further measures would be taken as and when felt necessary. Some of the important measures taken are briefly indicated below :

(i) Instructions have been issued to various Central Government Departments to exercise utmost economic discipline and reduce Government expenditure.

(ii) State Governments have been requested to adhere to authorise overdraft limits and to restrict non-plan expenditure.

(iii) An Ordinance has been promulgated to postpone by one year repayment of instalment of compulsory deposit falling due on July 6, 1979.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India has tightened bank credit against sensitive commodities namely sugar, oilseeds, edible oils and pulses. Reserve Bank of India has advised commercial banks to keep a strict vigilance on advances against such commodities in order to check any tendency to utilise bank finance for hoarding.

(v) The Scheme of monthly releases of sugar by Government was re-introduced with effect from June 5, 1979 with a view to maintaining the prices of sugar at reasonable level. From July 1, 1979, restrictions on weekly sale and despatches of sugar have been reimposed.

(vi) The ex-factory prices for printing paper and cream laid or wove paper have been fixed at Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,785 per Metric Tonne respectively. Under the Paper (Control) Order, 1979, the Central Government has empowered itself to direct disposal of stock and sale of white printing paper and cream laid or wove paper.

(vii) Although the procurement prices of rice and wheat were increased during 1978-79(Kharif) and 1979-80 (Rabi) marketing seasons respectively, the Central issue prices for foodgrains for the public distribution system have not been increased so as to hold the price line. The demands of the State Governments for allocation of Wheat and rice are being met in full. State Governments have been requested to strengthen their public distribution system with a view to making foodgrains available to the vulnerable sections of population at reasonable prices.

(viii) State Trading Corporation has started open market intervention in edible oils by selling imported oil. STC continues to meet the requirements of the vanaspati industry and also requirements of the State Governments for the public distribution system in respect of imported rapeseed oil/ Palmolein/RRD palm oil etc.

(ix) Efforts are being made to improve the movements of goods by rail. There has been considerable improvement in the movement of foodgrains to North Eastern States During the past 20 days of June 1979, 51,000 tonnes of foodgrains have been received in North-Eastern States.

(x) Import of essential commodities like cement, edible oils, pulses and soda ash, in short supply, is being continued.

(xi) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to strictly enforce the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packed Commodities) Rules, 1977, Essential Commodities Act, Price Display Orders and similar other enactments. They have also been asked to keep a close and constant watch on the price trends and to curb unwarranted increase in the prices of various essential commodities.

(xii) The Production-cum-Distribution Scheme has been launched from July 1, 1979 to cover larger population and more articles of daily necessity. The Scheme is expected to be in full gear by the end of the year.

(xiii) Special efforts are being made to increase in production in oilseeds and pulses.

Statement

Monthly movement of Wholesale Prices Index Number of Selected Essential Commodities during the period February, 1979 to May, 1979

Commodity	Feb '79	March '79	Apr. '79	May '79	Page Change		
					May '79 Apr '79	Apr. '79 Mar. '79	Mar, '79 Feb. '79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice . .	157·8	157·5	163 0	167·7	+2 9	+3 5	—0·2
Wheat . .	161·5	161·0	154·7	150·5	—2 7	—3 9	—0·3
Jowar . .	152·6	147 8	149·2	149·1	—0·1	+0 9	—3·1
Bajra . .	139 3	138·0	141·9	142·3	+0 3	+2·8	—0·9
Gram . .	223·0	228·3	216·1	208 9	—3·3	—5 3	+2·4
Arhar . .	230·2	231·8	239·7	241·7	+0·8	+3·4	+0·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Moong . .	299·4	297·3	312·5	320·8	+2·7	+5·1	—0·7
Masoor . .	231·7	214·8	239·1	235·3	—1·6	+11·3	—7·3
Urad . .	226·4	226·7	242·6	248·7	+2·4	+7·0	+0·1
Vanaspati . .	160·2	171·0	187·4	185·1	—1·2	+9·6	+6·7
Groundnut oil .	138 7	147·6	152·6	152·9	+0·2	+3·4	+6·4
Mustard Oil .	161·0	167 3	178·2	173·2	—2 8	+6·5	+3 9
Coconut Oil .	154·4	154·4	156 2	157·6	+0·9	+1·2	S
Milk . .	160 1	166·3	167·0	170·8	+2 3	+0·4	+3 9
Meat . .	250 0	253 8	251·5	251 5	S	—0 9	+1 5
Fish . .	243·0	239 0	229 4	240·1	+4·7	—4 0	—1 6
Potato . .	65·6	65 6	60 7	68·2	+12 4	—7·5	—10 5
Onion . .	179·2	176 9	167·0	157·7	—5 6	—5 6	—1 3
Sugar . .	134·1	145·1	162 0	160 3	—1 0	+11·6	+8 2
Cotton Textiles .	183·5	183·6	185 2	188 5	+1 8	+0 9	+0 1
Kerosene . .	233 5	252 1	252 1	252 1	S	S	+8 0
Atta . .	165 0	167 8	165·2	164 2	—0·6	—1·5	+1 7
Chillies . .	128 5	119 9	124 4	117 8	—5 3	+3 8	—6 7
Tea . .	198 6	207 6	195·7	188 6	—3·6	—5 7	+4 5
Matches . .	102·6	130 0	129 0	129 0	S	—0 8	+26 7
Salt .	195 3	204 9	211·5	214 2	+1 3	+3 2	+4 9
Soap . .	171 9	181 8	184 1	181 7	—1 3	+1 3	+5 8

SHIPMENT OF SHRIMPS HELD UP IN U.S. PORTS FOR EXAMINATION

*88. DR. VASANTKUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shipment of Shrimps exported during March, April and May worth crores of rupees was held up in U.S. ports for examination and processing of "Salmonella" in the Shrimps.

(b) when was the warning about Salmonella content in Indian Shrimps giving by the Food and Drug Administration ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to promote Shrimps export and remove the technical difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEIG) (a) to (c). Some consignments were detained for inspection of FDA authorities for Salmonella content in the shipments.

FDA did not give any warning about Salmonella content in Indian shipments.

Soon after the FDA subjected our shrimps to Salmonella tests a Marine Products Exports Development Authority delegation went to U.S. and had discussions with FDA and our Embassy officials. As a result of this majority of pending consignments were cleared. Subsequently, FDA officials visited India for seeing various processing facilities and held discussions with concerned officials. They also visited Kerala and other areas

from where the shrimps are mainly exported. By and large they expressed their satisfaction and agreed to clear the wrong impressions about standard in this country Negotiations with FDA officials and the U.S. Government for long term arrangements for inspection of Salmonella and and also for the quality of Shrimps by FDA are being held.

उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

*89. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और गत वित्तीय वर्ष में इस कार्य के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी राशि दी जाएगी; और

(ख) 1 अप्रैल से 30 जून, 1979 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के कार्बेट नेशनल पार्क और दुधवा पशु विहार को देखने कितने विदेशी आये और उनसे कितनी आय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) . पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में शुरू की गई स्कीमों तथा 1978-79 के दौरान किए गए कार्य 1979-80 के दौरान आरम्भ की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित स्कीमों को बताने वाला एक विवरण और कार्बेट नेशनल तथा दुधवा के बारे में पर्यटक आंकड़ों और आय को दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण – 1

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अंतर्गत 1978–79 के दौरान किए गए व्यय को और 1979–80 के दौरान प्रस्तावित धन राशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण .

केन्द्र	स्कीमें	अनुमानित लागत	1978–79 के दौरान खर्च की गयी धन राशि	1979–80 के दौरान खर्च की जाने वाली धन-राशि
			(लाख रुपयों में)	
उत्तर प्रदेश				
पर्यटन विभाग				
2 कुशीनगर और श्रावस्ती	बौद्ध तीर्थ यातायात के लिये सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु क्षेत्र का मास्टरप्लानिंग	8 00	शून्य	4.00
2. ब्रजभूमि कम्प्लेक्स	सुविधाओं का विनियमित विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महायोजना (भूमि-प्रयोग योजना)	(आंकड़ों की प्रतीक्षा है)	शून्य	2.00
3. पिपरवाह	सुविधाओं का विनियमित विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिये महायोजना (भूमि-प्रयोग योजना)	0.75	0.75	—
4. फतेहपुर सीकरी	सुविधाओं का विनियमित विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महायोजना (भूमि-प्रयोग योजना)	10.40	शून्य	5.79
5. उत्तर प्रदेश हिमालय	यात्रा मार्गों/ट्रैकिंग सुविधाओं आदि का विकास	(आंकड़ों की प्रतीक्षा है)		
6. नैनीताल	युवा होस्टल के प्रबन्ध के लिए सहायक अनुदान	0.60	0.12	0.12

केन्द्र	स्कीमें	अनुमानित लागत	1979-79 के दौरान खर्च की गयी धनराशि	1979-80 के दौरान खर्च की जाने वाली धन-राशि
		(लाख रुपयों में)		
भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम				
1. कुशीनगर	यात्री गृहों का विस्तार	*	शून्य	*
2 वाराणसी	होटल वाराणसी अशोक का विस्तार	35 00	शून्य	20 00
3. आगरा	50-कक्ष होटल	75 00	शून्य	20.00

*कुशीनगर सहित यात्री गृहों के विस्तार के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में 30 लाख रुपये का एक मुश्त प्रावधान और वार्षिक योजना 1979-80 में 10 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। 1979-80 के दौरान किस यात्री गृह का विस्तार किया जाना है, इस बारे में एक व्यवहार्यता संबंधी अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश				
1 कान्हा टैन्टो वाला आवास राष्ट्रीय पार्क		2 00	2 00	—
2 —वही—	वनागृह	30 00	—	25 76
3 भोपाल	भोपाल में होटल	75.00	—	10 00
4 जबलपुर, इन्दौर और खजुराहो	परिवहन यूनिटों की स्थापना	*	—	—
5 खजुराहो	भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटल का विस्तार	30 00	—	5 00
6. भोपाल	युवा होस्टल के प्रबंध के लिए सहायक अनुदान	0 60	0·12	0 12
7 सांची	यात्री गृहों का विस्तार	**	—	**

इसके अलावा, प्रिंटिंग और उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश पर प्रचार सामग्री पर भी व्यय किया गया है जिसके लिए विशिष्ट अलग से दिखाना संभव नहीं है।

*अन्य यूनिटों से कारों/बसों को स्थानान्तरित कर के परिवहन यूनिट खोले गये थे।

**सांची सहित यात्री गृहों के विस्तार के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में 30 लाख रुपए का एक मुश्त प्रावधान और वार्षिक योजना 1979-80 में 10 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। 1979-80 के दौरान किस-किस यात्री का गृह का विस्तार किया जाना है, इस बारे में एक व्यवहार्यता संबंधी अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

विवरण—II

(ख) कोरबेट राष्ट्रीय पार्क और दुधवा के बारे में पर्यटक आंकड़ों और आय को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

दुधवा राष्ट्रीय पार्क	विदेशी	(अप्रैल और मई, 1979) भारतीय	योग
(i) यात्रियों की संख्या	10	682	692
(ii) आय	315 00 रुपये	6709 00 रुपए	7024 00 रुपए

कोरबेट राष्ट्रीय पार्क	विदेशी	(अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1979) भारतीय	योग
(i) यात्रियों की संख्या	253	4498	4751
(ii) आय	24457.00 रु०	78630.00 रु०	103088.00 रु०

Abolition of Sales Tax

1290. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI S.S. SOMANI :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware the large scale demonstrations, representations and agitations from the trading community throughout the country for the abolition of Sales Tax ;

(b) whether Cheif Minister of States also met to resolve this use; and

(c) if so, whether a final decisionsa h since been taken in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY GF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Number of representations have been received by the Central Government suggesting abolition of sales tax and its replacement by excise duty. Government have seen reports of traders seeking to ventilate their point of view through demonstrations in certain states.

(b) and (c). The question of extending the scheme of replacement of sales tax by additional excise duties on some essential commodities like cement, medicine, vanaspati and petroleum products, as recommended by the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee, was last considered at a meeting of Chief Ministers of States held on 19th and 20th May, 1979. The proposal was objected to by a large majority of the States. As levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, it cannot be replaced by excise duty without the concurrence of the State Governments.

देश में बैंकों की नई शाखाएं खोलना

1291. श्री राम सागर : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बैंकों की नई शाखायें खोलने के लिये इस वर्ष और अगले वर्ष क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है;

(ख) ऐसी शाखायें खोलने के लिये राज्यवार क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है और मध्य प्रदेश में इन शाखाओं को खोलने का जिलेवार क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्षेत्रों के चुनाव के लिये अपनाये गये मुख्य मापदण्ड क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक 1979-81 के तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिये शाखा विस्तार योजना बना रहा है । इन 3 वर्षों के दौरान शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम में कम बैंक वाले जिलों के बिना बैंक वाले ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी स्थानों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने पर जोर दिया जायेगा । इस अवधि में खोली जाने वाली शाखाओं की कुल अपेक्षित संख्या में से लगभग 6500 शाखाएं निर्धारित कमी/कम बैंक वाले जिलों में खोली जायेंगी ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इन जिलों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि बढ़ कर प्रति शाखा 20,000 व्यक्तियों के राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक पहुंच जाए । इन अपेक्षित शाखाओं का राज्यवार विवरण I में दे दिया गया है । कमी वाले जिलों के केन्द्रों का चयन रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित बैंकों के परामर्श से किया जाता है । जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का संबंध है रिजर्व बैंक ने अनुमान लगाया है कि तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान 730 शाखाओं की आवश्यकता होगी ताकि कमी वाले जिलों को प्रति शाखा 20,000 व्यक्ति के राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक लाया जा सके । राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से शाखा खोलने के लिये 571 केन्द्रों को चुना जा चुका है और 290 केन्द्रों के लिये लाइसेंस भी जारी कर दिये गये हैं । जिलेवार विवरण II में दे दिया गया है ।

विवरण—I

कमी वाले जिलों और अगले तीन वर्षों में इन जिलों में खोली जाने वाली अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त बैंक शाखाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिलों की कुल संख्या	जिलों की संख्या जिनमें प्रति बैंक कार्यालय जन-संख्या प्रतिशत ग्रामीण/अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में 20,000 से अधिक है	कालम 4 के जिलों में खोले जाने वाली अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त शाखाओं की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	21	14	202
2	असम	10	9	287

1	2	3	4	5
3	बिहार	31	30	1441
4	गुजरात	19	5	62
5	हरियाणा	11	2	11
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	—	—
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	10	1	2
8	कर्नाटक	19	4	43
9	केरल	11	—	—
10	मध्य प्रदेश	45	39	730
11	महाराष्ट्र	26	17	467
12	मणीपुर	1	1	12
13	मेघालय	5	3	12
14	नागालैण्ड	7	—	—
15	उड़ीसा	13	13	406
16	पंजाब	12	—	—
17	राजस्थान	26	18	193
18	तमिलनाडु	15	6	172
19	त्रिपुरा	3	1	2
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	56	48	1886
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	16	14	785
22	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2	—	—
23	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	—	—
24	चण्डीगढ़	1	—	—
25	दादर और नागर हवेली	1	—	—
26	दिल्ली	1	—	—
27	गोआ, दमन और दीयु	3	—	—
28	लक्षद्वीप	1	—	—
29	मिजोरम	3	—	—
30	पांडिचेरी	1	—	—
	जोड़	387	225	6613

विवरण II

मध्य प्रदेश में आशा बोलने के लिये जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों के जिलेवार आंकड़े

जिले का नाम	नई नीति के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों/ किये गये आवंटनों की संख्या
1	2
बालाघाट	12
बस्तर	9
बैतूल	8
भिंड	5
भोपाल	—
बिलासपुर	18
छतरपुर	—
छिंदवाड़ा	13
दमोह	3
दतिया	1
देवास	—
धार	7
दुर्ग	13
पूर्वी निमाड़	10
गुना	3
ग्वालियर	5
होशंगाबाद	—
इंदौर	—
जबलपुर	20
झाबुआ	1
मंडला	7
मंदसौर	14
मुरैना	10
नरसिंहपुर	6
पन्ना	1
रायगढ़	6
रायपुर	16
रायसेन	—
राजगढ़	3
राजनांदगांव	9
रतलाम	5
रीवा	13
सागर	10
सतना	5
सीहोर	1
सिवनी	10
शाहडोल	2
शाजापुर	7
शिवपुर	3
सिधी	10
सुरगुजा	2
टीकमगढ़	—
उज्जैन	6
विदिशा	4
पश्चिमी निमाड़	13
जोड़	290

CONCESSION TO UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

*9a. SHRI D.D. DESAI :
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether under-developed countries including India obtained specific concessions from the developed countries at UNCTAD V held recently in Manila;

(b) if not whether this was due to the inability of the developed countries to act in a concerted manner;

(c) whether considerations of aid by the developed countries was an inhibiting factor in the ability of Group of 77 to bargain for trade preferences ; and

(d) the stand Government of India took in regard to trade preferences both at the meeting of the Group of 77 and at UNCTAD V ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

(a) and (b). The agenda for UNCTAD-V covered a wide range of subjects including virtually all the major conference of developing countries in the area of trade and development. The results of the Conference for developing countries like India should be evaluated in the context of their continuing efforts to restructure their economic relations with developed countries and accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the extent to which the Conference contributed to the realisation of these objectives.

The results of UNCTAD-V were disappointing for developing countries due to lack of progress in many important areas such as the evaluation of world trade and economic situation and structural changes in the world economy and a greater share for the developing countries in the international decision making processes, evaluation and consequential recommendations concerning Multilateral Trade Negotiations, measures to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, Generalised System of Preferences, reform of the international monetary system, alleviation of their debt problems, Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology and bulk sharing of cargoes in shipping

Some limited gains were registered by developing countries in areas like Protectionism, Commodities Official Development Assistance (ODA), steps for strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries problems of East Developed and Land-locked Developing Countries, improving UNCTAD's effectiveness and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC). The major gain at the Conference was however, the new awareness amongst the developing countries for mutual economic cooperation and self reliance for which the tone was set by India's proposal for fresh round of tariff negotiations among developing countries on the basis of 50 per cent tariff concessions

At the UNCTAD forum, negotiations take place essentially on the basis of group proposals or positions Basically the disappointing results of UNCTAD V were due to the negative or halting response of the developed countries to many important issues

(c) and (d) The negotiations on various issues before UNCTAD-V including trade preferences were conducted by the developing countries on the basis of the harmonised positions at their Arusha meeting Therefore, considerations of aid by developed countries acting as an inhibiting factor in the ability of the Group of 77 to bargain for trade preferences did not arise

In regard to trade preferences both at the meeting of the Group of 77 and at UNCTAD-V, developing countries like India proposed that the developed countries should ensure implementation of the commitments by developed countries under the Tokyo Declaration to provide special and differential treatment to the developing countries and rejected the concept of graduation among developing countries The developing countries also sought extension of the Generalised System of Preferences beyond the initial period of 10 years, giving it a legal character, provision for binding of negotiated rates, enlarging the product coverage and prior consultations in case of withdrawal of preferences

Disruption in flights of I.A.

*93 SHRI R MOHANARANGAM Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable disruption in the flights of Indian Airlines ,

(b) if so, the extent of such disruption and the reasons therefor , and

(c) the steps proposed for effective and efficient functioning of the airways ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir There have been some disruptions in flights of Indian Airlines on account of the following reasons .—

(i) Loss of a Boing-737 aircraft each at Hyderabad and at Madras ,

(ii) Mandatory inspection of HS-748 fleet requiring grounding of one HS 748 aircraft ,

(iii) Damage to one Boing -737 aircraft at Nagpur due to cattle-hit and

(iv) Damage to one HS 748 and Airbus which got involved in accidents at Mangalore and Calcutta respectively

(c) All avoidable delays and disruptions are periodically reviewed by a Team To avoid disruptions some fast moving spares and trained personnel are being made available at some of the stations Improved communication facilities like Company Channels are being introduced by which aircraft in flight can inform ground personnel about the snag which can be attended to as soon as the aircraft lands

Submission of Report on Gold Policy

*94 SHRI G M BANATWALLA SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether the High Powered Committee on Gold Policy has since submitted its report to the Government ;

(b) if so, what are its main findings ; and

(c) whether the findings have since been examined by the Government and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) No Sir.

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

Introduction of Package Policies by G. I. C.

*95. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation of India have decided to introduce a package of policies for the benefit of agriculturists ;

(b) if so, whether it would be applicable to those small farmers also who are not actually the owners but take the land from big farmers ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (c). The General Insurance Corporation of India is examining the feasibility of devising a new policy called "Farmers' Package policy", the details whereof are as under :—

Properties to be covered	Risks
(1) Hut House	Fire, Lightning, Earthquake, Cyclone and Flood.
(2) Agricultural implements	
(3) Seeds, Fertilisers, Pesticides (sum insured not to exceed Rs. 250 per acre of land)	
(4) Cattle (indigenous).	As per standard Cattle Insurance Policy including breeding and calving risks.
(5) Pumpsets	As per Agricultural Pumpsets Policy.
(6) Janata Personal Accident.	As per standard Janata Personal Accident Policy but excluding hospitalisation benefit.

(b) To start with, the G.I.C. proposes to issue Group policies, covering groups of farmers, and not individuals policies, in order to keep administrative costs low. Such policies would, therefore, be available to small farmers, who are not actually the owners but take the land from big farmers, if they are members of a Cooperative Society or other acceptable Group.

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के अधिकारियों द्वारा सामूहिक अवकाश

*96. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 13 जून, 1979 को प्रेस में छपी यह रिपोर्ट ठीक है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों ने एक दिन की सामूहिक छुट्टी ली है और यदि उन की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उचित कदम नहीं उठाए जाते हैं तो वे सक्रिय आन्दोलन शुरू कर देंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों की मांगें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री मुचकोटल कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). बम्बई में अधिकारियों का एक वर्ग 12-6-79 को काम से गैर हाजिर रहा। उन में से कुछ ने बीमारी की सूचना दी तथा दूसरों ने आकस्मिक छुट्टी की अर्जी दी।

क्योंकि "आफिसर्स ऐसोसिएशन" से, जो कि अधिकारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, न तो ऐसोसिएशन की ओर से अपने सदस्यों को एक निदेश के रूप में और न ही प्रबन्धक वर्ग को नोटिस के रूप में कोई सूचना मिली है, इसलिए यह कहा सकना संभव नहीं कि आकस्मिक छुट्टी अथवा बीमारी की छुट्टी की बिना पर अधिकारियों की गैर हाजरी महज एक इत्तिफाक था या अधिकारियों की अपनी किसी मांग के समर्थन में जानबूझ कर की गयी एक सम्मिलित कार्यवाही।

Trade with Latin American Countries

*97 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has taken the initiative to have a dialogue with the Latin American countries to widen the scope of trade and to explore the possibilities of transfers of technology between the two sides ; and

(b) if so, how far India has got success in its objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the potential for trade with Latin American countries, studies in selected Latin countries in that reigon have been undertaken and delegations have also visited some of those countries. The latest important land-mark in the dialogue with Latin American countries was the recent Indo-ECLA meeting (Economic Commission for Latin America) held in June, 1979 at Delhi. It is hoped tha these measures will widen the scope for increased trade, transfer of technology and development of closer economic relations between India and Latin America.

Chief Ministers' Conference regarding Devolution of certain Taxes

*98. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 19th May, 1979 at Delhi regarding devolution of certain taxes like the Corporation tax and the surcharge on income-tax ; and

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). The Conference was held on 19th and 20th May, 1979 for exchange of views with the Chief Ministers on issues like sharing of Corporation tax surcharge on income-tax, levy of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales-Tax etc.

Views in favour of and against the inclusion of the proceeds of these taxes in the divisible pool were expressed by the Chief Ministers/Finance Ministers who participated in the meeting.

Prime Minister in his concluding Address appreciated the anxiety of the States to have more financial resources and explained the Constitutional background, the rationale of the existing system and the responsibilities of the Centre for items like Defence, Communications etc. and the need for the balanced development of the country as a whole. He observed that in the circumstances explained by him, it was not possible to change the present arrangements without a great deal of harm being caused to the system and to the functions of the Centre.

Public Distribution System

*99. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what specific steps Government have taken to start public distribution system from July 1st throughout the country ;

(b) which are the items which will be sold in the fair price shops and on what rates ;

(c) the names of the cities and towns where it has been implemented ;

(d) reasons for the delay in launching this in other major cities and towns ;

(e) how much investment will be made by the Central Government, State Governments and financial institutions in this public distribution system ;

(f) what specific steps Government have taken to maintain supply line of these essential commodites ;

(g) what will be the impact of this distribution system ; and

(h) have Government received any representations from the private sector against this system; if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) to (h). From 1st of July, 1979, the Scheme of Production-cum-Distribution has been brought into operation which seeks to strengthen the existing public distribution system and increase the coverage of essential commodities with emphasis on production. In addition to the commodities already under distribution like cereals, kerosene, soft-coke and controlled cloth, certain other commodities like tea, coffee, match-boxes, toilet and washing soap and exercise-books will also be sold through the public distribution system. The Scheme of Production-cum-Distribution is applicable to the entire country and covers both rural and urban areas. The Scheme was to be launched on 1st July, 1979, and according to reports so far received the Scheme has been brought into operation in a number of States and Union Territories in the country. It has been

agreed in the Conference of the Ministers of the Civil Supplies of the State Governments held on 6 June, 1979, that the whole of the country should be covered by 31st December, 1979 and necessary arrangements are being made in that direction.

The essential commodities proposed for distribution under the Scheme will be procured and buffer-stocked by Public Sector Undertakings like Food Corporation of India, Indian Oil Corporation, State Civil Supplies Corporation and Cooperative Organisations who are already handling most of these commodities. No substantial new investment for handling additional commodities is foreseen though additional working capital would be required which these institutions will borrow from their banks and financial institutions.

Arrangements for procurement, buffer-stocking and supply of essential commodities like food-grains, kerosene, and coal are already being made by the Central Public Sector Undertakings like Food Corporation of India, Indian Oil Corporation, Coal India, etc. Tea would be procured and supplied by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and arrangement for supply of coffee to the States concerned has been made by the Coffee Board. Toilet soap is being manufactured by the organised sector and would be supplied to the various State agencies for distribution through the public distribution system. As regards washing soap the States have been advised to make arrangements for procurement and supply from the large number of small manufacturers in the de-centralised sector who enjoy certain excise concessions and distribute the same through the network of the public distribution system. Exercise books will be manufactured by the State level agencies from concessional paper allotted by the Government of India and the exercise books will be marketed through the outlets of the public distribution system also. Controlled cloth and other varieties of cheap cloth, janta dhoties and sarees would be procured and supplied to the various State agencies by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will be responsible for supplying its match-boxes to the various States.

The Scheme as envisaged will bring about easy availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices on a continuous basis and it is expected that this will bring about stability in prices.

In a seminar organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry towards the end of January, 1979, the FICCI President suggested that the scheme should be selective, covering only the poorer sections of the society but this was not found practicable.

पोरबन्दर पत्तन से आयात और निर्यात बढ़ाने की कार्यवाही

757. श्री अमरसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने नमक, मछली, खली तथा खाद्यान्नों के निर्यात और उर्वरकों, सीमेंट तथा कोयले के आयात में वृद्धि के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि कोई कार्यवाही की जानी है तो वह कब की जाएगी और किस रूप में की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख). नमक मछली तथा खाद्यान्न जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात स्तर खपत की इन चीजों की स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा । उर्वरक, सीमेंट तथा कोकिंग कोयला जैसी वस्तुओं का आयात इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि घरेलू उत्पादन और स्थानी आवश्यकताएं कितनी हैं । इस समय तेल रहित खली निर्यात की मद है । जहां तक पोरबन्दर पत्तन पर सुविधाओं के विकास का प्रश्न है, इस प्रयोजन के लिये गठित कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Unsecured Credit advanced by Nationalised Banks

758. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of credit advanced to loanees without any security by National Banks, State Bank and its subsidiaries in emergency period; and

(b) how much if it has been recovered and how much is considered to be recoverable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Information in the manner sought is not available. However, in terms of the Reserve Bank's guidelines, the banks are required to ensure that their unsecured advances plus 20 per cent of their unsecured guarantees do not exceed 15 per cent of their total advances. The compliance of the individual banks with this stipulation is examined by the Reserve Bank of India during the course of their inspections under Section 35 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

Consumer Price Index

759. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be plased to state as to what is the consumer price index at present compared to that during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100) stood at 339 for May 1979 (the latest available) as against 323 for May 1978 and 318 for May 1977.

चीन द्वारा भारत में व्यापार मेले के आयोजन की संभावित कार्यवाही

760 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 15 मई, 1979 के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित इस आशय का समाचार कहां तक सही है कि चीन भारत में एक व्यापार मेले का आयोजन करना चाहता है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पहल की है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार ने इस समाचार को देखा है, लेकिन चीन के जनवादी गणराज्य से इस बारे में कोई सुझाव नहीं मिला है।

Consignament Bound for Tehran

761. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs Collectorate at Bombay have discovered that a consignment bound for Tehran contained bricks and not socks as had been declared by the firm concerned;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken against the concerned exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. According to reports received by Government, M/s. Juneja Exports, New Delhi, presented seven shipping bills covering 14,264 packages for export declaring the goods as cotton socks valued at about Rs. 2·56 crores and the consignees' name as M/s Imperial Iranian Army, Teheran. On examination, most of the packages were found to contain cotton rags and bricks. The goods were seized; and the case has been handed over to C.B.I. for thorough investigations.

Alleged arrest of Foreign Nationals in Ahmedabad

762. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four foreign nationals have been arrested in Ahmedabad for alleged cheating of a bank by cashing stolen travellers cheques; and

(b) if so, the details regarding these foreign nationals and whether Indian Government have gathered information regarding their antecedents from the countries to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) & (b). The Ahmedabad Police had arrested Mr. Sluval Bernerdo Gucci, Mr. Pillipovic Sreto, Mr. Edward Miyamoto and Miss Kiyoko Mochizuki, all foreign nationals at Ahmedabad on allegations of forgery and cheating of certain branches of commercial banks in Ahmedabad by encasing stolen/lost foreign travellers cheques, on the basis of forged passports. On a request received from the State Police, these cases have since been taken over by Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation. The antecedents of the four foreign nationals are under verification.

Impact of Price Rise of Raw Material on Production of Industrial Goods

763. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the price rise of all commodities in general and raw materials in particular has adversely affected the production of industrial goods and consequently the market prices of industrial goods have shot up very high; and

(b) what steps have Government taken or propose to take to tackle this problem effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) & (b). Between March 31 and the June 23, 1979 the Index of wholesale prices (1970-71=100) has risen by 5·9 per cent. While the index for raw-materials (i.e., primary non-food articles and minerals) has increased by 4·8

per cent that for manufactured products shows a rise of 5·9 per cent. However, if the food products group (which includes edible oils and sugar, khandsari and gur) is eliminated, the price rise in manufactured goods would be only 4·0 per cent.

It will thus be seen that higher prices of raw materials have not resulted in any undue increase in the prices of finished products, nor should they have exerted any adverse influence on industrial production. Industrial output has been affected to a certain extent by shortage of coal and electricity and bottle necks in rail transport. These are being tackled and, with improvement in these sectors industrial production should do better. In the meantime, Government has been undertaking sizable imports of critical items like iron and steel, cement, soda ash and rubber to relieve shortages.

Guidelines regarding cash in hand by a company

764. SHRI S S DAS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules and guidelines, under the Income-tax Act or Company Law as to how much "cash in hand" a company can keep; and

(b) what is the system to check that the so called cash in hand, is actually in possession of the company and not used for illegal purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) Under the Income-tax Act or Company Law, there are no rules or guidelines as to how much "cash in hand" a company can keep.

(b) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, and the Company Law, there is no system to check that the so called cash in hand is actually in the possession of the company at any given point of time. The only exceptions to this under the Income-tax Act are when search and seizure or survey operations are carried on in the case of a company under section 132/133A of the Inocme-tax Act, 1961 when actual cash balance could be taken and tallied with the position reflected in the books of accounts. In case of any difference in the cash balance as per the books of accounts and the cash balance found on actual tally necessary enquiries and investigations are made to find out how the difference is accounted for. Under Company Law, the only check on cash balance is as per the established auditing practice at the time of audit when cash is physically verified by the auditors.

Assets of Indians and Companies seized by Pakistan

765. SHRI KIRTI BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the Indian Nationals/Companies whose assets were seized by Government of Pakistan during indo-Pak conflict of 1965 as "enemy property" ad hoc grant of 25 per cent of the value of verified claims has so far been paid;

(b) the total amount of such grants paid so far; and

(c) in how many cases the claims have not so far been verified and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) So far payments have been made in respect of, approximately, 10% of the claim cases of Indian nationals/companies whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during Indo-Pak conflict, 1965.

(b) The total amount of ex-gratia grants paid so far is Rs. 23 80 crores.

(c) The number of claim cases pending verification are 26475. For computing the verification of claims, location of property, area of the property, the year of construction of the building, nature of forest, bank balances etc. are taken into consideration. Hence the verification of claims is a complicated and time consuming process. However, all out efforts are being made to verify claim cases, expeditiously.

Dagli Committee report on control and subsidies

766. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vadilal Dagli Committee on control and subsidies have submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the important findings and recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) details of action/decision by Government on the repor ; and

(d) he names of the Ministries involved in follow-up action and their reaction to the recommendations made by the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Important findings and recommendations made by the Committee are summarised in the statement enclosed.

(c) & (d). The report is still being processed in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. All economic ministries and other concerned organisations including Planning Commission and Reserve Bank of India will be involved in the processing of the report.

Statement

The Vadilal Dagli Committee has observed that both controls and subsidies helped promote a number of policy-objectives and that in the context of present unequal distribution of wealth and income together with imperfections in market systems in India, controls and subsidies are necessary.

The Committee, which was constituted by the Government of India, submitted its report on May 15, 1979, to the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Charan Singh. The Committee has concluded that many wartime controls, introduced to meet an emergency situation, were gradually absorbed into a system devised to meet the need of long-term planning. There has been a multiplicity of controls to meet various objectives and there are instances where controls have remained long after the need for them had been over. The control system today has become so complex that even the executive authority responsible for implementing them are unaware of the exact control system which they have to implement.

OBJECTIVES FOR CONTROLS

The Committee recommends following objectives for controls in the country:

(a) that scarce national resources get directed to priority sectors as per national plan and public policy;

(b) that the basic consumption needs of the people are met, in particular, the needs of the weaker section of the society, are provided at prices within their reach;

(c) that disparities in income and wealth are reduced and undesirable concentration of power prevented;

(d) that employment and income for large masses of people are protected by promoting growth of the decentralised sector; and

(e) that self-reliance is pursued by promoting technological capability, import substitution and exports in tune with the resource endowment of the country.

The Committee recommends that controls and regulations should have limited period of validity and these should be reviewed periodically, say once every five years. The control system should be simple and the points of control should be as few as possible.

All subsidies should similarly have a validity of no more than three years and before any subsidy is extended beyond its stipulated life, a review of its costs and benefits should be placed before Parliament by concerned Departments. The target group likely to benefit from any subsidy should be clearly identified and the fact should be adequately publicised to ensure that subsidies do reach the target group. The Committee also recommends that subsidies should be overt, so that costs and benefits thereof can be identified.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

According to the Committee, price controls by themselves are of no value unless accompanied by an effective distribution system and control of Government over an adequate share of the supply of the controlled item for public distribution. Moreover, control over prices should not be such as to discourage production of controlled items. The Committee recommends that control over prices should be limited to articles which go into the consumption of common man, or to intermediate goods which are either basic or necessary for manufacture of consumption goods required by common man, or are essential inputs for the decentralised sector affecting large employment.

In the matter of agricultural prices focus of attention should be relative prices of competitive crops so that optimum utilisation of land may result from support prices. The Committee further recommends that an adequate buffer stock should be built up, to help management of supply of all items, the output or supply of which is subject to large fluctuations

INDUSTRIAL LICENSING

In regard to industrial licensing, the Committee finds that types of integration between industrial licensing and overall planning which had been achieved during the Third Plan has not been followed lately and guidelines for industries issued by the Ministry of Industry do not have

the same organic link between plan and licensing policy. In consequence, the industrial licensing system has not ensured development of industries according to plan priorities, has failed to prevent growth of capacity in non-essential industries, has not been effective in securing proper regional dispersal of industies, and has not succeeded in containing monopolies and concentration of plant power. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a list of totally banned industries should be announced from time to time. Among other industries, some should be reserved only for the village and cottage sector and some others opened for small-scale industries with an investment limited at Rs. 10 lakhs The Committee wants an open list of industries for which no licence should be required. The Committee recommends further that a penalty should be prescribed for both under-ut lisation of capacity as well as pre-emption of capacity without full utilisation of the capacity already licensed

MINING

In the field of mining, the Committee recommends that no area should be kept reserved for explo tation by the public sector for more than five years and any such area so reserved should be explored and exploitation commenced within a period of five years, failing which the area should be dereserved.

In regard to essential commodities, the Committee observes that the Indian economy is subject to temporary imbalances between supply and demand of both essential consumer goods and key industrial raw materials, so that the Essential Commodities Act is a necessary piece of legistation for commodity regulation. However, its indiscriminate use has made the system unavoidably complex and difficult to understand. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Essential Commodities Act should remain on the statute book and orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act should have a limited life of not more than three years, which should automatically lapse after the stipulated period. Even the statute should be reviewed every five years.

IMPORT AND EXPORT

The Committee recommends that import and export policy should have a validity of three years to permit available adjustments in production structure. It recommends that all cash assistance rates should be reviewed and such assistance limited to a refund of the direct tax element in the process of production of an export item.

As regards exchange controls, the Committee feels that the present policy of managing exchanges by having a realistic exchange rate should continue. It recommends simplification of rules regarding foreign travel.

The Committee does not favour rent control in respect of commercial and office premises. The Committee finds that the Central Government subsidies at present amount to about Rs. 2,000 crores per annum. The Committee observes that the subsidy tends to snow-ball and becomes sticky. Three subsidies, (namely, subsidies on food, fertilisers and exports) amount Rs. 1,431 crores and constitute 70 per cent of budgetary subsidies of Rs. 1,712 crores by the Central Government. It is recommended that subsidy on food-grains which is partly for buffer stock maintenance and partly owing to distribution cost should be broken up into two elements. The Committee regards the cost of buffer stocking as justified but recommends that the cost of distribution should be subsidised only to the extent that beneficiaries comprise people below the poverty line. The Committee recommends that fertiliser subsidy should be phased out in three years and a new subsidy given for promotion of organic fertiliser. Increased subsidy for use of fertiliser should be given to smaller and weaker farmers under various programmes within the ambit of the integrated Rural Development schemes. The Committee recommends increased transport subsidy in favour of hilly and far-flung regions, so as to make all essential commodities available to people in those areas at reasonable prices. It also recommends increasing subsidy for housing for low income people.

FOODGRAINS

The Committee recommends that the focus of attention should continue to be on reasonable support prices on foodgrain in line with reasonable parities *inter se* as between different crops and buffer stock operations. While cost of buffer stock maintenance should be a legitimate charge on revenues for achieving food security subsidy to most distribution costs should not be a charge to revenue except to the extent required to meet essential needs of people near or below poverty line.

For edible oil, the Committee recommends continued import of cheaper edible oils to fill in gap between demand and supply. It recommends that STC should be asked to go in for long-term supply contracts and arrange for requisite quantities of available oil imports. In order to introduce some stability in availability and price of edible oils, a buffer stock of at least two months requirements should be built up through additional imports, if necessary.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

According to the Committee, as major problem of textile industry arises from fluctuations in output and prices of raw cotton and neither control on ceiling nor support price of cotton has worked successfully. Although Cotton Corporation of India was set up with a view to stabilising prices of cotton through effective intervention in cotton market, it has never been provided the necessary fund with which to achieve the above objectives. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Cotton Corporation of India should be freed from bureaucratic control, given necessary funds and general guideline and authorised to buy 30 per cent of the cotton crop and also build up a buffer stock. The Committee further recommends that control on weaving capacity of mill sector should continue; price stamping of mill cloth withdrawn except on janata cloth and reservation of spare production by handloom should be enlarged.

COAL

The Committee recommends that price of coal should be determined by an independent authority with a view to discouraging its imprudent use.

STEEL

The tight administrative control over steel prices should be relaxed. There should be no liecnsing control in respect of cement expansion and a special allowance of at least Rs. 20 per tonne of cement should be allowed to producers. To the extent controls are considered necessary on cement prices, distribution, etc., the same may be exercised under Essental Commodities Act instead of Industrial Development and Regulation Act.

The Committee recommends amendment of Gold Control and total prohibition on manufacture of gold ornaments above 19 carate purity. To meet demand for 18 carate gold, the Committee wants Government to import gold. It also suggests revival of gold bonds with suitable modifications.

The Committee feels that there is a need for a separate list of reserved items for decentralised sector, especially for artisans and cottage industry type workers. This list will include all dhoties and sarees with border, all carpet weaving, shawls, blankets, etc. The Committee further recommends, that there should be separate list for Government and public sector purchases exclusively from cottage and village industries.

CREDIT CONTROL

In regard to credit control, the Committee recommends steps to make available adequate credit speedily to small producers at reasonable commercial rates of interest. It recommends that 20 per cent of the additional credit should be deployed to decentralised sector.

The Committee feels that controls, particularly on price without an adequate machinery for distribution, leakages in distribution system, rent control, etc., are the main sources of black money. To check the expansion of black money, the Committee recommends that to the extent possible other alternative policies like buffer stock operations and fiscal policy should be used. There is need for a small list for restricted items involving individual discretion.

The Committee recommends that at the national level all controls and subsidies should be monitored in Planning Commission by a monitoring unit to be set up, so that required adjustments could be made from time to time. Similar monitoring of controls should be undertaken by State Planning Boards. The Committee further recommends that monitoring of prices and distribution control should be made easier and should be made more efficient by organising citizen councils in each area and also by involving organisations like chambers of commerce and industry for undertaking voluntary regulation of the conduct of their members.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिए गए ऋणों की वसूली

767. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये गये ऋण उन से 9 वर्ष के भीतर वसूल किये जाते हैं और उस राशि पर चक्रवर्ती ब्याज वसूल किया जाता है तथा किसानों से पहली अथवा दूसरी किस्त वसूल करने के बाद भी उनसे मूलधन पर लगातार 9 वर्ष का चक्रवर्ती ब्याज वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या जिन डेरियों के लिए ऋण दिया जाता है उनसे सरकारी एजेन्सियां दूध खरीदती हैं और दूध की किस्म का निश्चय कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने स्वविवेक द्वारा किया जाता है तथा इस किस्म के आधार पर किसानों को उनके दूधका मूल्य अदा किया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप किसान बड़ी मुश्किल से ऋण पर केवल ब्याज ही अदा कर पाते हैं तथा अपना गुजारा भी नहीं कर पाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन लोगो की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार उल्लाह) : (क) कृषि पुनर्वास और विकास निगम (ए० आर० डी० सी०) की छोटी सिंचाई के प्रयोजनों विषयक योजना के अधीन ऋण वापसी की अवधि ऋणकर्त्ता की अदायगी की क्षमता और ऋण से प्राप्त होने वाली सम्पत्तियो के जीवनकाल की अवधि के आधार पर तय की जाती है । पम्प-सैटों की खरीद के लिए यह अवधि 7 वर्ष होती है जब कि दूसरे छोटे सिंचाई के पूजी निवेशो जैसे कुओ आदि के लिए ऋण वापसी की अधिकतम अवधि 9 वर्ष होती है , साथ ही छोटे किसान इस प्रकार के ऋण 15 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए ले सकते हैं । वाणिज्यिक बैंक कृषि ऋणो की किस्त की वापसी अदायगी के समय ब्याज लेते हैं और मौजूदा देय राशियो पर चक्रवर्ती ब्याज नही लेते । अलबत्ता जब इस तरह के सावधिक ऋणो की किस्त अति देय (ओवरड्यू) हो जाती है तो चक्रवर्ती ब्याज वसूल किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) . साधारणत एक [illegible]त: सम्बद्ध व्यवस्था होती है, जिसमें सार्वजनिक या सहकारी क्षेत्र में सगठित हार्ड व्यवस्था उपलब्ध होने पर ऋणकर्त्ताओ से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे अपनी उपज सम्बद्ध सगठनो की मार्फत बेचें और वे सगठन ऋणकर्त्ताओ की देय राशियो को उपज की बिक्री में से वसूल कर ले । डेरी फार्म वालो को इस प्रकार बेचे गये दूध पर, उनके दूध में चिकनाई के आधार पर दूध की मात्रा के अनुसार अदायगी की जाती है । जहा कही इस तरह की हार्ड व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नही है और ऋणकर्त्ता अपनीउपज स्थानीय तौर पर या निजी तौर पर बेचते है वहां बैंक/सोसाइटी का स्टाफ किस्तें वसूल करता है और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियो की भी मदद ली जाती है ।

जिला स्तर पर, जिला स्तरीय समिति और राज्य स्तर पर, राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समिति से आशा की जाती है कि वे समय-समय पर होने वाली अपनी बैठको में वित्तीय अधिकरणो के बीच विभिन्न राज्य-कार्यक्रमो के कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय करे और इन बैठकों मे योजनाओ के कार्यचालन में आने वाली समस्याओ और कठिनाईयो को दूर करने की दृष्टि से चर्चा भी की जा सकती है ।

आंध्र प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु में तबाही तूफान की सूचना

769. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आंध्र प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु में हाल ही में आये तबाही तूफान के बारे में पूर्व सूचना प्राप्त थी और क्या सरकार इसके बावजूद भी इन स्थानों पर सुरक्षा के उचित उपाय नहीं कर सकी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री वृक्षोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने 12-5-79 को आंध्र प्रदेश में आए दक्षिण तटवर्ती समुद्री तूफान के बारे में 48 घण्टे पहले चेतावनी जारी कर दी थी । प्रेस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ने सेना की सहायता से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से लोगो को निकालने के लिए पहले ही और तुरन्त ऐसी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी थी जिससे बड़े पैमाने पर लोगो की जान बचाई जा सकी ।

(ख) और (ग) सुरक्षा प्रबन्धो की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है ।

Recruitment of qualified Harijan Engineers in Government undertakings

770 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to absorb qualified Harijan Engineers, Mechanical, Civil and Electrical by recruiting them for our Government Undertakings and construction projects abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Government's order on reservation of posts for candidates belonging to SC/ST have been extended to the Central Public Undertakings However, there is no proposal to recruit candidates belonging to these categories specially for construction projects abroad of public sector enterprises.

Cases of Violation of certain Acts Registered against Foreigners

771 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the number of cases under the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act that have been registered against foreigners during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

772. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :
श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला :
श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :
श्री चिमन भाई एच० शुक्ल :
श्री भागीरथ भंवर :

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सकटग्रस्त चाय बागानो को अपने अधिकार मे लेने का है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) किसी चाय बागान को सकटग्रस्त घोषित करने तथा सकटग्रस्त बागानो का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का काम चाय (सशोधन) अधिनियम 1976 द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके अन्तर्गत जब कभी आवश्यक होता है समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Demands made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal

773. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister, West Bengal made certain demands on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission ;

(b) whether the Government of India has taken note of the proposed move of the West Bengal Government to move the Supreme Court; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India to the proposed move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes Sir. In the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on 19th and 20th May, 1979 the Chief Minister of West Bengal had raised matters relating to the corporation tax, the surcharge of income-tax, the scheme of additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax applicable to textiles, sugar and tobacco and grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares.

(b) and (c). With regard to the scheme of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax referred to in the reply to part (a), the Chief Minister, West Bengal had also stated that if the matter was not sorted out amicably, the State Government might refer it to Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution. The Prime Minister had indicated that a Review Committee would go into the working of the scheme to see whether what is objected to by the States could be removed.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में सुविधायें

774. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 10 वर्ष पूर्व सरकारी उपक्रमों मे अधिकारियो, कर्मचारियो तथा औद्योगिक श्रमिको, को-आज उपलब्ध सुविधाओ की तुलना मे, उद्यमवार क्या-क्या सुविधाये मिलती थी ,

(ख) उन उद्योगो के नाम क्या हैं, जहा लाभ की स्थिति में उक्त सुविधाये दी जाती थी तथा जहां हानि होने की स्थिति मे भी उक्त सुविधायें दी जाती थी, और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन उद्योगों के उत्पादन मे कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) और (ख), सम्भवत मनानीय सदस्य का आशय सरकारी उद्यमो के सामान्य कर्मचारियो द्वारा प्राप्त मजूरी एवं वेतन के अलावा मिल रही उन सुविधाओ से है, जो रुपयो में कूती जा सकती है । अत यह बताना अप्रासगिक न होगा कि सरकारी उद्यमो द्वारा अपने अधिकारियो, कर्मचारियो और औद्योगिक कामगारो को दी गई ऐसी सुविधायें, उनके द्वारा बनाए गए नियमो एव विनियमो द्वारा विनियमित की जाती है । जहा तक औद्योगिक कामगारो का प्रश्न है, सरकारी उद्यमो द्वारा बनाए गए नियम, उस क्षेत्र विशेष एव सम्बद्ध उद्यम में लागू औद्योगिक विधि मे दिए गए उपबन्धो के अनुरूप होते हैं । दूसरे शब्दो मे कोयला खान मजदूर कल्याण निधि, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम कारखाना (फक्ट्रीज) अधिनियम, लौह खनिज खान मजदूर कल्याण अधिनियम, खान अधिनियम, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, बोनस सदाय अधिनियम, साप्ताहिक अवकास अधिनियम के साथ-साथ विभिन्न औद्योगिक स्थापनाओं में काम के घण्टो और समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान व नियमित करने वाले राज्य अधिनियमों के उपबन्ध भी सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं तथा उनके अन्तर्गत दी गई सुविधायें इन उद्यमों द्वारा अपने औद्योगिक कामगारो को प्रदान की जाती हैं । जब तक कि किसी विशेष अधिनियम के उपबन्धों से उनके कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली बेहतर सुविधाओं के कारण उनकी अन्यथा छूट न दी गई हो । सांविधिक सुविधाओं के अलावा सरकारी उद्यम आवर्ष वियोगता होने के नाते कामगार शिक्षण, परिवहन सहायता, अपनी स्वामित्व, एवं प्रबन्ध के अधीन औषधालयों एवं अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा सुविधायें, सहायता प्राप्त आवास एवं कैन्टीन सम्बन्धी

सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करते हैं कुछ क्षेत्रों में सरकारी उद्यमों ने अपने कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था के प्रयोजनार्थ शैक्षिक संस्थाएँ खोली हैं। इन्होंने कर्मचारी हित लाभ निधियोजनाओं और वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना बीमा योजना जैसी सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था की है ।

2. सरकारी उद्यमों के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी चिकित्सा सहायता, अंशदायी भविष्य निधि, उपदान राशि के भुगतान आदि को सामान्य सुविधाओं के अलावा, छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत, राज सहायता प्राप्त मकानों के आबंटन, सामूहिक व्यक्तिक दुर्घटना एवं बीमारी तथा मोटरकार, स्कूटर, मकान खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम राशि या मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण आदि की सुविधाओं के पात्र हैं। विकलांग कर्मचारी भी कार्यालय जाने और वहां से लौटने के लिए 50 रुपये मासिक सवारी भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं ।

3. जहां तक औद्योगिक कामगारों को मिलने वाली उपर्यक्त सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है, इनमें पिछले 10 वर्ष के दौरान कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । किन्तु, सरकारी उद्यमों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने, मोटर साइकिल सामूहिक, वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना एवं बीमा योजना के लिए अग्रिम राशि की सुविधा सम्बद्ध उद्यम की अर्थोपाय स्थिति के अनुसार चरणबद्ध रूप में प्रदान की गई है । तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आवश्यक रूप से सम्बद्ध उद्यम के लाभ और हानि के साथ जुड़ी हुई नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के उत्पादन में 10 वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान हुई वृद्धि या कमी के आकड़े, केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध हैं, जिसकी प्रतियां हर साल बजट सत्र के दौरान लोकसभा में पेश की जाती हैं।

Permission for Indian settled abroad to acquire Agriculture Property

775. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided that foreigners of Indian origin may be allowed to acquire agricultural property and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, when final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether his Ministry had appointed an expert group to go into the whole question; and

(d) if so, what are their views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Working Group constituted by the Govt. to go into the various problems faced by non-Resident Indians and foreigners of Indian origin with regard to certain provisions of FERA, 1973, had *inter alia* examined the question of allowing foreigners of Indian origin to acquire agricultural property. The recomendations of the Working Group were considered by the Government and was decided not to allow foreigners of Indian origin to acquire agricultural property as this would be inconsistent with the accepted policy of the Government regarding absentee ownership of agricultural property

Performance of Joint Venture Abroad

776. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an analysis of Indian Joint ventures abroad has revealed that out of 350 proposals approved so far only 107 joint ventures are in production stage and another 90 are currently under various stages of implementation;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that as many as 139 proposals have remained unimplemented and 23 units which were in operation for some time in the past have been abandoned;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for all this;

(d) what steps are being taken in this regards; and

(e) whether Government have set up enquiry about this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (e). Yes Sir. This was the position as on March, 1979.

The main reasons for non-impelmentation are as follows :—

(a) under-estimation and, some times non-comprehension of the problems in respect of raising of finances, marketing of goods produced, the management arrangements etc. by the Indian parties;

(b) absence of pre-investment survey, project reports and firm collaboration arrangements;

(c) difficulties in finding suitable local collaborators;

(d) backing out of local collaborators;

(e) changes in the political and economic conditions in the host country;

(f) psychological preference by certain developing countries for technology of the developed countries, thus rejecting Indian participation;

(g) denial of protection by the host countries to infant industries proposed to be set up as joint ventures;

(h) changes in the investment policies of the host countries;

(i) some firms had a motivation to make gain in the short run. This expectation did not tally with situations as they emerged.

(j) some entrepreneurs did not correctly grasp the precise implication of the guidelines issued by the Government of India and thus wrongly assumed that cash participation would be freely available. When the expectation did not materialise they had to face all sorts of problems which could have been avoided if strict adherence to the normal practice was taken from the very start.

An analysis of the trend and extent of failures as on date has revealed that a sizeable number of failures (50 8%) pertained to the period prior to 1970 when the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad had not been set up and when approvals were issued without undertaking sufficiently detailed scrutiny of the proposals. The proposals received from the Indian entrepreneurs were also more or less based on inadequate or sketchy information and lacked proper feasibility studies, project reports and other details which are so essential to embark upon the setting up of a project. Of the remaining cases of failures, 35·2% pertained to the approvals granted during the period 1971—1975. During the last three years, only 92 proposals have failed to materialise constituting 14.0 percent of the total failures.

In the recent past, the position has been reasonably satisfactory with the rate of mortality having come down drastically. Each proposal is now subjected to greater scrutiny and clearance is given by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad only after satisfying itself of the technical feasibility and financial viability of the projects. It also appears that entrepreneurs themselves have started devoting greater attention to adequate ground work in the form of market survey, feasibility study, project reports etc. before presenting projects to the Government for approval.

Further, steps have been taken to streamline the procedures so that processing of proposals is expeditiously undertaken. A monitoring is also kept about the implementation of the sanctioned proposals.

बोनस का वित्तीय प्रभाव

777. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल ।
श्री भागीरथ भंवर :
श्री राम सागर :
श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :
श्री बसन्त साठे :

क्या वित्त प्रभाग मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस प्रेस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रेलवे, रक्षा तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार करने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार पर 600 करोड रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में 600 करोड़ रुपये के इस अतिरिक्त भार का अलग अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों की बोनस सम्बन्धी मांग को स्वीकार करने पर पड़ने वाले इस भारी भार को देखते हुए सरकार रेल कर्मचारियों को एक माह के वेतन की अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार रक्षा, डाक-तार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों को भी ऐसा ही भुगतान करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित अनुमान इस आधार पर लगाया गया है कि यदि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग को, वर्ष में एक महीने के वेतन की दर पर, बोनस की अदायगी की जाती है, तो यह अदायगी केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और स्थानीय निकायों के सभी कर्मचारियों को भी की जानी होगी ।

क्षेत्र	(31-3-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार) कर्मचारियों की संख्या (लाखों में)	प्रतिवर्ष संभावित लागत (करोड़ रुपये)
I. केन्द्रीय सरकार		
(क) असैनिक कर्मचारी :		
(i) रेलवे .	15 8	1 0
(ii) डाक व तार	4.7	21 0
(iii) रक्षा .	5	24.0
(iv) अन्य विभाग	6 6	29 0
	32 2	145 0
(ख) सशस्त्र सेनाएं	10 4	46 0
II राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारी	81.2	363 0
III अन्य जो ऊपर शामिल नहीं किए गए	4 6*	21 0
	128 4	575 0

*अनुमानित

(ग) बोनस की अदायगी का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Collection of Loans by Banks given to Small Scale Industries

778 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks are collecting loans given to small scale industries every three months , and

(b) if so, whether they are collecting interest also every three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Term loans granted by banks to small scale industries are recovered in instalments at quarterly, half-yearly or annual intervals fixed according to the income generating and repayment capacity of the borrowing unit Working capital loans granted by way of cash credit or overdraft etc are maintained as running accounts without having specific intervals for repayment

(b) Interest is debited to the term loan accounts at quarterly rests as per the current directives issued by the Reserve Bank In regard to working capital advances, interest is calculated on the running accounts and charged at quarterly rests

Rise in Prices of Edible Oils

779 SHRI P S RAMALINGAM : SHRI V ARUNACHALAM . SHRI SHARAD YADAV

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of edible oils have again shoot up with deleterious effects on the cost of living for the common man ;

(b) the reasons for the above increase in price , and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that common man does not continue to fall a victim to the rapacity of unsocial traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been generally a rising trend in the prices of edible oils The prices have gone up mainly because of seasonal factors, rise in prices of oils in the international markets, and imposition of 5% *ad valorem* duty on import of edible oils. The delayed onset of the Monsoons is also having a bullish

impact on the market prices of edible oils, particularly groundnut oil.

(c) Government has taken care to ensure that there will not be any shortage of edible oils in the country. The State Trading Corporation of India has already got ready stocks to meet the requirements of imported oils and has made advance arrangements to continue to import such oils so as to fully meet the gap between demand and domestic supply. The State Governments have been requested to continue the supply of edible oils through public distribution system at reasonable prices fixed by the Central Government. The requirements of vanaspati units are being met fully, by making available to them the needed stocks of imported oils. The S.T.C. have started selling edible oils in the open market

The State Governments have been advised to enforce the various control orders to curb hoarding and other malpractices by anti-social elements in Trade The Reserve Bank has tightened bank credit.

Government has also taken up a series of measures to ensure that domestic production of oilseeds is increased. As a part of these exercises, Government has already announced a support price of Rs. 190/- per quintal for groundnuts, Rs. 175/- per quintal for soyabean and sunflower seeds, and Rs. 245/- per quintal for mustard seeds. Besides, several steps are being taken to bring additinal acreage under oil-seed cultivation with a view to making the country self-sufficient by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिये सस्ते होटल

780. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े बड़े शहरों, जैसे दिल्ली, बम्बई और पर्यटन के दूसरे रमणीक स्थानों में खर्चीले तथा भव्य होटलों के अतिरिक्त मध्यम श्रेणी के भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिए सस्ते लेकिन आरामदायक होटलों अथवा दूसरे प्रकार के आवासों के निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार की क्या नीति है; और

(ख) उन देखने योग्य स्थलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वर्तमान समय में मध्यम वर्ग के भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिए इस प्रकार की सुविधायें जुटाई गई हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधरन चौहान) : (क) और (ख) : पर्यटन नीति में किए गए संशोधन पूर्णीकरण का उद्देश्य (निजी क्षेत्र में पहले ही अनुमोदित चार/पांच स्टार श्रेणी होटल परियोजनाओं को छोड़ कर) मध्य आय वर्ग के स्वदेशी पर्यटकों और बजट का ध्यान रखने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लाभ के लिए 3-स्टार श्रेणी होटलों के निर्माण और साथ ही सस्ते होटलों, जैसे यात्री निवास (जनता होटलों), के निर्माण पर जोर देना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, और अधिक युवा होटलों का चालू योजना अवधि में निर्माण करने का भी विचार है। बड़ी संख्या में तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों जो समाज के कमजोर वर्ग से सम्बन्धित हैं, के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार करने/उनका विकास करने के लिये भारतीय आवास विकास समिति नामक एक समिति की स्थापना की गई है जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के केन्द्रों पर धर्मशालाओं / सरायों / मुसाफिरखानों/ वोल्टरियों में सुधार करने/विस्तार करने/उनका निर्माण करने के लिये अनुदान/ ऋण देगी।

मध्य आय वर्ग स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में व्यवस्थित और चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान प्रस्तावित सस्ते आवास के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

(i) धर्मशाला, जैसलमेर, लुधियाना, मंत्रालय, पोरबन्दर, रामेश्वरम्, साहिबी नदी, सूरज कुण्ड और वारंगल में छ डाक बंगलों का निर्माण किया गया और दार्जिलिंग में पर्यटक लॉज में और दीग में डाक बंगले में विस्तार किया गया। सेवाग्राम में एक यात्री निवास निर्माणाधीन है।

(ii) भरतपुर, जल्दापारा, काजीरंगा और सासनगीर में वन लाज निर्मित किए गए, डाण्डेली में एक वन लॉज निर्माणाधीन है। कान्हा, कार्बेट, बांदीपुर और सिम्लीपाल वन्य जीव शरण-स्थलों में अतिरिक्त वन लॉजों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(iii) अमृतसर, औरंगाबाद, भोपाल, डलहौजी, दार्जिलिंग, गांधीनगर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, मद्रास, नैनीताल, पणजी, पंचकूला, पटनीटाप और त्रिवेन्द्रम में युवा होटलों का निर्माण किया गया ; पांडिचेरी में युवा होटल शीघ्र ही चालू कर दिया जायेगा और मसूर में एक युवा होस्टल के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। गौहाटी, शिलांग, मंगलोर, बम्बई और पोर्ट ब्लेयर (अण्डमान द्वीप समूह) में अतिरिक्त युवा होस्टलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

(iv) दिल्ली में 1250 बैड वाला एक यात्री निवास (जनता होटल) निर्माणाधीन है और विभिन्न चरणों में 1981 तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। मद्रास में एक यात्री निवास का निर्माण करने के लिये भूमि का चुनाव कर लिया गया है और इसके निर्माण सम्बन्धी योजनायें तथा डिजायनिंग तैयार किये जा रहे हैं, ; बम्बई में एक यात्री निवास के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुझाये गये स्थलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है; कलकत्ता में एक यात्री निवास का निर्माण करने के लिए एक उपयुक्त स्थल का सुझाव देने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार अनुरोध किया गया है।

Steps taken to meet the demands of Pilots

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

(a) whether the proposed expansion programme and extension of Indian Airlines services to some more cities and introducing air buses in its flights have been considered by Government,

(b) if so, details therein,

(c) whether as a result of increase in flights and introduction of more planes including air buses, demand for pilots will be increased, and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to meet the demands of pilots ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) While Indian Airlines have no proposals to airlink new cities in the immediate future it is proposed to operate Boeing 737 to Cochin in the winter of 1979 and to extend Airbus services to Gauhati Goa and Srinagar in 1980-81

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Indian Airlines have already initiated training programmes for induction to the required cadres Training at Toulouse for Airbus Pilots and in India for Boeing 737 pilots is under way

Tourist Traffic in Sikkim

782 SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourist traffic is picking up in Sikkim , and

(b) whether Government are considering to introduce air service from Bagdogra to Gangtok ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir According to statistics of tourist arrivals maintained by the Government of Sikkim, 16,500 domestic tourists and 2,200 international tourists visited Sikkim in 1977-78 In 1978-79, the number of domestic and international tourists increased to 24,000 3,200 respectively representing an increase of 30 percent.

(b) Indian Airlines are not planning any such operation into Gangtok Gangtok would however be included in the contemplated third level air services in the North Eastern Region of India.

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के किराये में वृद्धि

783. श्री राम जी लाल सुमन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के किराये में वृद्धि किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका क्या औचित्य है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर और उत्पादन शुल्क एवं कालतू पुर्जों की लागत में भारी वृद्धि तथा अवतरण शुल्क, इत्यादि में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के किरायों के ढांचे को तर्कसंगत बनाने के अलावा विमान किरायों और माल भाड़े में लगभग 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव है। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Enrolment of New Income-tax Assessees

784 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of new income-tax assessees who have been enrolled from 1977 onwards todate by the Chartered Accountants,

(b) the number of new Income-tax assessees who have been enrolled from 1977 onwards todate by the Income-tax Practitioners of India,

(c) whether any incentives are proposed to be given to the Income-tax practitioners so that they can bring in larger number of small assessees , and

(d) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants gives any incentives for the Chartered Accountants so that they can enrol more number of larger assessees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b) . No source records are maintained or are available in the Income-tax Department from which the information required in these two parts of the question could be collected and furnished

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir

Foreign Exchange Remittances from Indian Residents Abroad

785. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign exchange remittances from Indian residents abroad are likely to taper off in a few years;

(b) if so, the magnitude of the problem likely to be created in regard to our balance of payment ; and

(c) the forestalling measures proposed to counteract this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) It is likely that rates of growth of inward remittances observed in the recent past may not be sustained in the future.

(b) It is difficult to estimate the effect of slow down in the rates of growth of inward remittances in future on the balance of payments position as the latter would depend on a number of other factors like levels of imports and exports, disbursement of external aid etc.

(c) The overall balance of payments position of the country is reviewed carefully from time to time and efforts made to increase exports and encourage remittances and other foreign exchange earnings.

हवाई अड्डों पर लाल और हरी बत्ती मार्ग प्रणाली

786. श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद पाण्डेय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरी और लाल बत्ती मार्ग प्रणाली हवाई अड्डों पर काफी सफल रही है;

(ख) उन अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों की तुलनात्मक संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने स्वयं अपनी वस्तुओं को घोषित कर दिया है और इस प्रणाली के अधीन अधिक शुल्क का भुगतान कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रणाली की सफलता से प्रोत्साहित हो कर सरकार इसमें और छूट देने के पक्ष में है; और

(घ) विदेशों से लौटने वाले भारतीयों की इस प्रणाली पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों की सीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी निकासी के लिए दोहरी चैनल प्रणाली, जो 1 जनवरी, 1979 से आरम्भ की गई थी, के परिणामतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक शीघ्र निकासी हुई है ।

(ख) ऐसे यात्रियों की संख्या का, जो अपने शुल्क लगने योग्य माल को घोषित करते हैं, हिसाब-किताब नहीं रखा जाता और इसलिए अपेक्षित तुलना करना संभव नहीं है । फिर भी, यात्रियों के सामान पर वसूल किए गए शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ों की तुलना से पता चलता है कि बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और तिरुवनन्तपुरम के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर यात्रियों से वर्ष 1979 के पहले पांच महीने में शुल्क की मासिक वसूली औसतन लगभग 4.52 करोड़ रुपये है जब कि वर्ष 1978 में मासिक वसूली औसतन 3.53 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ग) निकासी में इष्टतम छूट और तीव्र गति को पहले ही सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है और यह कार्य-विधि काफी संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही है ।

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों की निकासी में हुए सुधारों की काफी सराहना हुई है ।

भेड़ाघाट का सौन्दर्यकरण

787. श्री शरद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भेड़ाघाट प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थानों में से एक स्थान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके विकास तथा सुन्दर बनाने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). फिलहाल भेड़ाघाट का विकास राज्य सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है । भेड़ाघाट के विकास के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने पर्यटन सम्बन्धी अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-79 में 9.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव रखा है । भेड़ाघाट के विकास के लिए, राज्य सरकार की वार्षिक योजना 1979-80 में 2.80 लाख रुपये की धन-राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिविकर्ष (ओवर ड्राफ्ट) लिया जाना

788. श्री भंवर लाल सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1979 तक लिए गए अधिविकर्ष (ओवर ड्राफ्टों) के

कारण हुए घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1978-79 के बजट में 555 करोड़ रुपये प्रावधान किया था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 मार्च, 1979 तक प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने कितना अधिविकर्ष किया और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक को सलाह दी है कि वह राज्यों को अधिविकर्ष करने की सुविधा प्रदान न करे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने सरकार की यह सलाह नहीं मानी है, और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों के अन्तिम घाटे को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से उनको विशेष मध्यावधि ऋण देने के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 के केन्द्रीय बजट में 555 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1979 को किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने कोई भी ओवर ड्राफ्ट नहीं लिया था ।

राज्यों के ओवर ड्राफ्ट को विनियमित करने की योजना जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और योजना आयोग से परामर्श करके तैयार की गई थी, 1 अक्तूबर, 1978 से लागू है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Procedure for House Building advance Loan of L.I.C.

789. DR BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the loan for housing building the by L I C. is only allowed to the persons paying income-tax ,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) is there any proposal under consideration of Government to give benefit of house building-loans to the vast number of people who are not income-tax payers;

(d) whether it is a fact that loan giving procedure of L I.C. is so cumbersome that it is very difficult for an ordinary person to take benefit of it ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to simplify it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No. Sir, The L.I.C.'s housing loan schemes for policyholders do not make any distinction between the applicants on the ground of their tax status. The essential consideration in disposing of the applications is the capacity of the applicant to repay the loans without undue hardship

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

(d) No. Sir

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of a Committee on Working of L.I.C.

790 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a Committee to go into the working of the L I C.,

(b) if so, what are the terms and references made to this Committee,

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report,

(d) whether all the recommendations made by the earlier Committees were implemented, and

(e) if not, how many of them are still pending or what were the reasons for not implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) to (c). On 18 th May, 1979, Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Era Sezhiyan, Member, Rajya to review the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in all major aspects and to suggest measures for improvement. Terms of refereene of the Committee are as follows

(a) to review the progress of life insurance since nationalisation to assess the potential for its growth, particulary in the rural areas, and to sugges steps for accelerating the development of the business;

(b) to examine the organisation of the Corporation at different levels including the set up of the field force and to suggest such changes as may lead to greater efficiency and economy in operation;

(c) to recommend measures for improving the quality of service to policyholders;

(d) to examine the existing pattern of investments of the Life Fund and to suggest such changes, as may be considered necessary, for improving the retrun on the investments consistent with the safety

of the capital and the national priorities, and

(c) to make any other recommendations which will contribute to more effectvie management of life insurance business.

(d) and (e). Overall revise of the working of the LIC have been made by the following high level bodies: —

(i) Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) in its 134th Report,

(ii) Committee on Public Undertakings (Third Lok Sabha) in its 4th Report;

(iii) Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Life Insurance Administration dated 9th December, 1968 and

(iv) Committee of Enquiry into the Expenses of the LIC (known as Morarka Committee) in its Report dated 30th April 1969

The decision taken by Government on the various recommendations of the foregoing bodies have been laid before Parliament from time to time, and every effort has been made to implement these decisions

Subsides on Steel and Fertilizers

791 SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing subsidies on steel and fertilizers are found to be burdensome, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to reduce the burden without impairing the cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) & (b). The total amount of subsidy budgeted for 1979-80 on fertilisers is Rs 447 9 crores and on steel Rs. 6·4 crores The latter represents subsidy on interest on loans advanced to National Minerals Development Corporation While the subsidy on steel is relatively small, the subsidy on fertilisers is provided to achieve the national objective of a rapid increase in agricultural outout. The Sixth Plan aims at increasing productivity in agricultural output and meeting the requirements of intensive agriculture by encouraging larger use of fertilisers which may be made available to the farmers at reasonable prices. The level of subsidies is kept under constant review and necessary changes are made, as and when necessary, in the light of emerging situation

वर्तमान आयकर प्रणाली

792. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार को आय-कर से शुद्ध राजस्व के रूप में बहुत थोड़ी राशि प्राप्त हो रही है ,

(ख) आय-कर देने वाले वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों तथा उत्पादकों और व्यापारियों से (अलग-अलग) प्राप्त आयकर की राशि कितनी है और राष्ट्रीय राजस्वों की तुलना में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान आयकर प्रणाली ही काले धन की समानांतर अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए जिम्मेदार है और यदि ऐसा है तो इससे छुटकारा पाने के लिए सरकार का कौन से ठोस उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णिकार उल्लाह) (क) और (ख). पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में आयकर की शुद्ध वसूली (जिसमें निगम कर शामिल है) निम्न प्रकार से रही —

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1977-78	2222 77
1978-79	2408.99 (अनन्तिम)

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों का विवरण, करदाताओं के कारोबार और व्यवसाय के स्वरूप के अनुसार, उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

तथापि, निरीक्षण निदेशालय (गवेषणा, सांख्यिकी और प्रकाशन) द्वारा प्रकाशित आयकर से सम्बन्धित अखिल भारतीय आंकड़ों में आय के स्रोत के आधार पर जारी की गई मांगों से सम्बन्धित सूचना शामिल है । वर्ष 1976-77 के आयकर से सम्बन्धित अभी तक अखिल भारतीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं । इन आंकड़ों में अपेक्षित सूचना जिस सीमा तक उपलब्ध है वह निम्न प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

करदाताओं का स्वरूप	जारी की गई मांग	जारी की गई कुल मांग से प्रतिशत अनुपात
वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी	159.08	12.78
कारोबार तथा व्यवसाय में कार्यरत व्यक्ति	827.58	66.49

(ग) अकेले आयकर की वर्तमान प्रणाली को कालेधन की समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं कहा जा सकता। प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति (वचूं समिति) के बताया है कि घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, कारोबार में भ्रष्टाचार, नैतिक मानदण्डों का ह्रास और अत्यधिक भारी कराधान जैसे विभिन्न कारण काले धन की उत्पत्ति में सहायक होते हैं। सरकार कर-कानूनों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कारगर ढंग से लागू करके काले धन के प्रचलन को रोकना चाहती है।

Raids by Income-Tax Authorities in Delhi Region

793. PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several houses, firms, estates, etc. in the Capital Delhi region were raided by the concerned income-tax personnel authorities during the the first six months of 1979 ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof ;

(c) whether illegal monies, documents, papers, articles, were found and seized at the above mentioned places;

(d) if so, broad details thereto ; and

(e) action being taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (e). Information is presently available only in respect of searches upto May, 1979. Income-tax authorities conducted 85 search operations in Delhi during the period of 5 months from December, 1978 to May, 1979.

Assets of the total value of Rs. 31·08 lakhs were sezied in the above searches.

The material seized during the searches will be duly considered in the relevant assessments.

Considerable time and effort will be involved in furnishing the facts and details of all the above cases. If the Honourable Member desires to have information in respect of a particular case, the same will be furnished.

Annual Inflation Rate

794. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact t hat the annual inflation rate was 8·7 percent on June 2, 979; if so, measures taken to prevent and contain further rise in prices ; and

(b) whether it was a fact that the Planning Commission had suggested curbs on credit to Private Section, if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71)=100) for the week ended June 2, 1979 shows an increase of 8·7 per cent over the level a year before. In order to check any undue price rise the following measures have been taken. Bank credis has been tightened in the case of sensitive commodities such as sugar, oilseeds, edible oils and pulses. The repayment of compulsory deposits falling due on July 6, 1979 has deferred by one year. Responsibility for releases of sugar from the factories has been resumed by the Government a nd the public distribution system has been expanded from July 1, 1979.

It is, however, to be noted that some price rise during this part of the year is normal because of seasonal pressures which usually last upto the middle of September.

(b) Suggestions received from the Planning Commission or other Government bodies are intended for internal use and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the same.

Export prospects of Handloom products from North Eastern Region particularly Manipur

795. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre would make a study of export prospects of the handloom products of the North eastern region particularly Manipur and adjoining Tribal areas ; and

(b) if so, when and through which agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) and (b). The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation has drawn up plans to study and develop the export of handloom products in the North-Eastern region.

Part played by NAFED in Groundnut Oil Export

796. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the part played by NAFED in groundnut oil export ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the performance of NAFED in this field is uninspiring and calculated to lead to loss of valuable overseas markets; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that deficiencies are rectified in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) was permitted to export 12,500 tonnes of Groundnut Oil lying with them in buffer stock since 1977-78. With the help of State Trading Corporation, NAFED was able to export 11,956 tonnes of Groundnut Oil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance by Term Financial Institutions to Corporate Private Sector

797. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of financial assistance, either in the form of loan or in the form of investment supplied by each term financing institution to the Corporate private sector as at the end of March, 1979 ;

(b) share of MRTP houses in this total;

(c) share of Tatas and Birlas in the total assistance supplied to the MRTP houses by each term financing institution as at the end of March, 1979; and

(d) total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by each institution to (a) public industrial sector; and (b) small scale industrial sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (d). Direct financial assistance sanctioned by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to the Private Corporate sector, MRTP Houses, Tatas and Birlas and assistance sanctioned and disbursed by these institutions to the public sector and to the small scale sector as at the end of March, 1979, are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Direct Financial assistance sanctioned by Term Financing Institutions to the Private Corporate Sector, MRTP Houses and Public Sector and Small Scale Industrial Sector as at the end of March, 1979.

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Name of the Institution	Private Corporate Sector	MRTP Houses	Tatas	Birlas	Public Industrial Sector		Small Scale Industrial Sector
					Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1							
Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	681·8	390·0	38·0	38·4	196·4	140·4	IDBI has sanctioned financial assistance in the form of refinance and bills re-discounting scheme amounting to Rs. 750 crores to this sector.
Industrial Finance Corporation of India. (IFCI).	555·2	224·0	21·6	15·8	69·1	38·7	This Sector is not generally within the purview of the operations to I.F.C.I.
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)	531·9	232·8	22·6	19·1	10·6	2·5	ICICI has sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 0·6 crores to this sector.

Passengers stranded at Palam Air Port

798. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the scheduled flights were either cancelled or late by hours and passengers were being stranded at Palam Airport during last two months; and

(b) if so, what is percentage of flights services which were either cancelled or late during the last two months and what is the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Due to some delays and disruptions to services of Indian Airlines, the passengers were at times stranded at Palam airport during the last two months.

(b) During May and June, 1979, 42·11% services of Indian Airlines were either delayed or cancelled at Palam airport due to :

(i) increase in the volume of traffic;

(ii) Mandatory inspection of HS-748 fleet requiring grounding of one HS-748 aircraft; and

(iii) Damage to one Boeing-737 aircraft at Nagpur due to cattle-hit.

Loan due to L.I.C. from a Business Magnet of Jhumri Talaiya

799. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loan due to the LIC from a business magnet Shri C. R. Bhadani of Jhumri Talaiya has been realised ;

(b) the amount realised so far;

(c) whether the house of the business magnet was taken over in part of the loan under court decree;

(d) the amount adjusted so far in the total amount of loan given to the business magnet; and

(e) the amount of loan still outstanding with the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (e). In April/May, 1950, the erstwhile insurer "Empire of India Life Assurance Comapny Limited" (Whose business was taken over by the LIC in 1956) advanced a mortgage loan of Rs. 2,40,000 to Shri Chattu Ram Bhadani against deposit of title deeds of his property at Jhumri Talaiya. The mortgager defaulted in payment of dues to the LIC and a Preliminary Decree was passed by the Bombay High Court for Rs. 3,50,567·15 P with further interest and costs.

Subsequently, a decree absolute for sale was passed by the Bombay Court and the mortgaged property was auctioned and purchased in 1966 by the LIC for Rs. 1,30,000. For the balance dues of Rs. 2,63,608, a personal decree was passed by the Bombay High Court in 1967. The LIC could not obtain possession of the said property despite several processes of the Court. The Court order confirming the Auction sale and the Personal decree were thereafter transmitted by the Bombay High Court to Court of Sub-Judge, Hazari Bagh for execution.

On 13-1-1978, the LIC filed a fresh application in Hazari Bagh Court for obtaining possession of property. The hearing of the case was adjourned by the Court several times and a decision of the Court is still awaited.

Trade with China

800. SHRI SARAT KAR :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that depsite India's better industrial capability there seems very little scope of a boost in the trade with China; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) & (b). Following the exchange of ambassadors with the Peoples' Republic of China in 1976, steps were taken to resume bilateral trade relations also. Accordingly, representatives of certain public sector undertakings participated in the Canton Fair in April-May, 1977. This was followed by visits of representatives of a number of public sector undertakings as well as the private trade and industry to the subsequent Canton Fairs. A delegation of five major export/import corporations of China also visited India in February, 1978 at the invitation of our public sector corporations. During the year 1977-78 our export to China amounted to Rs. 193 lakhs and during the first six months of 1978-79 this figure rose to Rs. 722 lakhs. Import from China during the same period were worth Rs. 95 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs respectively. With growing awareness of each others' needs and capabilities by the two sides, the trade between the two countries is expected to develop further.

Defrauding of a Scheduled Bank

801. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in 'Blitz' of 9th June 1979 regarding a plot to defraud a scheduled bank to the tune of crores of rupees by importers of palm oil;

(b) if so, the facts; and

(c) action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). Four consignments of RBD palm oil, one each by M/s. Bajrang Lal Anil Kumar, M/s. Assam Roller Flour Mills, M/s. Premier Vegetable Products and M/s. Jagoo Exports (P) Ltd. were found by Bombay Custom House to have been imported in violation of Import Trade Control requirements. In two cases, the Letters of Credit purporting to have been opened by Vysya Bank Ltd. Bombay appeared to be fradulent. In the other two cases, the surety given by the same Bank appeared to be unauthorised. Action was accordingly taken under the Customs Act 1962 and confiscation, fines and penalties were imposed by the Custom House.

The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports is also taking action under the relevant provisions of the Import Trade (Control) Order.

Since it appeared that certain officers of Vysya Bank Ltd, Bombay had colluded with the importers and the shipping agents, that Bank has placed two of its officers under suspension pending further investigation into the matter

दिल्ली की आलीशान कालोनियों में बनाये गये महलनुमा मकानों के संबंध में लगाई गई और कर विवरणियों में दिखाई गई राशि

802. श्री राम विलास पासवान क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली की आलीशान कालोनियों में बनाये गये महलनुमा मकानों को बनाने में लगाई गई वास्तविक राशि तथा आयकर और सम्पत्ति-कर विवरणियों में दर्शायी गई राशि में अन्तर है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मकानों के सही मल्यांकन करने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये

(ग) आपात स्थिति के दौरान किये गये सर्वेक्षण में जिन मकानों पर खर्च की गई राशि को आयकर विवरणी में दर्शायी गयी राशि से अधिक पाया गया था उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार इन महलनुमा मकानों, उनके मालिकों तथा किराये से प्राप्त होने वाली वास्तविक आय के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुल्लिकझार-उल्लाह) (क) कुछ मामलों में दिल्ली की आलीशान बस्तियों में निर्मित भवनों में लगायी पूंजी की रकम और आय-कर विवरणियों में दिखाई गई रकम के बीच अन्तर होने का पता चला है ।

(ख) जहां-कहीं यह मालूम होता है कि सम्पत्ति में लगायी गई पूंजी की वास्तविक रकम आय-कर विवरणी में दिखाई गई रकम से अधिक है, वहां उसका समुचित मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कर निर्धारण-अधिकारी द्वारा समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है और तदनुसार कर निर्धारण किया जाता है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). ऐसे मामलों में कर-निर्धारण को फिर से शुरू करने के निमित्त कानून के अधीन अनुमत्य सीमा तक आय-कर अधिनियम की धारा 147 (क) के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई है । कुछ मामलों में कर-निर्धारण/पुनः कर निर्धारण भी पूरे कर लिए गए हैं ।

Agreement between India and Bangladesh regarding Gunny Bags Imports

803 SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been recently any agreement between the Governments of Bangladesh and India regarding the Gunny bag Imports, and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement arrived at in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement was signed between the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd, and Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation, Dacca for imports of 45,000 bales of gunny bags to meet the immediate short-fall of gunny bags, needed for Rabi Wheat procurement in the country, due to strike in jute mills in January, 1979 and continued power shortage in West Bengal

Steps to contain price rise of consumer goods and industrial Products

804. PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of many of the consumer goods and industrial products, which are not covered under increased taxation, have also gone up,

(b) if so, facts thereabout, and

(c) the steps taken and proposed by the Government to contain price-rise of consumer goods and industrial products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISGH AGARWAL) : (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. The prices of certain agriculture based commodities like fruits & vegetables and milk and milk products have risen because of seasonal pressures. Some administered prices have also been increased as, for example, non-ferrous metals, cement and iron & steel The price of sugar rose during March 1979 as the industry undertook controlled releases from factories. gur and khandsari prices increased in sympathy with those of sugar. Prices of edible oils and rubber have risen as a result of higher costs of imports.

Bank credit has been further tightened in the case of sensitive commodities such as sugar, oilseeds, edible oils and pulses. Purchasing power is sought to be curbed by an Ordinance under which the repayments of compulsory deposits falling due on July 6, 1979 have been postponed by a year. The responsibility for regulating market releases of sugar has been resumed by the Government and the coverage of the public distribution system has been expanded from July 1, 1979.

Reported debarment of Private Cargo Airlines from operating Air Services

805. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private cargo airlines have been debarred by the DGCA from operating air services ;

(b) the details of such airlines and the routes they were operating together with the value of business handled by them ;

(c) the value of business handled by the above companies for Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(d) the names of the private air companies at present functioning in the country together with the value of business handled by them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (1) Huns Air Pvt. Ltd.

(2) Air Works, India.

(3) Pushpaka Aviation Ltd.

Information of the business handled by these companies is not available.

मनीला में हुए "अंकटाड" सम्मेलन से भारत को लाभ

806. डा० रामजी सिंह :
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

क्या वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मनीला में हुए 'अंकटाड' सम्मेलन के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर विकासशील देशों को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या भारत ने सामान्य कोष में 50 लाख डालर की राशि देने का फैसला किया है ; और

(ग) इससे भारत को कितना लाभ होगा और अन्य विकासशील देशों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने में यह कितना सहायक होगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) अंकटाड-5 की कार्य सूची बहुत व्यापक थी जिसमें वस्तुतः व्यापार तथा विकास के क्षेत्र में विकासशील देशों से संबंधित सभी प्रमुख विषय शामिल थे । सम्मेलन से निकले निष्कर्षों में से विकासशील देशों को होने वाले लाभों पर विकासशील देशों द्वारा विकसित देशों के साथ अपने आर्थिक संबंधों को पुनः बनाने के लिए किए गए प्रयत्नों तथा एक नयी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन को तीव्र करने के संदर्भ में विचार करना चाहिए । इस दिशा में अंकटाड से प्राप्त सीमित लाभ संक्षेप में नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

संरक्षणवाद तथा संरचनात्मक समायोजन पर एक संकल्प पारित किया गया जिसमें विकसित देशों ने संरक्षणवाद को शामिल करने के लिए संरचनात्मक समायोजन के महत्व की पुष्टि की और इस पर सहमति हुई कि अंकटाड के व्यापार तथा विकास बोर्ड द्वारा विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन तथा व्यापार के पटनों की वार्षिक समीक्षा की जाए । इस पर भी सहमति हुई कि राष्ट्रीय सरकारें अपनी समायोजन नीतियां तथा उपाय क्रियान्वित करते समय उन समीक्षाओं और उनकी सामान्य सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखेंगी । विकासशील देशों से यह भी कहा गया कि वे विकासशील देशों से होने वाले आयातों के सम्बन्ध में यथावत उपबंधों का सख्ती के साथ पालन करें और यात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों को, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में, कम करने तथा उन्हें हटाने की दिशा में कार्य करें । इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई कि गाट को एक उचित निकाय के रूप में विकासशील देशों के आयातों के बदले विकसित देशों द्वारा भविष्य की संरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही के प्रत्येक मामले की जांच करनी चाहिए ।

सरकारी विकास सहायता (ओ डी ए) के संबंध में सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प पारित किया गया, जिसमें ओ डी ए में वृद्धि करने के लिए नये तथा अतिरिक्त उपायों पर विचार करने और पारित करने के लिए विकसित देश सहमत थे । इस संकल्प में यह भी मांग की गई है कि कार्यक्रम सहायता और स्थानीय तथा आवर्ती लागत वित्त-पोषण के हिस्से में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की जाए ताकि ओ डी ए ऋण तथा अनुदान आवश्यक संभावित सीमा तक मिला सकें जिससे कि और अधिक विलम्ब के बाई डी ए की छठी

प्रतिपूर्ति की जा सके और विश्व बैंक के पूंजी आधार पर पर्याप्त वार्षिक वृद्धि हो सके ।

वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र में सम्मेलन में यह सहमति हुई कि अलग-अलग वस्तुओं तथा प्रमुख वस्तुओं के संदर्भ में विकासशील देशों में बढ़ाने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के ढांचे की स्थापना तथा विकासशील देशों के विपणन तथा वस्तु निर्यातों के क्षेत्र में वर्तमान कार्यक्रम को जारी रखा जाए ।

प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में, सम्मेलन में विकासशील देशों की प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए बहुत से कदमों पर सर्वसम्मति व्यक्त की गई तथा इसमें कहा गया कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेटेन्ट प्रणाली में आगे होने वाले संशोधन में विकासशील देशों के संबंधित मामलों को ध्यान में रखा जाए ।

महत्वपूर्ण समूहीय देशों ने अंकटाड-5 में वचन दिया कि वे लाइनर सम्मेलन के लिए आचार संहिता पर 1974 के संयुक्त राष्ट्र अभिसमय का अनुसमर्थन करेंगे तथा उसे प्रभावी बनाएंगे और सम्मेलन में सरकारों से इस संहिता से संबंधित अभिसमय का शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन करने की दिशा में सभी आवश्यक उपाय करने के लिए कहा गया ।

सम्मेलन में, अल्पमत विकसित देशों के विकास को तीव्र करने के कार्यक्रम तथा भूबेष्ठित विकासशील देशों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं से संबंधित कार्यवाही का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम भी अनुमोदित किया गया ताकि वे अपनी भौगोलिक और अन्य बाधाओं को दूर कर सकें ।

विकासशील देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग (ई सी डी सी) पर सम्मेलन में पारित किए गए संकल्प में कार्य अभिमुख प्रस्तावों को पेश करने की मांग है और अंकटाड द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त वाले विकासशील देशों की बैठकें करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि ई सी डी सी सम्बन्धी अंकटाड समिति के विशेष सत्र के संदर्भ में जो अगले वर्ष के आरम्भ में बुलाया जाएगा, विकासशील देशों के बीच व्यापार अधिमानों की विश्व व्यापी प्रणाली की स्थापना, राज्य व्यापार संगठनों के बीच सहयोग और विकासशील देशों के बीच बहुराष्ट्रीय विपणन उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए आरम्भिक कार्य किया जा सके ।

तथापि, सम्मेलन में इस क्षेत्र में प्रमुख उपलब्धि है पारस्परिक आर्थिक सहयोग तथा आत्म-निर्भरता के लिए विकासशील देशों में नई आकांक्षाएं । वाणिज्य मंत्री द्वारा रखे गए 50 मिलियन डालर तक की टैरिफ रियायतों के आधार पर विकासशील देशों के बीच टैरिफ सम्बन्धी वार्ताओं के एक नए दौर के विभिन्न प्रस्ताव से विकासशील देशों के बीच और अधिक सहयोग की आशा ने जन्म लिया । ऐसे सहयोग के क्षेत्र में और बल देने के उद्देश्य से वाणिज्य मंत्री ने मेजबान देश फिलीपाइन्स के राष्ट्रपति मार्कोस और अन्य विकासशील और विकसित देशों के नेताओं से मनीला में विस्तृत विचार विमर्श किया । फिलीपाइन्स, भारत व अन्य देशों द्वारा की गई इस पहल के अनुसरण में, विकासशील देशों ने मनीला में 18 देशों की एक समिति गठित करने का विनिश्चय किया ताकि उनके बीच बहुपक्षीय आर्थिक सहयोग की रीतियों का निश्चय किया जा सके और कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को मानिटर किया जा सके । भारत की इस समिति के एक सदस्य के रूप में नामजद किया गया है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) मनीला में अंकटाड सम्मेलन के दौरान भारत ने विशेषकर सामान्य निधि को दूसरी विन्डो के लिए, जब यह स्थापित हो जाए, 50 लाख डालर के अंशदान की अपनी मंशा की घोषणा की । निधि की दूसरी विन्डो बफर स्टाक के अलावा वित्तीय उपायों में सहायता करेगी जिसको भारत बहुत महत्व देता है । ऐसी आशा है कि इससे कीमत-स्तरों को, जिनकी बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति है स्थिर करने में सहायता मिलेगी तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वस्तु व्यापार में विकासशील देशों की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाएगी ।

Creation of posts in Customs and Central Excise Department

807 SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts created in and above rank of Deputy Director of Customs & Central Excise, Deputy Directors, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and equivalent posts after the Budget Speech i e , 28th February, 1979 in which need for curtailing expenditure was stressed; and

(b) the justification for creating such posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) The number of posts sanctioned after 28-2-79, in the grades referred to in the question is four

(b) One post of Collector has been created for the new Collectorate set up in the State of Maharashtra for better administration of the Central Excise, Customs & other allied laws. The remaining staff for this Collectorate has been found by redeployment from within the existing staff.

The Indirect Taxes Enquiry Committee and the Estimates Committee had recommended setting up a Directorate for Publications for the Customs & Central Excise. This Directorate was set up after 28-2-79 and one post of Director and two posts of Deputy Directors have been sanctioned for it.

Ex-Gratia Compensation for Properties left in East Pakistan

808. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of claims for ex-gratia relief/compensation made so far by Indian Citizens for their properties left behind in East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh) after the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and seized and disposed of by the then Government of East Pakaistan as enemy property.

(b) the total number of these claims accepted and settled for the award of ex-gratia relief by the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property in India in accordance with the declared policy of the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) the total number of outstanding claims which still remain to be settled till to-date and how many of these outstanding claims are for amounts above Rupees one Lakh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) The total number of claim cases, from Indian nationals/companies etc., for payment under the '*Ex-gratia*' scheme, registered since 1971, are 57464.

(b) The total number of claim cases in respect of which ex-gratia grants have been paid are 5561.

(c) The number of claim cases pending verification is 26475. It is estimated that out of these approximately 50% of the claim cases are above Rupees one Lakh.

Central credit for Smooth running of Public Distribution System

809. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several State Ministers have demanded for adequate Central credit for the smooth running of the public distribution system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Maharashtra Government to lift ban on Export of Vegetables

810. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govrenment of Maharashtra have approached the Government of India for lifting the ban on export of vegetables and for releasing quota for this purpose; and

(b) if so, whether the ban has been lifted and quota released as requested by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL, SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quota of 300 tonnes per month has been released for export by Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation subject to the condition that exports would not be more than 50% of the additional production to be undertaken by the State Government.

Introduction of a Scheme of duty Free Import against REF Licences

811. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have a proposal to introduce a scheme of duty free import against R.E.F. licences in respect of certain commodities; and

(b) what are those commodities and what would be the impact of this measures on overall trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Certain suggestions have been received to allow duty-free imports against REP licences on a select basis. These are being examined.

Grant of Licences for import of R.B.D. Palm Oil

812. SHRI K LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gave licences liberally to a number of dealers during 1977-78 for importing RBD palm oil and if so, the names of the importers etc.;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the import licences have been misused by these importers and the goods so imported disposed of in the black market, and if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken against the so-called importers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Investigation into the Health of Darjeeling Tea Estates

813. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5577 on 30th March, 1979 regarding take-over of Darjeeling Tea Estates and state :

(a) whether Government consider it necessary to conduct an investigation into the health of the Darjeeling Tea Estates in view of the reportedly growing sickness; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):(a) and (b). Subsequent to 30th March, 1979, one more tea garden in Darjeeling area has been taken over. A professional consultancy firm has already been asked to conduct a techno-economic survey of the tea industry in Darjeeling. The report of the techno-economic survey by the Consultancy firm is awaited.

Indians running hotels abroad

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

(a) what are the details regarding the hotels being run by Indians abroad, country-wise ,

(b) what are the details regarding the foreign exchange being earned annually ; and

(c) whether there is any plan under the consideration of Government to construct new hotels in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). A Statement is attached indicating the names of Indian Companies which have entered into technical collaboration arrangements with foreign hotel companies abroad and showing the remuneration in foreign exchange agreed to in each case.

(c) Not for the present.

Statement

INDIAN COMPANIES RUNNING HOTELS IN COUNTRIES ABROAD

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Party	Foreign Party with whom technical collaboration entered into	Date of Approval	Terms of payment to the Indian party
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. East India Hotels, Delhi	Hoteli Ya Bwawani Zanzibar	12.2.1975	(i) 15% of gross operating profits of the Hotel in Free Foreign Exchange. (ii) Reimbursement of costs, charges incurred by East India Hotels. (iii) Agreement for a period of 10 years.
2.	M/s East India Hotels Ltd., Delhi	Ahmed Majid Al-Ghurair of Dubai	22-7-1976	(i) Receipt of technical know how fee of 15% of the net operating profits of the hotel. (ii) Release of foreign exchange not exceeding Rs. 30,000 to the Indian company for legal and promotional expenses for registration of the Agreement. The amount to the repatriated to India in foreign exchang within 3 years. (iii) Agreement for a period of 10 years from the opening date of a Hotel.
3.	M/s Oberoi Hotel (India) Pvt. Ltd. Delhi	Civil Works Company (Abdullah Foud & Associates), Dammam, Saudi Arabia	23-8-1976	(i) Receipt of Hotel Operating fee of 18% of the net operating profits of the hotel. (ii) Duration of agreement for 10 years. (iii) Travelling and other expenses of Indian personnel to be borne by the Saudi Arabian Co.

4.	M/s. Oberoi Hotel (India) Pvt. Ltd. Delhi	M/s. Asian Hotels Corporation Ltd. Sri Lanka	28-8-1976	(i) Receipt of management fee of 12½% of gross operating profits of the hotel. (ii) Technical Assistance fee of $84,000 payable to the Indian party during construction of the hotel. (iii) Payment of reimbursable expenses on India Staff deputed to Sri Lanka. (iv) Agreement for 20 years.
5.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd Bombay	Min. of Foreign Affairs Govt. of Sultante of Oman.	18-11-1976	Fees on a graduated scale as given below :

Per month		occupancy over 55% (Additional)
Year one	7,000 RO	500 RO
,, Two	8,500 ,,	1,000 ,,
,, Three	10,000 ,,	1,000 ,,
,, Four	11,500 ,,	1,000 ,,
,, Five	13,225 ,,	1,000 ,,
,, Six	15,200 ,,	1,000 ,,
,, Seven	17,480 ,,	1,000 ,,

6	M/s. Oberoi Hotels India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi	M/s. Civil Works Co. (Abdulla Foud in Dammam & Partner) Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	2-5-1977	Technical assistance fee of 18% of net operating profits.
7.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	M/s. Moorea Lagoon Hotel, Moorea Tahiti French Polynesia	22-6-1977	(i) Promotional Service fee of US $150 per year per guest room. (ii) Agreements for 10 years
8	M/s Oberoi Hotels (India) put. Ltd. Delhi	M/s P. T. Wi dja Putra Parya Wali' Indonesia	16-2-1978	(i) US $ 9,300 per year for advertisement and promotional services (ii) Agreement for 10 years

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange Reserves

815. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange reserves today as compared to a year back ;

(b) whether any effective policy has been devised to utilise the reserves for the rapid economic development of the country ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) India's foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and SDRs) were Rs. 5463·70 crores as on 6th July, 1979 as compared to Rs. 4533·37 crores as on 6th July, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to utilise the foreign exchange reserves fruitfully with a view to enhancing the rate of growth of the economy and maintaining reasonable price stability. These includes :—

(*i*) Import policy has been progressively liberalised and relevant procedures simplified with a view to improving utilisation of existing and establishment of new industrial capacity while taking care that indigenous industry is not hurt. Actual users (a major category of licensees) are now entitled to automatic licences for import of industrial raw materials, components, spare parts (except restricted and banned items) within liberal limits. The Open General Licence list has been substantially expanded to include, among others, leather machinery, garment and hosiery machinery and a wide range of machine tools. Provision has been made for imports on a global tender basis of capital goods and machinery for 13 specified priority industries to reduce bottlenecks in speedy completion of projects. Canalising agencies are being provided foreign exchange on a liberal scale to enable them to service the needs of their clients for imported canalised items.

(*ii*) Increased plan outlays and a general step-up in demand have resulted in enhanced requirements for important commodities like steel, cement, fertiliser and fertiliser raw materials, non-ferrous metals, etc. Foreign exchange reserves have been liberally utilised to augment domestic supply of these inputs and this has helped maintain the tempo of development.

(*iii*) A special facility has been established to enable intending importers of capital goods to obtain, on reasonable terms, rupee funds with which they can purchase the requisite foreign exchange.

(*iv*) Price stability is an important condition for sustained economic growth. Government has, therefore, been importing essential consumer commodities such as edible oils which are in short supply in the domestic market.

The substantial step-up of imports during 1978-79 as compared to the preceding years, is an indication of the effects of the steps taken by the Government in this direction.

Export Potential

816. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be plesaed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exports have not shown the spurt in keeping with the developmental needs of our economy ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the sectors which show a decline ; and

(c) the steps proposed to promote and develop the full export potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) to (c). According to the latest provisional estimate, India's exports during April, 1978 to March, 1979 amounted to Rs. 5645·99 crores, marking an increase of 6·1% over the corresponding provisional estimate for 1977-78 and of about 4·5% over the revised figure of exports for 1977-78

2. The trend of exports, imports and balance of trade for the past few years is as follows :—

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Imports	Exports including re-exports	Balance of trade
1973-74*	2955 37	2523 40	(—) 431 97
1974-75*	4518 78	3328 83	(—)1189 95
1975-76*	5264 78	3036 26	(—)1228 52
1976-77*	5073 95	5145 78	(+) 71 83
1977-78*	6025 29	5404 26	(—) 621 03
1978 79@	6762 61	5645 39	(—)1117 22

*Revised
@Provisional

3 At the present stage of our development, large imports of several items of capital goods energy and inputs such as fertilizers, non ferrous metals, steel, etc are required to strengthen agricultural and industrial production, and the production base laid for acquisition of new science and technology The import surpluses are of critical importance to the objective of price stability also The draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 had already projected a total adverse balance of trade of Rs 8823 crores for the Plan period The recent sharp increase in the prices of petroleum is calculated to increase the cost of petroleum imports by about Rs 1200 crores for a full year In these circumstances, Government's efforts are directed towards keeping down the trade deficit by stepping up exports and curbing imports

4 The main reasons for the deceleration in export growth since 1977 78 are (a) the recessionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries, (b) the protectionist measures adopted by them, (c) substantial fall in the international prices of export items like tea, coffee, pepper, sugar, oil cakes and iron ore during 1978-79, (d) fall in Rupee Value of Dollar, and (e) reduction in exportable surpluses caused by various factors like shortage of power, industrial unrest, transport bottlenecks, port congestion, increasing domestic demand for items like iron and steel, cement, textiles, unprecedented floods in many States, reduced availability of imported raw cash-wnut, difficulties in obtaining domestic supplies and deliberate policy of Government to restrict export of certain commodities for ensuring sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and thus reducing the social cost of exports

5 The main thrust of the new Export Policy and the measures taken to overcome the difficulties and restructure the export trade on a scientific basis in tune with the national development strategy have been (a) to strengthen the export production base by facilitating availability of essential inputs through a radically simplified and decentralised import policy, (b) to expand the production base for selected items both in industrial and agricultural sectors by removing obstacles hindering production and endeavouring to secure priorities for them in the matter of allocation of funds in the Annual/Five Year Plan (c) to involve the State Governments fully in the export effort, (d) to identify and tackle problems of dynamic export sectors on the basis of indepth studies by Task Forces, (e) to energise the organisations of the Chief Controller of Imports and Expots, export organisations like STC and MMTC, India's Commercial Representatives abroad, and the Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards, so as to make them play a more dynamic and promotional role in the export field, particularly in the small scale and cottage industries/sectors, (f) to promote the export of items in value-added form rather than in primary form and to bring about diversification in export products as well as export markets, (g) to provide necessary cash compensatory support to selected export items on a systematic and stable basis, and (h) to make persistent efforts for securing better trading environment for India and other developing countries at multinational fora such as

UNCTAD and GATT and through bilateral negotiations.

6. Detailed official export statistics are available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistcs only up to September, 1978. However, more recent provisional statistics are available from the Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards. The latter statistics are presented in Annexure I. It will be seen from Annexure I that exports of Garments, Leather and leather manufactures, Gem and jewellery Engineering goods, Sugar and marine products registered large increases during 1978-79. This is heartening as the products are labour-intensive and the exports have large growth-potential. On the other hand, there was a substantial fall in the exports of Tea, Coffee, Cashew, Cotton piecegoods, Jute manufactures etc. The reasons for the fall in their exports have been indicated in paragraph 4 above. Exports of Tea and Jute manufactures are expected to increase during 1979-80 on account of improvement in demand and supply situation in these products.

7. The difficulties affecting exports, mentioned earlier, still persist. The bottlenecks due to shortages of basic inputs and infrastructural facilities, namely : power, coal, steel, port facilities, transportation etc., will have to be overcome for sustained growth in production. The inflationary conditions resulting from the sharp rise in petroleum prices, the increase in money supply etc. will also have an important bearing on our competitive strength. Export growth is naturally affected by these factors governing the overall growth of the economy. Further, it will be time till the measures adopted to boost exports begin to operate fully. Despite the difficulties, it is hoped that it will be possible to accelerate our export growth. The latest data available regarding exports during April and May, 1979 is heartening from this point of view though it covers only a short period. According to the data, the exports during the first two months of 1979-80 are provisionally placed at Rs. 940·70 crores as against corresponding provisional figure of Rs. 724·86 crores and revised figure of Rs. 859·94 crores for 1978.

Statement

INDIA'S EXPORT OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Provisional Data from Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards

1977-78 and 1978-79

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Period	1977-78	1978-79	Increase/ Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ITEMS SHOWING INCREASE				
1.	Engineering Goods . . .	April-March	620·0	685·0	+9·8
2.	Gems and jewellery . . .	April-March	559·6	725·0	+29·6
3.	Other Handicrafts . .	April-Jan.	153·30	162·54	+6·0
4.	Manganese Ore . . .	April-March	13·1	16·4	+25·2
5.	Sports Goods	April-Feb.	12·8	17·1	+33·6
6.	Man-made Textiles . . .	April-March	32·32	41·78	+29·3
7.	*Leather and leather Mfrs.* . .	April-March	257·90	330·4	+28·1
	(*a*) E. I. Tanned hides and skins	,,	70·4	67·9	—3·6
	(*b*) Chrome Tanned . .	,,	50·3	39·3	—21·9
	(*c*) Finished Leather . .	,,	90·8	181·3	+89·5
	(*d*) Leather goods . . .	,,	10·3	14·6	+41·7
8.	Natural silk goods . . .	April-March	31·60	40·12	+26·97

9.	*Cotton Garments*	April-Jan.	*171 62*	*256 97*	*+49·7*
	(*a*) Mill-made	,,	101 78	141 74	+39 3
	(*b*) Handmade	,,	69 84	115 23	+65 0
10.	Silver	April-March	83 0	126 0	+51·8
11.	Marine Products	,,	180 95	234 62	+29·7
12	Cardamoms	,,	48 6	59 8	+23 0
13.	Sugar	,,	18 0	126 0	+600·0
14.	Castor Oil	,,	20 9	30 5	+45 9
15	Plastics and Linoleums	,,	27 3	33 0	+20 9
16.	Iron Ore (MMTC)	,,	162 5	163 8	+0 8
17.	De-oiled Rice Bran	,,	14 8	14 9	+0 7
18.	Decorticated cottonseed ex-pellers/ entractions	,,	23 86	25 78	+5 96
19	Lac	,,	6 34	8 37	+32 02
	ITEMS SHOWING DECREASE				
20	Tea	April-March	563 7	928 6	—41 7
21.	Coffee	,,	190 69	154 6	—18 9
22.	Basic chemical, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	,,	160 5	140 7	—12 3
23	Chemicals and Allied Prod	,,	157 9	144 5	—8·5
24.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	,,	110 6	107 7	—2 6
25	Cashew Kernels	,,	147 6	88 02	—45 8
26.	Jute Manufactures	,,	244 1	155 5	—36·2
27.	*Cotton Piecegoods*				
	(*a*) Mill-made	April-Jan	117 76	120 03	+1 9
	(*b*) Handloom	April-March	81 59	54 60	—33 1
28	Cotton Yarn	,,	22 34	13 05	—41·6
29.	Hosiery	,,	15 50	8 87	—42 8
30.	*Made-ups*				
	(*a*) Mill-made	April-Jan.	35 83	28·09	—21·6
	(*b*) Handloom	April-March	34 54	26 54	—23·2
31.	Wool and woollen carpets	April-Jan.	37 20	27 59	—25·8
32.	Pepper	April-March	50 1	28·1	—43·9
33.	Coal	,,	12 5	5·3	—57·9
34.	Iron and steel	,,	238·67	156·78	—34·3

Clearing of Backlog of Consignments at Madras Airport

817. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY : Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as on date about 600 tonnes of garments and leather consignments are lying at Madras Airport and whether this has led to cancellation of orders from abroad because of non-compliance of delivery schedule; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry for clearing the backlog of consignments of garments and leather goods ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The actual backlog of cargo at Madras airport as on 10th July, 1979 was 205 tonnes. Government have no information in regard to cancellation of orders, consequent upon backlog of cargo lying at Madras airport.

(b) Various airlines including Air-India are being permitted to operate extra charter flights to clear the backlog expeditiously.

Time limit for declaration of property in India by Non-resident Indians and Foreigners of Indian Origin

818. SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the time-limit for declaration of property acquired in India by non-resident Indians and foreigners of Indian origin between January 1, 1974, and May 31, 1979, has been extended by the Reserve Bank of India to December, 31, 1979 ;

(b) whether Government have received representations regarding the difficulties arising from certain provisions of the FERA ;

(c) whether a large number of non-resident Indians who had migrated from Punjab, having been remitting their earnings to their dependants at home have been facing difficulties in the disposal of their earnings and operation of non-resident accounts in the banks in India ; and

(d) if so, the decision of Indian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). A number of representations had been received by the Government from the representatives and associations of the non-resident Indians and foreigners of Indian origin wherein, among other things, difficulties arising out of the operation of Section 9 of FERA, 73, which regulates payments, were enumerated. These difficulties, faced by non-resident Indians and foreigners of Indian origin with regard to the disposal of their earnings and operations of non-resident accounts, were examined by a Working Group and the following decisions have been taken by the Government :—

(i) The resident Indians who are acting on behalf of non-residents have been permitted to collect rent on properties owned by non-residents provided the amount is credited within two months from the date of receipt of such amount to the account of the non-residents with a authorised dealer in foreign exchange in India.

(ii) Non-Resident Indians have been permitted to open joint accounts with residents for the purpose of crediting the rent on the properties owned by them, provided the resident is a first degree relative. A resident has also been permitted to operate on a non-resident account provided he has obtained a power of attorney in his favour, granted by the non-resident account holder and such operation is as per the existing regulations relating to operation of non-resident ordinary accounts.

(iii) Rentals on properties of any kind, held by non-residents, can now be credited freely and there is no need for Reserve Bank of India's approval for the first credit to the non-resident ordinary account or for any change in the terms of tenancy.

Addition of Jumbo Jets for Air India

819. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to add four more Jumbo Jets for Air India during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air India have placed orders with the Boeing Co., USA,

for purchase of one B-747 aircraft in replacement of the one lost in accident on 1-1-1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41·77 crores, and in addition, have also placed orders with the Boeing Co., for purchase of three B-747 aircraft at a total estimated project cost of Rs. 148·44 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 10·50 crores in Indian currency. Of the above aircraft, one is due for delivery in August, 1979. the second in December, 1979 and the remaining two in March 1980.

Unearthing of gang of smugglers in Gold and Watches across Indo-Pakistan Border

820. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of smugglers which allegedly traded in gold and watches worth about ten crores over the last one year across the Indo-Pakistan border has been unearthed, according to news appeared in Hindustan Times dated 12th June, 1979 ; and

(b) If so, what are the details in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, a major gang of smugglers indulding in smuggling of gold and watches across Indo-Pakistan border has been busted by the Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. On 31-12-1978, Shri Pal Singh alias Pala, Leader of this gang was apprehended at Delhi along with contraband goods including watches, snake skins etc. valued at about Rs. 10 lakhs In the follow-up action, another important member of this gang, Shri Kashmira Singh was arrested at Amritsar while attemptig to escape to Pakistan alongwith Indian currency of Rs. 11·5 lakhs believed to be sale proceeds of contraband goods. In this connection, 12 persons have also been arrested. Of these, 4 persons including S/Shri Pal Singh and Kashmira Singh have been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Seizure of Gold, Watches, Synthetic and Electronics Goods

821. SHRI S. R. REDDY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of gold, watches, synthetics and electronic goods seized during last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : The quantity/value of gold and the value of other items namely, watches, synthetic fabrics, etc., for the last five years are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Year	Gold Qty in kgs.	Value in Rs.	Watches	Synthetic fabrics	Others	Total
				(Value Rs. in lakhs)		
1975	414	222	391	1299	2617	4529
1976	173	83	300	662	2557	3602
1977	267	162	168	957	1707	2994
1978	220	153	371	1018	1552	3094
*1979 (upto May) .	46*	50*	153*	406*	719*	1328*

*Figures provision.

दिल्ली में निर्यातक की बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाओं पर छापे

822 श्री बालवेन्द्र सिंह क्या वित्त-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में 3 और 4 जून, 1979 के बीच की रात्रि को निर्यातकर्ता बड़ी संस्थाओं पर छापे मारे गए और करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की अनियमितता पकड़ी गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और उन संस्थाओं के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) और (ख) सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य का आशय श्री पी० एन० बालसुब्रह्मण्यम् और उनके व्यापारिक सहयोगियों के परिसरों की 4 जून, 1979 को की गई तलाशी के सम्बन्ध में 5 जून, 1979 को प्रेस में छपे यू० एन० आई० के समाचार से है ।

श्री पी० एन० बालसुब्रह्मण्यम् द्वारा आय पर करों के अपवचन और विदेशी मुद्रा कानून के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त कुछ विश्वसनीय सूचना के आधार पर आय-कर और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के अधिकारियों ने 4 जून, 1979 को, श्री बालसुब्रह्मण्यम् के नई दिल्ली में 186, गाल्फ लिंक पर स्थित आवास और उससे सम्बद्ध दो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों, अर्थात् फेस्टो न्युमेटिक इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 154, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली और पैन एशियन टेक्निकल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 186, गाल्फ लिंक, नई दिल्ली के व्यापारिक स्थानों पर छापे मारे थे । दो व्यापारिक परिसरों से आयकर अपवचन और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उल्लंघन से सम्बन्धित कुछ लेखा-पुस्तकें और अन्य दोषारोपणीय दस्तावेज पाये और पकड़े गए हैं ।

श्री पी० एन० बालसुब्रह्मण्यम् के व्यापारिक परिसरों से जब्त किए गए दस्तावेजों की छानबीन करने पर श्री पी० एन० बालसुब्रह्मण्यम् के कुछ व्यापारिक सहयोगियों के व्यापारिक और निवास स्थानों की मद्रास में तलाशियां ली गयी थीं । अभी तक पकड़े गए दस्तावेजों से प्रत्यक्षत. श्री पी० एन० बालसुब्रह्मण्यम् और अन्यों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन और आयकर का अपवचन प्रकट होता है । मामले की आगे जांच चल रही है । ऐसी अवस्था में मामले का इससे अधिक विवरण देना जांच के हित में नहीं होगा ।

Cases of reversion of Employees in the Ministry of Finance.

823 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees Grade-wise in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) in whole cases orders of reversion from their present posts have been stayed by the Courts and how many such cases have been pending in the Courts for more than seven years as on 1st July, 1979 ,

(b) wheter it is a fact that until the final decision of the court, the concerned employees have been debarred from future promotions and confirmation against their posts, if so, whether a copy of the relevant instructions and orders will be laid on the Table of the House , and

(c) if the reply to part (b) is in negative, whether Government have any proposal for the confirmation and promotions of such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULI AH) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Appointment of Non-Panelled Officers in the Ministry of Finance.

824 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that service cadre controlling authorities of his Ministry appointed a number of non-panelled officers in preference to the panelled officers during the last two years, if so, their number, names and designations as well as the reasons of such appointment in each case ,

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been considerble resentment amongst the panelled officers as a result of this practice followed in his Ministry , and

(c) whether it is proposed to take any steps to remove such irregularities in future, if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Japanese Speaking Interpreters Requisitioned by Airport Security Department

825. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Japanese speaking Interpreters have been requisitioned by the Aviation Security Department at all four international airports,

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (c) Under the Contingency Plan to deal with emergencies arising out of hijacking and other terrorist threats to civil aviation, a panel of negotiators linguists, psychiatrists etc is required to be kept ready so that their services may be requisitioned at short notice This panel was drawn up in consultation with I B and Cabinet Secretariat and includes a person knowing the Japanese language There was, however, no occasion to alert the panel or to requisition the services of any interpreter

Representation from Claimants Association, Calcutta

826 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received representation from Claimants Association, Calcutta, containing certain valuable suggestions for improving the working of the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India for speedy disposal of the pending claims, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir To expedite verification of claim, a post of Officer-on Special-Duty and two posts of S A.S Accountants have been sanctioned for the branch office of Custodian of Enemy Property at Calcutta The Officer on-Special-Duty, in addition to verification of claims will also look after the work relating to the management of properties vested in the custodian of enemy property for India in Calcutta region Arrangements have also been finalised to appoint a new incumbent, for the post of Custodian of Enemy property who will be devoting his full time to the functions and duties incidental to the post.

As regards the appointment of former Custodian of Enemy Property (Shri M K Rangachari) as Chairman of the Panel as suggested by the association, the matter was examined and it was found that in regard to the settlement of financial claims, it is always prudent to appoint a serving member as Chairman of the Panel

The Custodian of Enemy Property administers the properties vested in him, which are scattered all over the country, with the aid of State/Union Government officials posted in the area No special office at Calcutta for this purpose seems to be called for Recently, the Governments of State/Union Territories have been advised to make all arrangements to detect and report 'enemy properties', if any which ought to vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property

It would not be possible to verify the claims on the basis of collateral evidence The claims which are substantiated by documentary evidence direct or indirect are being verified by the Panel since the verifications of financial claims without relevant documents could lead to abuse and open the doors to various objections

Absorption of Ex-Trade Apprentices in I.A.

827 SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware about the long sufferings (for the last seven yers) of Ex Trade Apprentices of Indian Airlines, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for their absorption into the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b) Although the Apprentices Act does not make it obligatory on the part of an employer to absorb the apprentices trained by him, yet Indian Airlines extends the following concessions to apprentices in the matter of employment —

(i) Apprentices are permitted to apply for posts in Indian Airlines without being required to be sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

(ii) Other things being equal, the apprentices are given preference in the matter of employment over outsiders if found suitable.

(iii) Relaxation in age is permitted to the extent of the period of training undergone by them in Indian Airlines.

Relaxation in rules regarding Inner Line Permit System

828. SHRI K. B. GHETTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing regulation of inner line permit for foreign tourist who wants to visit Darjeeling and Sikkim;

(b) is it a fact that the existing regulation of inner line permit is acting as a deterrent to the flow of foreign tourists to Darjeeling and Sikkim; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in order to relax the inner line permit system ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a). Foreign tourists travelling to Darjeeling by the surface route are required to have permits. These are granted liberally for a stay of 7 days by the Indian Missions abroad and the Foreigners Regional Registration offices at New Delhi/Bombay/Madras/Calcutta as well as Immigration Officers at the four international airports. However, foreign tourists who travel to Darjeeling by air (upto Bagdogra) and back are allowed to visit Darjeeling without permits for 15 days.

As regards Sikkim, individual foreign tourists can now visit Gangtok for 4 days including visits to Phodang and Rumtek. Foreign tourists travelling in groups of 20 conducted by travel agents recognised by the Department of Tourism are also permitted to trek in Zongri area, Western Sikkim for a period of 10 days including journey time, provided they travel upto Bagdogra by air and follow the prescribed routes for trekking.

(b) and (c). Restrictions on the entry of foreign tourists to Darjeeling and Sikkim have been liberalised resulting in larger flow of tourists traffic to these centres.

Air link between Ahmedabad and other Airports in Gujarat

829. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Ahmedabad, a virtual State Capital, is not linked with other Airports within the State of Gujarat, viz. Vadodara, Bhavnagar Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhuj, etc;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to link these airports with Ahmedabad by suitable flights in view of the industrial and commercial importance of Ahmedabad; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Present aircraft fleet of Indian Airlines is fully committed for the operation of the existing schedule. It is, therefore, not possible to consider extention of air services within the state of Gujarat to link Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhuj, etc. with other cities.

Foreign Trade in 1980's

830. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a Group to prepare a blueprint of the target and prospects of foreign trade in 1980's;

(b) if so, whether this decision was taken on the recommendation of the Northern Region Section of the Association of Indian Engineers;

(c) who are the Members of the Group;

(d) when the Group is likely to submit its report; and

(e) what are the details of the report submitted by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. In the context of current developments in the international economy and especially the new complexities that are emerging in the world trading environment, it has been considered necessary to undertake an in-depth study of the future Indian Export strategy.

(c) The Committe is comprised of the followings:—

Shri P. L. Tandon, Director-General, NCAER	Chairman
Shri G.V.K. Rao, Member, Planning Commission.	Member
Dr. S. Krishnaswamy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.	Member
Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary, Deptt. of Steel.	Member
Shri Romesh Bhandari, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	Member
Shri Rahul Bajaj, President, Association of Indian Engineering Industry.	Member
Dr. D. K. Rangnekar, Editor, Business Standard, Calcutta.	Member
Prof. Amit Bahaduri, Chairman. Centre of Development Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University.	Member
Shri Mohendra G. Mehta, Chairman, Gem & Jewellery EPC.	Member
Shri Brij Nehru, Managing Director, Tata Exports, Bombay.	Member
Dr .N C.B. Nath	Member
Shri A. Hafizur-Rehman, South East Tanning Co., Madras.	Member
Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.	Member Secretary.

(d) The Committee is required to submit its report by the 30th June, 1980, at the latest.

(e) No report has been submitted so far.

वनस्पति उत्पादकों को रियायती दरों पर आयातित तेल की आपूर्ति

831. श्री भवन तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1977 में वनस्पति उत्पादकों को रियायती दरों पर आयातित तेल की आपूर्ति की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अवधि में आयातित तेल के प्रति टिन (16.5 कि० ग्रा०) के लिए उत्पादकों द्वारा क्या कीमत निर्धारित की गई थी और प्रति टिन (16.5 कि० ग्रा०) के लिए नगर आपूर्ति विभाग द्वारा क्या कीमत निर्धारित की गई थी ; और

(ग) नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान खाद्य विभाग के सैनिक विक्रय संगठन को वनस्पति उत्पादकों द्वारा कुल कितना तेल हाइड्रो सप्लाई किया गया और प्रति टिन (16.5 कि० ग्रा०) दर क्या है तथा उस पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं । भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वनस्पति उत्पादकों को आयातित तेल की सप्लाई लाभ-अलाभ मूल्य पर की गयी थी ।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा वनस्पति उत्पादकों को दो एसोसिएशनों की सलाह से स्वैच्छिक मूल्य नियंत्रण प्रणाली शुरू की गयी थी । इस प्रकार पहली नवम्बर, 1977 से वनस्पति के 16.5 कि० ग्राम० के टीन का कारखाना मूल्य 140/- रु० नियत किया गया था और नवम्बर, तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान यही मूल्य चलता रहा था ।

(ग) नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान कुछ वनस्पति उत्पादकों द्वारा इस प्रकार क्रमश 5000 मीटरी टन और 3350 मीटरी टन मात्रा की सप्लाई की गयी थी । ऐसी खरीददारी पर लगभग कुल 7.265 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये गये थे और इस प्रकार औसत दर 8700 59 रु० प्रति टन बैठती है । ये खरीदारियां प्रति टन के हिसाब से दी गई दरों पर की गयी थी ।

वर्तमान सरकार तथा भूतपूर्व सरकार के मंत्री मण्डल के सदस्यों की ओर करों की बकाया राशि

832. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान सरकार तथा पूर्ववर्ती इन्दिरा सरकार के मंत्री मण्डल के सदस्यों पर और विभिन्न करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक सदस्य का क्या नाम है और उन सदस्यों

के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिन्होंने करों की अदायगी समय पर नहीं की थी, और

(ख) क्या अपनी सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा पेश किये गये विवरणों की पुष्टि वित्त विभाग ने उसी प्रक्रियानुसार की थी जो सामान्य लोगों के लिए निर्धारित है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुलकिकार उल्लाह) (क) और (ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Foreign aid

833 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the total foreign aid India received during financial year 1978-79,

(b) how much of it is by way of gift loan with and without interest, and

(c) is the gift amount encumscribed with any conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) The foreign aid disbursement during the financial year 1978-79 amounted to Rs 1266 crores. This includes Rs 42 crores as totally interest free loans and Rs 273 crores as grants.

(c) Grants are normally to be utilised for the specific purposes for which they are given In certain cases, grants also carry the condition that commodities to be procurred out of the grant amount would be imported only from the donor countries

Air connection of Pathankot for developing Tourism in Kangra/Kulu Valleys

834 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to connect Pathankot with air for developing tourism in the Kangra and Kulu Valleys,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) By when Pathankot will be put on the air map of India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c) . Presently there is no proposal under Government's consideration to airlink Pathankot

बाल कृष्ण पेपर मिल्स लि० बम्बई द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया राशि का भुगतान

835. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री बाल कृष्ण पेपर मिल्स लि०, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा आयकर की अदायगी के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3508 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुलकिकार उल्लाह) (क) जी, हां। अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गयी थी और उसका ब्यौरा 16 जून, 1979 को संसदीय कार्य विभाग के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किये गये आश्वासन पूर्ति विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

अमरावती बैंकटेश पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड तमिलनाडु द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क और आयकर अतिदेयों का भुगतान

836 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री अमरावती श्री बैंकटेश पेपर मिल्स लि० तमिलनाडु द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर के भुगतान के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3507 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुलकिकार उल्लाह) (क) और (ख). जी हां, अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई थी और उसका ब्यौरा 16 जून, 1979 को संसदीय कार्य विभाग के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किए गए आश्वासन पूर्ति विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री वेंकटेश्वर पेपर एण्ड बोर्डस् (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, जिला मदुरै द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क की अदायगी और उस की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

837. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री श्री वेंकटेश्वर पेपर एण्ड बोर्डस् (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, जिला मदुरै द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क की अदायगी और उसकी ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3506 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ,

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा) (क) और (ख) जी, हां । श्री वेंकटेश पेपर एण्ड बोर्डस (प्रा0) लि0, जिला मदुरै द्वारा अदा किये गये उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर के बारे में लोक सभा में पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न सं0 3506 में मांगी गई सूचना निम्नानुसार है —

वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76, 76-77 और 77-78 के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा कोई आयकर अदा नहीं किया गया है और 31-12-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में इस कम्पनी की तरफ कोई रकम बकाया नहीं थी ।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में 7 76 लाख रुपये की रकम अदा की गयी । कारखाने ने 16-7-1977 से काम करना शुरू किया ।

(ग) श्री वेंकटेश पेपर एण्ड बोर्डस् (प्रा0) लि0, जिला मदुरै में लगायी गई पूंजी के बारे में लोक सभा में पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3506 के भाग (ख) में मांगा गया वर्षवार ब्यौरा, निम्नानुसार है —

निम्नलिखित तारीख का समाप्त वर्ष का तुलन-पत्र	प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)
10-4-1974	0 56
31-3-1975	6 43
31-3-1976	14 49
31-3-1977	19.63
31-3-1978	19.63

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सूरत उर्वरक योजना के लिये जापान द्वारा सहायता

838. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान सरकार ने सूरत उर्वरक योजना के लिये 74 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता देने के लिए दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो करार के अनुसार सूरत उर्वरक कारखाने में कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा और यह ऋण कब तक लौटाया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) जी, हां । भारत सरकार और जापान सरकार के बीच 21 जून 1979 की पत्रों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ जिसमें गुजरात राज्य में सूरत उर्वरक परियोजना के लिये जापानी सहायता का वचन दिया गया है। भारत सरकार और जापान की समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के बीच जब ऋण करार सम्पन्न हो जाएगा तब जापान सरकार ऋण की रकम उपलब्ध कराएगी ।

(ख) यद्यपि आदान-प्रदान किए गए पत्रों में काम शुरु करने के लिए किसी दिनांक का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है फिर भी पहली फरवरी 1980 से इस परियोजना के शुरु होने की आशा है। जापान से मिलने वाले इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्षों की रियायती अवधि सहित, 30 वर्षों में की जाएगी। ऋण के भुगतान की अवधि जापान की समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि के साथ ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने की तारीख से 5 वर्षों की होगी ।

Weekly flying hours of Pilots in the I.A.

839. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many hours a pilot in the IAC is flying on an average in a week and what is the average number of landing and taking off involved during his flying hours in a week,

(b) what is the relative figures of domestic flights in some other countries;

(c) whether over work, fatigue, monotomy and boredom of air pilots lead to air accidents and inefficiency, and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government on this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) The average utilisation of Pilots in the year 1978-79 was as follows:—

Commanders/Captain	14 hours per week approx.
First Officers	15 hours per week approx.

The average number of landings and take-offs per week varies between 10 and 20 depending on the type or sectors flown.

(b) The average statutory requirement is 100 hours in any calendar month for several countries engaged in domestic operations. Though exact figures are not available, the average would be in excess of 80 hours per month.

(c) While the human factor cannot be over-ruled in the case of air accidents, inefficiency is not allowed to creep in as there is very thorough system of training and periodical checks for proficiency of Pilots.

(d) To obviate such problems, Government have specified Flight Time Limitations, vide Aircraft Rules 42(a) which reads as follows:

"Pilot not to fly for more than 125 hours during any period of 30 consecutive days."

Demands made by All India Grindlays Bank Employees Federation

840. SHRI R.K' MHAGI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 11281 on 18th May, 1979 regarding demands made by All India Grindlays Bank Employees Federation and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has received the comments from Grindlays Bank on the points raised by the All India Grindlays Bank Employees Federation in its memorandum;

(b) what is the nature of the comments offered made by the Grindlays Bank; and

(c) if no comments are received by Rererve Bank up till now, the reason there of ?

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

(b) The comments received from the Grindlays Bank Ltd. were examined by the Reserve Bank and some of the contentions of the All India Grindlays Bank Employees' Federation were found to be without basis. Where, however, the bank's practices were found to be out of line with the national policies, the Reserve Bank have issued necessary advice to the bank and the bank has taken corrective action. It is also stated by the Reserve Bank that the management of the Grindlays Bank had since resumed dialogue with the Federation with regard to their demands.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of inferior quality of edible oil from U.S.A.

841, SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of edible oil imported from USA has been found unfit for human consumption in some parts of the coutry; and

(b) if so, details thereof and his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall subsequently be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Central Ministers

842. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on foreign tours on each Central Ministers during the last six months; and

(b) the names of the countries visited by them and the purpose of visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The required information for the period from 1st January, 1979 to 30th June, 1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Delay in Departure of IA and AI Flights

843. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in the departure of I.A. and A.I. flights has become frequent;

(b) if so, the number of times the flights were delayed during 1978 and from January to June, 1979;

(c) the reasons for delay in the departure in each case; and

(d) steps being taken by the Government to ensure punctuality in the departure of flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Top ten Income-tax payers in Punjab

844. SHRI G. S. TOHRA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the top income-tax payers in Punjab;

(b) the amount of income-tax due in each case during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of income-tax paid in each case during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Income-tax dues from Directors of M/s. Pure Drinks Private Limited, New Delhi

845. SHRI S. S. DAS : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the penalty and income-tax dues from the Directors of M/s. Pure Drinks Private Limited, New Delhi due to loans taken by them from the company;

(b) was the company required to take Central Governments' permission before giving such loan;

(c) do these loans fall under Section 2(22)(e) of the Income-tax Act, if so, what is tax due from the directors and what is the penalty, if any;

(d) what assets have been purchased with these loans and how are the directors going to repay the loan; and

(e) what action is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARUALLAH). (a) to (e). The requisite information as being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Protest over method of examining Aircrafts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that General Council of All India Aircraft Engineers Association has protested against the 'overall' methods used in examining aircrafts and certifying them if fit, flouting all norms of safety; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their grievances in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). General Secretory and Joint Secretory of All India Aircraft Engineers Association are amongst the six petitioners who have filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court requesting that the fourth amendment to the Aircraft Rules, 1937, as far as it concerns introduction of Approved Maintenance System under delegated System of Airworthiness Control is, declared illegal and *ultra-vires* and therefore, be struck down. They have in particular prayed to the High Court in their petition that certain specified amended Aircraft Rules be struck down along with some of the actions taken by the respondents (Indian Airlines, Air-India, Director General of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation) consequent to the introduction of revised Airworthiness Rules. The matter is pending in Delhi High Court.

मूंगफली की खली का निर्यात कोटा

847. श्री सर्व सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई-अगस्त, 1979 के लिए मूंगफली की खली (ग्राउन्डनट सालवैट) एक्सट्रेक्शन-डी आयल्ड केक्स का कितना निर्यात कोटा स्वीकृत किया गया/दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या छोटे छोटे आयल मिलर्स और सालवेंट प्लांट वालों को मूंगफली की खली का कोटा आवंटित न किए जाने के कारण उन्हें नुकसान हुआ है और हो रहा है, यदि हां, तो यह कोटा कब और कितना एलाट किया जाएगा, और

(ग) जब मंत्रालय 4 लाख टन कोटा इन उद्योगों को रिलीज करने के लिए आदेश जारी कर चुका है तो राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा उपर्युक्त अवधि के लिए कोटा रिलीज करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण के निर्यात के लिए 22-1-79 को 3, लाख मे० टन, 23-5-79 को 4·7 लाख मे० टन और 4-6-79 को 1 3 लाख मे० टन की 3 किस्तो में कुल 9 लाख मे० टन का कोटा दिया गया। कोई नियत अवधि तय नही की गई है और कोटा पूरे कलैन्डर वर्ष के लिए है।

(ख) ऐसे विलायक निस्सारण एककों द्वारा वहन की गई किन्ही हानियो के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नही है जिन्होंने मूंगफली निस्सारण के निर्यात कोटा दिए जाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंड पूरे किए हो। वास्तव मे, राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 200 विनिर्माता एककों को अभी तक दिए गए 7 लाख मे० टन मूंगफली निस्सारण में से अभी तक केवल 1 2 लाख मे० टन की खेपें भेजी गई है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कोटा दिए जाने के बाद विनिर्माण एककों के पक्ष में निर्यात पात्रता प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने मे राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किसी भी समय कोई देरी नही की गई।

ग्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट ऐक्सट्रेक्शन की आयल केक के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात नीति

848. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ग्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट ऐक्स्ट्रेक्शन डी आयल केक के निर्यात के बारे में स्पष्ट निर्यात नीति न होने के कारण छोटे तेल मिल मालिको और सोलवेंट प्लाट वालो को नुकसान हो रहा है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में मूंगफली की पैदावार बाजार मे आने से पूर्व इस बारे में स्पष्ट नीति घोषित करने का है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान कुल कितनी मात्रा में ग्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट ऐक्स्ट्रेक्शन डी आयल केक का निर्यात किया गया और उनमें से कितनी मात्रा पहले ही रिलीज की गई है और दिसम्बर 1979 तक कितनी मात्रा रिलीज की जाएगी ,

(ग) जनवरी से अप्रैल 1979 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन संघ को कितना कोटा अलाट किया गया है और उन्होंने 30 अप्रैल, 1979 तक उसमें से कितना निर्यात किया है, और

(घ) मई-अगस्त 1979 के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन संघ को निर्यात हेतु कितना डी आयल्ड केक आवाटत किया गया है और सोलवेंट प्लांट को कितना कोटा अलाट किया गया है तथा कब अलाट किया गया है और यदि यह अलाट नही किया गया है तो कब किया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) मूंगफली निस्सारण से संबंधित निर्यात नीति संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तो को सरकार द्वारा पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है जिसके आधार पर राज्य व्यापार निगम विनिर्माणकर्ता एककों का निर्यात कोटा आवंटित करता रहा है जिसमे वे सहकारी एकक भी शामिल है जो सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पात्रता कसौटी का पूरा करते है।

(ख) 1979 के दौरान 9 लाख मे० टन मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण तेल रहित खली निर्यात करने की प्रस्थापना है। 7 लाख मे० टन पहले ही रिलीज रिजर्व कर दिया गया है, शेष 2 लाख मे० टन प्रोत्साहन कोटा के रूप में दिसम्बर 1979 तक उन एककों को रिलीज कर दिया जाएगा जो अपने पिछले कोटे का प्रयोग करते है।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम को सीधे निर्यात के लिए 40,000 मे० टन आवंटित किया गया था परन्तु राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कोई निर्यात नही किया गया क्योंकि सप्लायरो के पूर्व निर्धारित अपने निजी कोटे को पूरा करने के फलस्वरूप सप्लाई कम हुई। नाफेड को राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 30,000 मे० टन मूंगफली निस्सारण आवंटित किया गया जिसमें से 14,200 मे० टन का 30-4-79 तक निर्यात करने की पुष्टि की गई थी।

(घ) राज्य व्यापार निगम/नाफेड द्वारा निर्यात के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कोटा निर्धारित नही किया गया। विनिर्माणकर्ता एककों के लिए, जिसमें सरकारी समितियां भी शामिल हैं, पहले ही करीब 7 लाख मे० टन का एक कोटा आवंटित रिजर्व किया गया है तथा शेष 2 लाख मे० टन उन एककों को रिलीज किया जाएगा जो कुशलता के साथ अपने पिछले कोटे को पूरा करते हैं।

स्टार स्टेपल काटन पर से निर्यात शुल्क को हटाने के लिए आवेदन

849. **श्री वर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या वस्त्र प्रशाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को स्टार स्टेपल काटन पर से निर्यात शुल्क हटाने के लिए गुजरात स्टेट कोआपोरेटिव काटन मार्केटिंग फेडेरेशन लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद से मई, 1979, में कोई आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मांगे रखी गई हैं,

(ग) इन मांगो के कब तक स्वीकार किए जाने की आशा है,

(घ) 24 5 मि0 मी0 और इससे अधिक लंबाई के स्टेपल वाली कपास और बंगाली देसी नामक किस्म को छोडकर काटन की अन्य सभी किस्मो पर इस समय प्रति टन कितना निर्यात शुल्क लगा है,

(ङ) 31 मई, 1978 को तथा 31 मई, 1979 को गुजरात की विभिन्न किस्मो की काटन के क्या भाव थे, और

(च) क्या सरकार गुजरात की काटन पर वसूल किए जा रहे निर्यात शुल्क को वापिस लेंगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक और कैसे वापिस लेंगी तथा यदि नही, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) से (ग). 4 मई 1979 को वित्त मंत्रालय में प्राप्त 28-4-79 के एक आवेदन में गुजरात राज्य सहकारी सूत विपणन महासंघ लि0, अहमदाबाद ने सरकार से छोटे रेशे वाली कई पर और खास तौर पर प्रमुख सहकारी विपणन महासंघ द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली कई पर निर्यात शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन किया था। मामले की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच करने के बाद सरकार ने छोटे रेशे वाली कई के एक वर्ग के रूप में निर्यात शुल्क से छूट देने के बारे में महासंघ के अनुरोध को मानने में असमर्थता जाहिर की है, हालांकि कपास की कतिपय किस्मों के संबंध में तर्कसंगत आधार पर निर्यात शुल्क से छूट दी गई थी।

(घ) कपास पर (बंगाल देसी को छोड़कर) निर्यात शुल्क की वर्तमान दरें नीचे दी गयी हैं —

(रु० प्रति टन)

1. निम्नलिखित किस्म की कपास	
(क) आसाम/कोमिला कई (ख) पीली बची खुची और जादा कई (अर्थात् तीसरे चयन और न काती जाने योग्य किस्म की कई) (ग) बची खुची और अपशिष्ट कई जो देश में व्यावहारिक इस्तेमाल की न हो।	550
2 24 5 मिली मीटर और इससे अधिक की लम्बाई के रेशे वाली कपास	शून्य
3 कपास की अन्य सभी किस्में (बंगाल देसी को छोड़कर)	1000

(ङ) गुजरात में उत्पन्न कई के लिए निर्यात शुल्क की कोई अलग दर नही है।

(च) सरकार को छोटे रेशे वाली कई पर वर्ग के रूप में निर्यात शुल्क हटाने का पर्याप्त औचित्य नही दिखाई देता। लेकिन, उन विशिष्ट मामलो में जिनमे यह पाया जाता है कि जिस मूल्य पर ऐसी कपास निर्यात की जा सकती है, वह लाभ कर नहीं है तो छूट देने के लिए मामले पर इसके गुणदोष के आधार पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बम्बई-केशोद-पोरबन्दर के लिए सुबह की दूसरी उड़ान

850 **श्री वर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस समय बम्बई-केशोद-पोरबन्दर के बीच केवल एक छोटी उड़ान आई0 सी0 137/138 ही है जिसके कारण कई सवारियो को सीट नही मिलती और उन्हे बहुत असुविधा होती है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सुबह कोई दूसरी उड़ान चालू करने का है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुबह में दूसरी उड़ान कब तक चालू कर दी जाएगी,

(ग) यदि सरकार बम्बई-केशोद-पोरबन्दर के बीच दूसरी दैनिक उड़ान चलाने की स्थिति में नही है तो क्या सप्ताह में चार दिन दूसरी दैनिक उड़ान चालू कर सकती है, यदि हां तो कब तक, और

(घ) बम्बई राजकोट की उड़ान की भांति बम्बई-केशोद-पोरबंदर के बीच सप्ताह में चार दिन दूसरी उड़ान का आरंभ कब तक कर दिया जायेगा और सरकार तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (घ). एक दैनिक एच एस-748 सेवा आई सी-137/138 केशोद और पोरबंदर को बम्बई से जोड़ती है। विमानों की कमी के कारण फिलहाल बम्बई-केशोद-पोरबंदर के बीच सेवाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि पर विचार कर सकना संभव नहीं।

Selection of Income-tax Inspectors

851. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons selected for the post of Income-tax Inspectors during 1977-78 and 1978-79, State-wise in general and Maharashtra State in particular;

(b) the additional number of Inspectors asked for by the Maharashtra Income-tax Commissioner and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) estimated number of posts of Income-tax Inspectors likely to be created?

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

(c) 500 posts of Income-tax Inspectors have been sanctioned for survey work. Out of these 500 posts, 75 have been allocated to Commissioner of Income-tax located in Maharashtra State

Sale of Flat by Shrimati Padma Desai

852. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have looked into Shrimati Padma Desai's (Prime Minister's daughter-in-law) Chitrakut flat sale deal at Bombay as promised during the last Session of Parliament ;

(b) if so, details of progress made in investigation and further action taken on the basis of findings; and

(c) what is the factual position in regard to the 12 points listed in the news story appearing in the news weekly 'Current' dated 26-5-79 page 1 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (c). The Hon'ble Member has presumably in view the reply given to part (e) of Unstarred Question No. 6322 answered on 6-4-1979 in the last Session of Lok Sabha Investigations in the matter are still in progress. Details of the investigations and the factual position in regard to the 12 points listed in the news weekly 'Current' cannot be divulged, as it may hamper the progress of the investigations.

Bombay as vegetable market for foreign countries

853 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA
SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA :
DR BIJY MONDAL :
SHRI BHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA :

Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to promote Bombay as Vegetable market for Dubai and other European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) to (c). Export of vegetables is allowed only through Central and State Corporations and Marketing Federations. Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation have been allowed to undertake export of vegetables from Bombay to all destinations within a ceiling of 300 tonnes per month subject to the condition that the quantity exported will not more than 50% of the additional production to the undertaken by the Maharashtra State Government. The State Government will be having contract cultivation of vegetables shortly for exports.

Liberalisation of seed capital scheme in IDBI

854. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.D.B.I. has liberalised the seed capital scheme recently;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) the details regarding the new entrepreneurs are going to be assisted in setting up industries in the medium scale sections; and

(d) the details regarding the definition of the term new entrepreneurs for purpose of eligibility under the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The IDBI has liberalised the Seed Capital Scheme with effect from 24-5-1979 The scheme seeks to provide assistance to new entrepreneurs for setting up medium sized industries with project cost upto Rs 1 crore by supplementting the promoters' contribution to the extent of Rs 10 lakhs or 10% of the project cost whichever is less The main liberalisations mad under the Scheme to help new entrepreneurs to set up industries in the medium sector are as follows —

(i) The definition of the term 'new entrepreneur' has been broadened for purposes of eligibility under the Scheme ;

(ii) The Scheme is no longer restricted to projects located in backward regions or to projects in the priority sectors All projects, which are eligible for financial assistance from the IDBI, either directly or through refinance, have now been made eligible,

(iii) the requirement of matching contribution is no more related to the contribution which the promotor himself makes The contribution mobilised by him from relatives associates and friends will now also be reckoned for purposes of matching contribution. However, promoter's own contribution should ordinarily form atleast 20% of the accepted minimum level of the promotor's contribution, and

(iv) successful entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector, who propose graduating into medium scale industrial sector for the first time have also now been made eligible whether they do so by setting up a new enterprise or by undertaking expansion/ diversification Schemes

(d) The definition of 'new entrepreneur' has been broadened so as to include an entrepreneur ;

(i) who is technically qualified or otherwise considered suitable;

(ii) who has a worthwhile project technically feasible and economically viable;

(iii) who should possess or has acquired or secured technical know-how; and

(iv) who has the ability to set up and run the enterprise, but who lacks resources to bring in even the normal promotor's contribution

भारत नैपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

855. **श्री सुरेन्द्र चिकम** : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी की गतिविधियों विशेषकर कपड़े और हशिश की तस्करी के बारे में जानकारी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिये क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार भारत नेपाल सीमा, सम्बिष्ट और हशिश जैसी निषिद्ध वस्तुओं की तस्करी वाला क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। लेकिन चौकियों की संख्या बढ़ाकर और सीमा के नजदीक महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर उनमें से कुछ की स्थापना कर के सीमाशुल्क की चोरी रोकने संबंधी व्यवस्था को मजबूत बना दिया गया है। गुप्त सूचना तंत्र के द्रुतगामी विश्वसनीय और गोपनीय साधन सुदृढ़ किये जाने के लिये, सारी सीमा पर बेतार संचार का जाल बिछाया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त महत्वपूर्ण भू-मार्गों पर गश्त को बढ़ा दिया गया है और तस्करी के माल के भंडारण, वितरण और बिक्री के लिये प्रसिद्ध स्थानों पर विशेष निगरानी रखी गयी है जिससे ऐसे माल को पकड़ा जा सके।

Refrsher course for managerial cadre of public sector undertakings

856 SHRI D D DESAI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the recent unsatisfactory performance of public sector undertakings, Government propose to expose the managerial cadre to periodical refresher courses as is the practice in reputed companies in India and abroad ;

(b) if so, the details thereof , and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). No generalisation can be made about the unsatisfactory performance of the Public Enterprises as some of them are fairing well and have shown continuous profit over the years However, exposure of the managerial cadre to periodical refresher courses is a conti-

nuous process in which all Public Enterprises participate. It may be added that based on their specific training needs, as identified by various public enterprises, the government have been organising the participation of the managers in various training programmes including refresher courses in premier training and management development institutions both inside the country and abroad. this will be continued. Details of some of the leading programmes both inside the country and abroad are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4616/79]

Oil Import Through Ports Other than Bombay

857. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider import of oil through ports other than Bombay;

(b) whether any official Committee has recommended such re-organisation of oil imports through ports other than Bombay; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) to (c). V. R. Mehta Committee set up by the Ministry of shipping and Transport had made certain recommendations for import of edible oil cargo through various ports in India including Bombay. The recommendations have been accepted by Government, and the State Trading Corporation, who are the canalising agency for importing edible oil are already handling imported edible oil cargo at Kandla, Madras, Vishakapatnam and Calcutta in addition to Bombay. They are also proposing to provide storage tanks connected with pipelines for direct discharge from ships at New Kandla Port and also requisite storage tanks and railway siding facilities both at Haldia and Budge-Budge.

Execution of Orders Under Cofeposa by State Governments

858. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased ottate :

(a) whether some of the State Governments have refused to execute orders under the provisions of the Conservations of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act 1974; and

(b) if so, the names of these States and Governments reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). The State Governments of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have communicated their decision not to issue any orders of detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. In view of this, it was decided that future detention orders in respect of persons within these States would be issued by the Central Government or its specially empowered officer. These detention orders are, however, being duly executed by the concerned State Governments.

International Tourist Centres in each State

859. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to develop two international tourist centres in each State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A statement showing tourist centres selected for development in the Central Sector in the Sixth Plan is attached.

Details of development to be undertaken and the quantum of resources to be made available for each scheme within the overall Sixth Plan allocation are being worked out in consultation with the State Government. In addition, in centres already developed in various States/Union Territories further facilities will continue to be provided in the Sixth Plan period. Also the Central Department of Tourism will continue to publicise and project abroad other places of tourist interest in each State/Union Territory including those developed by the States or by the Centre.

Statement

State		Centre	Scheme/s
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Hyderabad	Development of Water Sports at Hussain Sagar.
	2	Visakhapatnam	Youth Hostel.
Assam	1	Kaziranga	Provision of Transport facilities at Kaziranga and Manas.
	2	Gauhati	Youth Hostel at Gauhati.
			ITDC Hotel at Gauhati
Bihar	1	Bodhgaya	Travellers Lodge-Expansion programme.
			Master Plan of Bodhgaya, Rajgir-Nalanda is under preparation/ progress Department of Tourism will take up some scheme on the basis of the recommendations made in the Master Plan by Town & Country Planning Organisation.
	2	Rajgir	Hotel by the Hotel Corporation of India.
Gujarat	1.	Ukkai	Facilities at Ukkai Reservior Area (Boats)
	2	Ahmedabad	2/3 Star Hotel at Ahmedabad by ITDC
Haryana	1	Badkhal-Suraj-Kund Area	Tourist Village.
	2	Kurushetra	Improvement of Dharamsalas.
Himachal Pradesh	1	Vasistha	Development of Hot Springs.
	2.	Manali	Club House at Manali.
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Srinagar	Hotel at Srinagar by Hotel Corporation of India.
	2.	Gulmarg	Development of Winter Sports Resort.
			Hotel by ITDC.
Karnataka	1.	Mysore Complex.	Forest Lodge at Bandipur.
			Expansion of the existing ITDC Hotel at Mysore.
			Youth Hostel at Mysore.
	2.	Hospet (Hampi)	ITDC Travellers Lodge.
Kerala	1.	Cochin	Development of Backwaters.
	2.	Kovalam (on going Scheme)	Construction of Yoga-cum Massage Centre.
			Construction of Beach Service Centre. Further Development programme at Kovalam.
	3.	Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary.	Improvement of the existing Hotel Aranya Nivas.

State	Centre	Scheme/s
Madhya Pradesh . .	1. Kanha	Tented Accommodation.
		Forest Lodge
	2. Bhopal	ITDC Hotel at Bhopal.
	3. Orchha	Tourist Village.
Maharashtra . .	1. Bombay	Facilities (landscaping, improvement of jetties, restaurants, toilets, drinking water etc.) at Elephanta.
		Youth Hostel at Bombay.
		Janata Hotel at Bombay.
		3-Star Hotel by ITDC
		Hotel by the Hotel Corporation of India.
Manipur . .	1. Kaibul Lamao National Park.	Provision of Mini Bus.
	2. Loktak Lake	Development of Loktak Lake by providing sailing boats or beautification.
Meghalaya . .	1. Shillong	Youth Hostel
		Development of Sports facilities (Golf Sports).
Nagaland . .	1 Kohima	Youth Hostel.
Orissa . .	1. Konarak	Expansion of ITDC existing Travellers Lodge.
	2 Bhubaneshwar	Conversion of ITDC existing Travellers Lodge into a hotel
	3. Similipal	Forest Lodge.
	4. Puri	Travellers Lodge
Punjab . . .	1. Patiala	Youth Hostel.
	2. Amritsar	Tourist Village at Beas near Amritsar.
	3. Hari-ke-Pattan Sanctuary.	Mini bus.
Rajasthan . . .	1. Mewar Complex-Haldighati	Preparation of Master Plan is under progress. Schemes which are to be taken up at Haldighati or other places under Complex will depend upon the recommendations made in the the Master Plan.
	2. Jaisalmer	Travellers Lodge by ITDC.
	3. Jaipur	Completion of ITDC Hotel Ashok Jaipur.

State	Centre	Scheme/s
Sikkim . .	1. Gangtok	Youth Hostel.
		Trekking facilities in the Himalayan Ranges in Sikkim.
Tamil Nadu .	1. Madras	Janata Hotel.
	2. Mahabalipuram	Beautification of the area around Mahabalipuram Archaeological Complex.
		Expansion of Beach Resort.
	3. Madurai	Expansion of the existing ITDC Travellers Lodge.
Tripura . . .	1. Tirathmukh	Boating/Sailing facilities at Dambur Lake.
	2. Agartala	ITDC Hotel.
Uttar Pradesh . .	1. Corbett National Park	Forest Lodge.
	2. Braj Bhoomi Complex	Master Plan is under progress. Work has been entrusted to NID on the basis of their recommendations in the Master Plan, scheme will be taken up.
	3 Development of Budhist Complex.	Sravasti—Kushinagar. Master Plan have been prepared. Micro-planning is under progress. On the basis of the recommendations in the Micro-Plan, schemes will be taken up.
		Development of Kushinagar.
	4. Development of Yatra Routes.	
West Bengal . . .	1. Darjeeling	Development of Trekking facilities.
	2. Calcutta	Janata Hotel
	3 Sunderbans	Motor Launch at Sunderbans.
UNION TERRITORIES		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	Youth Hostel.
		Maotor Lunch
Chandigarh . . .	1. Chandigarh	Hotel by ITDC.
Delhi . . .	1. Delhi	Janata Hotel.
		ITDC-3 Star Hotel.
		Tourist Village at Mehrauli.
Goa . . .	1. Goa	ITDC Hotel at Candolim Beach
		Development of Goa.
Pondicherry . .	1. Pondicherry	Hotel by ITDC.
Arunachal Pradesh . .	1. Itanagar	The schemes at these places are being worked out.
Mizoram	1. Aizal	
Dadar-Nagar-Haveli .	1. Dadar-Nagar-Haveli.	
Lakshadweep . .	1. Lakshadweep	

Restrictions on Air Hostesses regarding Marriage

860. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India and Indian Airlines impose some kind of restrictions on the Air Hostesses in regard to their marriage and child bearing ;

(b) if so, what are the details, and what is the need and rationale behind this stipulation ; and

(c) whether all the airlines all over the world have such restrictions ; if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Airhostesses are required to retire from the service of the Corporations if they marry within four years of service or on first pregnancy, whichever occurs earlier. The rationale behind this stipulation is that after marriage due to increase in the domestic responsibilities airhostesses are likely to experience difficulty in maintaining regularity and efficiency in their job and will have difficulty in maintaining the medical standards required for flying duties, during and after pregnancy.

(c) It is understood that some foreign airlines *viz.* Japan Airlines, Swissair, Thai Airlines, etc. terminate the services of airhostesses on pregnancy.

Kerala's Potential for Tourism Development

861. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8927 on the 27th April, 1979 regarding air connection for Malabar region in Kerala State and state :

(a) whether considering the fact that "Kerala holds tremendous potential for tourism development", as conceded in the above reply, the Central Government propose to undertake a comprehensive study on this aspect, as the achievements of tourism development in Kerala will be a national gain ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) what are the details including the financial and development aspects of the three schemes proposed by the Kerala Government to be taken up in the Central Sector ;

(d) when is the implementation of these schemes likely to be taken up ; and

(e) whether a decision has been taken about the financial sanction of the construction of an aerodrome at Calicut for the STOL operations, if so, when will the work start ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) . The State Government itself has conducted a tourism potential survey of Kerala through the agency of the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.

(c) and (d) . It has been decided to develop facilities along selected places on the backwaters in Kerala and at Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary. The details of the schemes including the costs have yet to be worked out in consultation with the State Government. Implementation of the above schemes will be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 depending upon the availability of funds.

(e) There was a proposal to construct an aerodrome at Calicut for STOL operations at an estimated cost of Rs. 58·39 lakhs and the plans and estimates were under preparation in the office of the DGCA. Later on, however, Indian Airlines indicated their willingness to operate a scheduled service to Calicut with HS-748 aircraft. The plans to construct a STOL airport at Calicut are, therefore, being revised to include a runway of 4500′ X 150′ with the following facilities, roughly costing Rs. 1·5 crores :—

(1) A terminal building suitable for handling HS-748 aircraft.

(2) A technical block.

(3) Apron 300′ X 200′ with connecting taxi track.

(4) Four garages.

(5) Some residential units.

(6) Approach road, car park and provision of electric and water supply.

The above cost estimates exclude the cost of providing radio, navigational aids and safety services equipment.

Air Taxi Services

862. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to run air taxi service in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the Metropolitan cities where such service will be made available; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (d). Government have been considering for some time the question of operation of third level air services in the country, on the basis of the recommendations of an Expert Committee which, *inter-alia*, suggested the linking of 50 population centres spread all over the country in the first phase. Keeping in view the fleet strength of Indian Airlines and the recent trend in the price of aviation fuel, it is now proposed to limit the operation of such third level air services to the North-Eastern India. The Centres which might be connected by such third level air services are: Rupsi, Shillong, Kamalpur, Kailashahr, Gangtok, Cooch Behar, Along, Passighat, Itanagar, Ziro, Tezu, Daborijo, Sadiya and Aizwal in the north-eastern region. The financial implications of the project is being worked out by Indian Airlines.

So far as the rest of the country is concerned, applications have been received for operation of such third level air services from State Governments and private parties. These are under consideration.

Import of Capital Goods

863. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Import Policy announced for the year 1978-79 Government had proposed a scheme under para 82 for non-resident Indians returning to India to import capital goods worth 25 lakhs "without indigenous clearance";

(b) whether its is a fact that about 25 applications to import Texturising Machines were received under the Non-Repatriation scheme and whether five applications were cleared and sanctioned in 1978 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 18 applications cleared by the Capital Goods Committee (CGC) are still pending clearance, in spite of satisfying all the requirements under the policy ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government has continued the same import policy and same scheme for the year 1979-80 ; and

(e) what are the reasons for discriminations and delay in the pending applications of 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Import applications of Indians returning from/residing abroad are processed by the Sectt. for Industrial Approvals, Department of Industrial Development and placed before the Capital Goods (Main) Committee, also functioning under that Department. 18 applications to import Texturising Machines under the Scheme for non-resident Indians returing to India were received by the Sectt. of Industrial Approvals upto December, 1978. Out of these, 4 applications were approved by the Capital Goods (Main) Committee and import licences issued in these cases.

The remaining applications of 1978 were considered in the subsequent CG Committee meetings and cleared in principle subject to varification of usual conditions. Subsequently, in its meeting held on 9-3-1979, the Committee decided that the entire policy for import of Texturising Machines should be re-considered keeping in view the indigenous availability of such machines. The matter is being examined.

(d) Broadly, the same policy (i.e. of 1978-79), continues to be effective in 1979-80 in the case of non resident Indians returing home for settlement, with the following modifications :

(i) the limit of Rs. 25 lakhs in value is applicable to a single person. If two or more persons jointly set up an industry, this limit would apply to each one of them separately. In appropriate cases, the limit may be relaxed by the Government for an individual :

(ii) In case of second-hand machinery, the limit of Rs. 25 lakhs will apply to purchase price of the new items of more or less the same type/specification.

(e) There is no discrimination as explained in (b) to (d) above.

Steps taken to reduce Unemployment of Trained Pilots

864. SHRI R. K. MHALGI :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the editorial note

regarding unemployed trained pilots appeared in the issue of the "Organiser" Weekly of New Delhi dated the 29th April, 1979;

(b) if so, what is the number of unemployed trained pilots at present and what action Government have taken or propose to take to reduce the unemployment of trained pilots;

(c) is it a fact that the pilots who are already in service are allowed to or asked for overtime work very often instead of recruiting some of the trained unemployed pilots whose names are in the waiting list; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

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

(b) As per the records available, 178 Current Commercial Pilot's Licence holders are unemployed.

A number of steps have been taken to reduce the unemployment amongst trained pilots. They are :

1. Employment of unemployed pilots as Assistant Aerodrome Officers in the Civil Aviation Department.

2. Recruitment of additional Pilots by Air-India, Indian Airlines Directorate of Agricultural Aviation and International Airports Authority of India by appointment on ground duties :

3. A proposal for setting up of a 3rd level air service to operate feeder lines is under the consideration of the Government, which will generate more employment opportunities for commercial pilots.

4. It is also proposed to start a Central Flying Academy to provide proper training to pilots including conversion training to unemployed pilots on Multi engine aircraft and instrument flying which will improve their employment prospects by Airlines and other operators.

(c) The line Pilots are required to undertake flights in accordance with Flight and Duty Time Limitations which are 65 hours p.m. for Jet Pilots and 80 hours p.m. for non-jet pilots. However, under a Settlement with the Pilot's Association any flying in excess of 50 hours in a month is compensated by payment of Excess Flying Pay.

(d) Does not arise.

Raids by Income Tax Department on Premises of Draft Discounting Firms

865. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or around 7th May, 1979 premises of various shroffs and draft discounting firms were raided by the income tax department;

(b) what are the names and Head Offices of firms involved in these raids;

(c) what was the outcome of these raids; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take against the concerned persons and firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The premises of several shroffs and draft discounting firms who were believed to be encashing in their bank accounts demand drafts emanating from several parts of India and trepresenting large suspected unaccounted ransac ions were searched by the Income-tax Authorities on 7th May, 1979.

(b) and (c) : Besides several books of accounts and documents, cash of Rs. 15 lakhs approximately was seized during these searches from the premises of 34 such persons. The matter is under investigation. Further details cannot be divulged as it may hamper the progress of investigation.

(d) Necessary action, as warranted by law, will be taken in these cases.

Coverage of Owner-Driver of Public Carriers by Accident Policy

866. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that owner-driver of public carrier is not covered by the accident policy of the carrier as he is not a paid servant;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for excluding the owner-driver from the benefits of the accident policy of the carrier; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the position so as to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Motor Insurance Policy for Public Carrier does not provide compensation for inquiry to the owner-driver. As required under the Motor Vehicles Act, the Motor Insurance Policy for Public Carrier covers the legal liability to third parties and liability to certain categories of employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Owner-driver, not being a third party or employees, is not therefore, covered under the Policy. Owner-drivers can, if they so desire, purchase Personal Accident Insurance under different benefit plans. The possibility of offering such cover as an extension to the Motor Insurance Policy on Payment of suitable extra premiums, is under examination.

Essential Commodities shops

867 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of Essential Commodities shops opened from 1st July, 1979 in the country; state-wise ; and

(b) which commodities are being sold in these shops in the rural areas and how the availability of these commodities will be assured for rural areas at fair prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Besides cereals, kerosene oil, soft-coke and controlled cloth which are already being sold through the Public Distribution System, now tea, coffee, match-boxes, exercise notebooks and toilet soap will also be available at the fair price shops. Arrangements have also been made for sale of postal stationery and stamps and nirodh through the fair price shops. The above commodities, except exercise books will be sold at the fair price shops at prices which will vary from State to State depending upon the local taxes and levies. However, Central issue price of all these commodities is fixed and same for all States/Union Territories in the country.

Filling up of posts of Income-Tax Inspectors

868. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6354 on 6th April, 1979 regarding augmentation of Inspector's strength and state :

(a) whether Government have allocated and released 500 posts of Income tax Inspectors to the various Charge Commissioners of Income tax ;

(b) whether the meetings of DPCs have been held and posts filled up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how much time Government will take to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). DPCs are being held by the Commissioners and the posts are expected to be filled up soon. Under the Rules one third of the vacancies is to be filled up by direct recruitment.

Promotion to posts of Head Clerks in Income-Tax Department

869. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6342 on 6th April, 1979 regarding promotion to the posts of Head Clerks in Income-tax Department and state :

(a) what advice the Department of Personnel has given in regard to the promotion to the posts of Head Clerks on the basis of seniority in the posts of Tax Assistants in the Income-tax Department.

(b) whether Government have taken a decision on the advice given by the Department of Personnel in (a) above ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delay and by which time decision is likely to be taken and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH : (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken soon after discussion with the Income-tax Employees Federation.

मादक पदार्थ विभाग का शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाक बंगला

870. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मादक पदार्थ विभाग का उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में तिलहर स्थित डाक बंगले पर, जो टूटी-फूटी हालत में है, किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल का भी कब्जा है और इसे किसी दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल प्रबन्ध समिति उक्त बंगले की एवज में क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी करने एवं कोई दूसरी जगह देने को तत्पर है और यदि हां, तो इसके बावजूद मादक औषधियां विभाग द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जी, नहीं। जिला शाहजहांपुर में तिलहर स्थित "अफीम कोठी" के नाम से ज्ञात भवन नारकोटिक्स विभाग के स्वामित्वाधीन है और उसका उपयोग केवल उसी विभाग द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां। लेकिन किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल (फार्मर्स कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल) की प्रबन्ध समिति ने अभी तक, "अफीम कोठी" के बदले में कोई उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक स्थान देने का कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है।

आलू का निर्यात

371. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आलू का निर्यात करने के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसका निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या यह निर्यात एजेंसियों द्वारा होगा अथवा व्यक्तिगत कृषकों को भी आलू का निर्यात करने की सुविधा दी जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जारिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख) : खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत मात्रा संबंधी बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के सभी अनुमेय गन्तव्य स्थानों को आलू के निर्यात की अनुमति है।

News Item Captioned "Multi-Crores Palm Oil Fraud"

872. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state : (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Multi-crores palm oil fraud" appearing in the 'Blitz' weekly of 9th June, 1979 saying that 'Jajoo Group' committeed a number of irregularities while importing palm oil, that is fraudulently opening of L.Cs. in connivance with officials of an Indian Bank apart from other irregularities and selling the imported oil in black market;

(b) if so, full facts of the case;

(c) the particulars of officials of Indian Bank and the Officials of the Commerce Ministry involved in this scandal;

(d) what action have Government taken in the matter ; and

(e) whether Government propose to get this matter investigated by a Central agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Bajranglal Anil Kumar, referred to in the news item had obtained an import licence in March 1977 for import of 8,573 metric tonnes of refined coconut oil, refined rapeseed oil and refined palm oil valued at Rs. 20 crores. In accordance with the Department of Commerce Public Notice No. ITC(PN) -122/77 dated the 27th December, 1977, the imports could be made against that licence only if irrevocable letters of credit had been opened on or before 11th October, 1977. The firm imported five consignments covering a total quantity of 4488 metric tonnes RBD Palm Oil valued at Rs. 2·49 crores c.i.f. during April and May 1978.

The customs authorities declared the import as unauthorised on the ground that the letters of credit dated 29th September, 1977 and 3rd October, 1977 produced by the importer had already been cancelled by the bank concerned. The goods imported were accordingly confiscated by the customs authorities and

released on payment of penalty amounting to Rs. 22·67 lakhs.

As regards M/s. Assam Roller Mills and M/s. Premier Vegetables Products also referred to in the news-item, no case has so far been reported to the ITC Organisation.

(c) According to the information available, no official of the Ministry of Commerce is involved.

(d) Customs have already imposed a fine of Rs. 2267,000/- on the importer. Besides proceedings against the importer under the Imports (Control) Order for consequential penal action, are in hand.

(e) The matter is already under investigation by the ITC authorities.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में डकैती

873. श्री राम सागर :
श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1978 से अब तक देश के विभिन्न प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से कितनी कितनी धन राशि की चोरी हुई; अथवा उनमे डकैती पड़ी ,

(ख) कितने मामलों के सुराग मिले है और कितने मामलों में बैंक क कर्मचारियो का हाथ होना पाया गया ;

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इन चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार का क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार अल्लाह) : (क) से (घ). यथा सम्भव सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Steps to prevents rise in prices of *critical* Commodities

874. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that increase in railway freight, postal rates and prices of steel, aluminium and cement have contributed substantially to the inflationary trend ;

(b) if so, what steps it is taking to prevent rise in prices of critical commodities; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to ensure that the increased cost of infrastructural facilities owned by Government are met from their own resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) :(a) The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) has risen by 5·9 per cent between March 31, 1979 and June 23, 1979. The contribution of steel, aluminium and cement to this rise has been about one-ninth. It is not possible to quantify the impact of an increase in the cost of services like railway freights, etc.

(b) It is Government's endeavour to ensure that the prices of critical inputs are kept as low as possible and it permits increases only when they become inevitable. Even then the increases are sought to be kept to the minimum justified by rise in costs of production and the needs of development of the particular industry.

(c) While Government do expect public sector undertakings to rely on their own resources and not to depend on the Budget for support, it is not possible for this to be achieved in all cases because of the social responsibilities which attach to their operations

Losses to Public Sector Banks

875. SHRI D. D. DESAI will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government has seen a news-item in the Financial Express dated June 2 where it was stated that public sector banks may incur losses if they are asked to continue to lend to sick industries and also expand rural branches.

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether rural branchesof public sector banks are losing heavily ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Banks have been advised to nurse sick units which are considered potentially viable. Though such nursing of advances to sick units does put a strain on bank's profits, these advances are granted on several considerations such as achieving social objectives, recovery of money already advanced by undertaking nursing

operations, ensuring avoidance of unemployment consequent upon closure of industries etc. Banks generally take care to see that in granting these advances their profitability is not unduly eroded.

(c) and (d). All new branches of commercial banks including rural branches require a certain gestation period and take some time to break-even. This period is not uniform and varies from branch to branch depending on the potential of banking business in the area of its operation. The banks also usually draw up their branch expansion programme in such a way that while meeting the social objectives of reaching the rural areas, their initial losses are minimised.

Unemployed Trained Pilots

876. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fully trained but unemployed Pilots in the country ;

(b) the periods for which the Pilots have been idle ;

(c) whether it is a fact that want of trained Pilots has been adduced as one of the factors for disruption in the flight schedules of Indian Airlines ; and

(d) if so, how do Government reconcile this factor with the existence of a large number of trained but unemployed Pilots ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) As per data available, the total number of unemployed Pilots is estimated to be 178.

(b) Precise information is not available in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Creation of Disney Wonder land in Madras

877. SHRI R. MOHAN RANGAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the proposed scheme in Tamil Nadu to create a Disney Wonderland in Madras ;

(b) the potentialities of the scheme for tourist attraction ; and

(c) the extent of assistance, physical and monetary, prosposed by the Centre for implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government, nor such a scheme is under the consideration of the Central Government.

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

बिक्रीय कर समाप्त करने के लिए ज्ञापन

878. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों अथवा राजनीतिक दलों से कुछ ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुये हैं जिसमें बिक्री कर समाप्त करने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने उनकी माग के समर्थन मे क्या बातें कही हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सरकार को व्यापारियो से बहुत सी ऐसी दरख्वास्तें मिली हैं जिनमें बिक्री कर को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने का सुझाव दिया गय है इनमें से कुछ दरख्वास्तें सरकार को जनता पार्टी के द्वारा भेजी गयी थी। इन दरख्वास्तो में, माग के समर्थन में मुख्य तर्क यह है कि जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में बिक्री कर को समाप्त करने का वादा किया था।

कार्यकारी पार्षद, दिल्ली ने भी महानगर परिषद्, दिल्ली द्वारा पारित एक संकल्प भेजा था जिसमें बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाने और दिल्ली सघ राज्य क्षेत्र को इस प्रकार के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क से, इसकी बिक्री कर की वसूली के बराबर की रकम का आवंटन करने की सिफारिश की गयी है।

(ग) अप्रत्यक्ष कराधान जांच समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार, बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाने की योजना को सीमेंट, औषधियों, वनस्पति और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों जैसी कुछ अनिवार्य वस्तुओं पर लागू करने के प्रश्न पर सबसे अन्तिम बार विचार 19 और 20 मई, 1979 को हुई राज्यो के मुख्य मंत्रियो की बैठक में किया गया था। इस प्रस्ताव का राज्यों ने बड़े बहुमत से विरोध किया था। क्योंकि संविधान के अनुसार किसी राज्य में बिक्री अथवा खरीद पर कर लगाने का मामला राज्यों के कराधान का विषय है, अतः इसके लिये बिक्री कर के स्थान पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों की सहमति के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता है।

गोदामों में पड़े अन्न माल की जांच

878. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोदामों में पड़े अन्न माल की वर्षों तक जांच न होने के कारण सरकार के पास ऐसे माल के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे नुकसान और उक्त माल की अव्यवस्था के लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, सीमा-शुल्क गोदामों में रखे गये, पकड़े गये और जब्त शुदा माल की गत तीन वर्षों से निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार नियतकालिक स्टाक-जांच की जा रही है । लेकिन यह बताया गया है कि सीमा शुल्क (निवारक) समाहर्तालय, बम्बई के कुछ गोदामों में रखे गये माल की भारी भीड़-भाड़ के कारण 1976 से पूर्व कुछ वर्षों से नियतकालिक स्टाक-जांच नहीं की गयी । इस माल के स्टोर करने और निपटान करने संबंधी अनुदेशों का अनुपालन नहीं करने के कारण संबंधित अधिकारी के खिलाफ उपयुक्त विभागीय कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

आर्थिक योजनाओं को गति दिया जाना

880. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार अनुभव करती है कि देश की आर्थिक योजनाओं को गति देने के लिये उत्पादक व्यय में वृद्धि और अनुत्पादक व्यय में कमी आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने लोक सभा के सदस्य, श्री एस० एन० मिश्र की अध्यक्षता में सरकारी व्यय के संबंध में एक आयोग नियुक्त किया है । आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विचारार्थ विषय है, मुख्य परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के निष्पादन, निरीक्षण और मूल्यांकन के आयोजन करने की विद्यमान व्यवस्था की समीक्षा करना और उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करना ताकि उत्तरदायित्व से विमुक्त हुये बिना निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी आ सके, जायज में वृद्धियों और विलम्बों को टाला जा सके और किये गये व्यय से अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Directions to fair price shops to sell commodities

881. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently issued directions to the Fiar Price Shops to sell more commodities ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the additional articles going to be sold ;

(c) whether any concession has been given to the poor people particularly in the rural areas regarding the controlled cloth ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) to (d). A Production-cum-Distribution scheme has been launched from 1-7-79. This envisages strengthening of the existing system of Fair Price Shops and adding the following additional essential commodities, namely ; tea, coffee, match box, toilet and washing soaps, cheaper varieties of cloth and exercise books. The policy of the Government is to ensure that the benefits of the system flow to the rural areas and the weaker sections of the community.

Central Air to States

882. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central air to the States has been drastically cut ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). The Central assistance towards the States' Plans (1978—83) has been taken at Rs. 10,350 crores, which is a much larger amount than what was set apart when the Fifth Plan was finalised. The States will also receive larger devolution of Central resources on the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission. In other words, the total resources to be transferred to the States by way of share in Central taxes and duties, grants-in-aid and Plan assistance will be much larger during 1978—83.

थोक मूल्य सूचकांक और श्रम मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि

883. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1979 में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक और श्रम मूल्य सूचकांक क्या था और अब क्या है ;

(ख) मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि होने के कारण क्या हैं और उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा अन्य सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान गैर-सरकारी उद्योगपतियों की तरह लाभ कमाने में लगे हैं और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जून, 1979 के पहले चार सप्ताहों में थोक कीमतों का ओसत सूचक अंक (1970-71-100) 209.8 रहा जबकि इसकी तुलना में फरवरी, 1979 में यह सूचक अंक 184.6 था। मई, 1979 में अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक श्रमिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक (1960-100) 339 पर था जबकि इसके मुकाबले फरवरी, 1979 में यह सूचक अंक 329 था।

(ख) इस वर्ष कीमतों में वृद्धि होने के मुख्य कारण ये रहे हैं, अर्थात् (i) कुछ वस्तुओं, जैसे कि अलौह धातुओं सीमेंट, लोहा तथा इस्पात के प्रशासित मूल्यों में वृद्धि की अनुमति देना, (ii) मौसमी दबावों का असर, जैसे कि दूध तथा दूध उत्पादों और फलों तथा सब्जियों के मामले में, (iii) आयात की बढ़ी लागत, जैसे कि पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों तथा खाद्य तेलों की बढ़ी लागत तथा (iv) तीन लगातार वर्षों में अर्थात् 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक मुद्रा उपलब्ध में बढ़ी तेज रफ्तार से ज्यादा दर के हिसाब से वृद्धि होना।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम जैसे व्यापारिक संगठनों को वाणिज्यिक उद्योगों के रूप में कार्य करना पड़ता है और इस तरह उनको लाभ की एक मुनासिब मात्रा ही अर्जित करनी पड़ती है। फिर भी इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने का ध्यान रखा गया है कि वे अत्यधिक लाभोपार्जन न करने लगें, जोकि राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानि कारक है।

(घ) सरकार मूल्य स्थिति पर सतर्कतापूर्वक नजर रखती है और जब कभी आवश्यक होता है, कीमतों की अनुचित वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये उचित उपाय करती है। हाल ही में रिजर्व बैंक ने चीनी, वितरण, वनस्पति तेलों तथा दालों जैसी संवेदनशील मूल्य वाली वस्तुओं के आधार पर ऋण देने की व्यवस्था को कड़ा कर दिया है। एक अन्तर्देशीय भी जारी किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार अनिवार्य निक्षेप योजना की राशि की वापसी अथवारी, जो इस वर्ष 6 जुलाई को की जानी थी, एक वर्ष के लिये रोक दी गई है। यह कदम सकल मांग पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये उठाया गया है।

Expenditure Incurred by Government on Foreign Tours of Private Individuals

884. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 868 on the 21st July, 1978 regarding expenditure on foreign tours of Government and private individuals and state :

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government on foreign tours of private individuals during 1st April 1977 to 31st March, 1979 ;

(b) what was the purpose of the expenditure incurred by the Government on these individuals; and

(c) the address of each individual on which Government made expenditure during the last two years ?

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

Aid from Aid India Consortium

885. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI DHARAMAVIR VASISHT: SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Aid India Consortium has pledged 3 billion U.S. dollars aid to India in its meeting held in Paris in the first week of June this year ;

(b) what is the increase, percentage-wise approximately of the aid given by the Consortium this year, over the last four years ; and

(c) the names of the countries and the organisations, which participated in the meeting at Paris and the pledges of aid made by them respectively to India this year, as well as during the last four years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):(a)The total amount pledged at the Aid India Consortium meeting held in Paris in June, 1979 is US $ 2992 million. This does not include pledges by the United Kingdom and Canada whose representatives could not indicate the level of their commitments as new governments had taken over in their countries recently.

(b) The Consortium assistance promised in 1979-80 as indicated at (a) above is higher by 68·6% over 1975-76, 78·4— over 1976-77, 42·4% over 1977-78 and 21·4% over 1978-79.

(c) The Aid India Consortium meeting held under the Chairmanship of the World Bank was attended by the Representatives of the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden The United Kingdom and the United States. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the United National Development Programme, DAV/ OECDs the Commission of the European Communities and the Government of Switzerland also attended the meeting.

The pledges of aid made by these countries/institutions at the Consortium meeting are preliminary and tentative as all countries have requirements of legislative approval, budget appropriation etc., and are therefore unable to give firm and precise indications before their legislative and government procedures are completed. It would not, therefore, be advisable to disclose the country-wise break-up before the countries themselves give us a formal indication about the level of their commitments of aid.

Exodus of Personnel from Air India

886. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any exodus of personnel from the Air India recently ; and

(b) if so, the details of the remedial measures proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Some trained personnel from Air-India have left the services of the Corporation because of more attractive terms offered by foreign organisations. During 1978, 189 personnel in all resigned from Air-India.

(b) Following steps have been taken to prevent this exodus :

(i) Air-India have contacted the management of concerned international airlines to ascertain their actual equirements and suggested that they should minimise and spread out their intake of employees from Air-India.

(ii) In the case of pilots and other flying csrew their allowances to meet expenses while on flying duty abroad have been revised upwards to meet higher costs.

(iii) Other incentives such as raising of retirement age of licensed categories of Air-India upto sixty years, superannuation and group insurance schemes etc., are also being considered.

Vaidya Committee Report for reduction in premium rates of L.I.C.

887. SHRI S R. DAMANI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vaidya Committee set up by the Life Insurance Corporation for reduction in the premium rates has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) when were the premia rates revised last ; and

(d) the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (d). On the nationalisation of life insurance business in 1956, it was decided to adopt for future new business the premium rates of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., after reducing them by rupee one per thousand sum assured or 5 per cent of the premium, whichever was lower. Since then there has been no change in the premium rates of the Life Insurance Corporation under the with-profit plans. However, premium rates under several "without-profit" plans of the Corporation have been reduced from time to time since 1970.

The Committee of Actuaries, headed by Shri S. N. Vaidya, which the LIC had appointed, was required to examine the

premium rates currently offered by the LIC, to consider whether any revision is called for and if such revision is warranted to advise the premium bases and consequential measures to be taken to ensure equity among policy holders. The Committee has since submitted its detailed report and the same is at present under consideration in the LIC.

Replacement of Sales Tax by Central Excise

888 SHRI S R DAMANI :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to replace the Sales Tax by Central Excise ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ; and

(c) whether any commonly acceptable formula has been worked out with the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) to (c). The question of extending the scheme of replacement of sales tax by additional excise duties to some essential commodities like cement medicines vanaspati and petroleum products, as recommended by the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee, was last considered at a meeting of Chief Ministers of States held on 19th and 20th May, 1979 The proposal was objected to by a large majority of the States As levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, it cannot be replaced by excise duty without the concurrence of the State Governments

Periodic Stock-taking of confiscated Goods

889. SHRI S. R. DAMANI
SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any periodic stock-taking has been carried out of confiscated goods and when;

(b) what is the their total value and whether proper accounts have been maintained;

(c) whether there have been reports of any thefts from the godowns; and

(d) whether any revised procedure for the storage and disposal of confiscated goods is under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. According to reports received by Government, stock-taking of seized and confiscated goods stored in Customs godowns has been conducted periodically during the last three years.

(b) Yes, Sir The total value of seized/confiscated goods stored in customs godowns as on 31-3-1979 was about Rs 59.75 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The procedure prescribed in 1961 in regard to proper storage of seized/confiscated goods has been found to be adequate However, the procedures for disposal of these goods were reviewed and revised instructions regarding the manner of disposal of different categories of these goods were issued in May, 1978 In order to accelerating the pace of disposal of seized/confiscated goods ripe for disposal the following additional measures were introduced recently

(i) Sale of some items like synthetic textiles electronic goods and other miscellaneous items to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation for disposal to consumers through Cooperative Consumers Societies Super Bazars etc

(ii) Sale of the above items to the military and para military organisation for use of their personnel

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्य किया जाना

890. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जून के महीने के दौरान रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्य करने के आंदोलन के फलस्वरूप बैंक का लगभग सारा काम अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया था जिससे वाणिज्य, व्यापार और उद्योग को भारी घाटा उठाना पड़ा ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की मांगें क्या थीं जिसके कारण उन्हें नियमानुसार कार्य करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ा तथा क्या सरकार ने इस आंदोलन को समाप्त करने हेतु इन कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से वार्ता की है और यदि हां, तो इस वार्ता का क्या परिणाम निकला है, और

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारी अपनी मांगों के मामले को लेकर हड़ताल का रास्ता अपना रहे हैं इसे देखते हुये क्या सरकार का विचार बैंकिंग सेवा को आवश्यक सेवा घोषित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) (क) जी हां।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की मांगें वेतनमानों के संशोधन, महंगाई भत्ते, अन्य भत्तों और सेवा शर्तों में सुधार से संबंधित हैं। समझौता कार्रवाई मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के तत्वावधान में हुई थी। कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका। मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त की असफलता की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकार ने इस विवाद का न्याय निर्णय के लिये राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण को सौंप दिया है।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (सेवाये बनाय रखना) अध्यादेश के अधीन जारी किये गये आदेश के अनुसार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में हड़ताल प्रतिषिद्ध कर दी गई है।

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में वाणिज्यिक विमान चालकों की कमी

891 **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में वाणिज्यिक विमान चालकों की अत्यधिक कमी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन दोनों एयर लाइन्स की सेवाओं पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में पृथक्पृथक कितने वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक कार्य कर रहे थे ,

(ग) वाणिज्यिक विमान चालकों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की अथवा करने का विचार है , और

(घ) वर्ष 1979-80 में एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा पृथक् पृथक कितने अतिरिक्त विमान/एयर बस किराये पर लेने अथवा खरीदने का विचार है और इसके लिये कितने अतिरिक्त विमान चालक चाहियें ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) जी नहीं, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के पास अपने चालू परिचालनों के लिये वाणिज्यिक विमानचालकों की कोई कमी नहीं है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) 1980-81 की भावी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने प्रशिक्षु विमानचालकों की भर्ती के लिये मार्च, 1979 के दौरान एक विज्ञापन जारी किया है तथा चयन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स वर्ष 1981 तक इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान बेड़े में वृद्धि करने के लिये विमान प्राप्ति कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने सात बोइंग 737 विमानों (जिनमें नष्ट हुये विमान के बदले में लिये जाने वाला एक विमान भी सम्मिलित है) तथा दो एयरबस ए-300 बी 2 विमानों की खरीद के लिये आदेश दे दिये हैं। 1981 में परिचालनों के लिये अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त विमानचालकों की संख्या लगभग 60 है।

एयर इंडिया

एयर इंडिया ने चार बी 747 विमानों की खरीद के लिए (जिनमें 1-1-78 को दुर्घटना में नष्ट हुये विमान के बदले में लिया जाने वाला एक विमान भी सम्मिलित है) आदेश दे दिये हैं। इन विमानों की डिलीवरी मार्च 1980 तक होनी है।

जहां तक अतिरिक्त विमानचालकों की आवश्यकताओं का संबंध है यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

जहां तक प्रश्न के भाग (क) से (ग) तक के उत्तर में एयर इंडिया से संबंधित सूचना का संबंध है सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Export of Rice

892 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether rice has been exported to other countries this year,

(b) if so, how much, and

(c) from which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1978-79, 67800 MT of Basmati Rice was exported During April-May 1979 a quantity of 3,952 MT of Basmati Rice was exported 10 000 tonnes of rice other than Basmati have been exported and 30,000 tonnes were contracted for export

(c) Basmati Rice was exported from Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Rice other than Basmati is exported from Central Stocks, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Export of Jaggery

893. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaggery is being exported to other countries;

(b) if so, to which countries; and

(c) the quantity exported this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cane jaggery was exported chiefly to Ethopia, Hongkong, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, U.K., Yemen Arab Republic during April-September, 1978.

(c) The quantity of jaggery exported during April-September, 1978 was 1200 tonnes. Export figures for the full year have not yet been compiled.

Expors of Sugar

894. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have exported sugar to other countries this year;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) at what rates it sold sugar to these countires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 4,58,500 tonnes (upto 3-7-79).

(c) The rates have been settled on the basis of average London Daily Price.

Restrictions placed by Reserve Bank in giving loans by Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries

895. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank have placed restrictions in giving loans by nationalised banks to small scale industries this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Suggestions made by Swarnkars Sangh regarding Gold Policy

896. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deputation of Swarnkars Sangh have recently met him regarding the Gold Policy Committee and financial matter in view of the failure of the gold auction policy and made certain suggestions; and

(b) if so, details regarding the suggestions and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Representatives of Akhil Bharatiya Swarnkar Sangh, Delhi recently met the Deputy Prime Minister (Finance).

(b) The Swarnkar Sangh in its Memorandum submitted to the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister have *inter alia* made the following suggestions with regard to the Gold Policy of the Government:

(1) Ornament industry be recognised as a cottage industry;

(2) Export of gold ornaments may be made through a Government agency set up on the lines of the Handicraft Board;

(3) The foreign exchange earned from the export of ornaments may be utilised for importation of gold which may be distributed through the State Bank of India to certify goldsmiths at fixed prices.

(4) The institution of dealers may be abolished.

(5) Certified goldsmiths may be given the sole right to manufacture ornaments.

(6) A certified goldsmith may be permitted to employ another certified goldsmith.

The gold policy is being reviewed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor Reserve Bank of India. The Committee heard the representatives of the Swarnakar Sangh when they made similar suggestions. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. Government will await the report of the Committee before deciding further course of action.

Reported non fulfilment of contractual obligation for Export of Steel Products to Saudi Arabia

897. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refusal to fulfil contractual commitments by a number of Indian firms for the export of various steel products and building materials to Saudi Arabia against letters of credit already opened threatens to disrupt commercial relations between India and Saudi Arabia; and

(b) the details in this regard and the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEIG): (a) and (b). A few complaints have been received from some Saudi Arabian parties regarding non fulfilment of contractual obligations concerning supply of steel products On receipt of these complaints, the Engineering Export Promotion Council has been advised by the Government to initiate immediately necessary action against the defaulting Indian firms. The Government has also advised the Council to impress upon its members that the Government feels most strongly about the non-fulfilment of contractual obligations by Indian exporters of engineering goods.

Such disputes are not uncommon in international trade. It is not expected that such individual disputes will have any adverse effects on India's overall trade with Saudi Arabia.

Dominant Control of Multinationals

898. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM :
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite dilution of shareholdings by multinational concerns, the multinationals are in dominant control of the concerns due to dispersion of shareholdings by individual Indian Shareholders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the multinationals continue to extort from Government a variety of concessions at cost of national interest ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to make such concerns responsive fully to national needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Control of companies under the Companies Act is primarily determined by the voting power flowing from the extent of equity holding in the company. In companies where foreign shareholding is reduced to 74% or 51% the control will be with the foreign shareholders. In cases where foreign shareholding is reduced to 40%, the control will be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining shares in the Indian hands. If this share is widely distributed among shareholders who cannot combine, the effective control may remain in the hands of foreign shareholders.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government's policy with regard to participation of foreign investment and foreign companies in the country's industrial development is set out in paras 23 to 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23rd December, 1977. So far as existing foreign companies are concerned, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are being strictly enforced. So far as new foreign investment is concerned, it is permitted only in sophisticated technology or export-oriented areas on such terms as are determined by the Government to be in national interest.

Income tax and Wealth tax arrears against match manufacturers of Sivakasi

899. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of wealth tax and income tax respectively paid by the 17 families of match manufacturers of Sivakasi during the past five years ;

(b) whether there are any income tax and wealth tax arrears to be recovered from these 17 families during the past five years and if so, the amount of arrears ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for collecting these arrears at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Income tax assessees

900. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lakhs of tax assessees who have not so far fallen into the net of income-tax collection ;

(b) if so, the nature and magnitude of the problem , and

(c) the steps proposed to rope in the evaders for contributing to national development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) to (c). It is possible that a number of persons liable to Income-tax may not be Income-tax assessees. The nature and magnitude of the problem cannot be spelled out precisely. Action to rope in the evaders is taken from time to time through suitable legislative and administrative measures. The Government have recently sanctioned adequate number of posts of Inspectors for survey work. Special attention is being paid to deal with cases of suspected tax evaders

Corporation to handle export of vegetables and meat

901. DR. BIJOY MONDAL :
SHRI G. M. BENATWALLA :
SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATIVE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to set up a Corporation to handle the export of vegetables, meat etc. to Middle East and some European Countries ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the time by which the Corporation will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c). Export of vegetables is allowed through State Government agencies. There is no proposal to set up a Corporation exclusively for export of vegetables and meat.

Concorde overflying India Thrice a week

902. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Airways Concorde is overflying India thrice a week on a specified route of Kerala coast and the group of Andaman Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal ;

(b) if it is so, whether the Union Government have given permission for that to the British Airways ; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c). British Airways have been permitted to operate Concorde supersonic flights thrice a week between Bahrain and Singapore on a route about 32 nautical miles away from the western coast and at a similar distance away from the group of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The effect of these Concorde flights have been monitored at the closest points on the route at Trivandrum in the mainland, Androth in the Lakshadweep Islands and at the farthermost tip in the Great Nicobar Island. The effects of the sonic boom have been observed to be insignificant.

Committee to Examine Foreign Collaboration in Hotel Industry

903. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to examine the question of foreign collaboration in the Hotel Industry; and

(b) if so, the details and when it is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). No Committee has been set up to examine the question of foreign collaboration in the

hotel industry. However, the matter is under reivew in the Department of Tourism...

Censorship on Aviation News

904. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE :
SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in Indian Express, New Delhi Edition dated June 15, 1979 under the caption "Censorship on Aviations News"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) No instructions have been issued prohibiting officers of the Departments/ Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry in regard to communication with Press. According to procedure laid down by Government, official information to the Press and news media i.e. radio and television, will normally be communicated through Press Information Bureau. Only Minister, Secetraries and other officers specially authorised in this behalf may give information or be accessible to the representatives of the Press. Any other Official, if approached by a representative of the press, will direct him to the Press Information Bureau. This procedure is being followed in the Ministry.

Persons Asrrested Under Cofeposa

905. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in different States under COFEPOSA in 1978 and 1979 so far ; and

(b) the number of warrants pending and persons concerned absconding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) During the year 1978, 234 persons had been detained in pursuance of orders of detention issued by the Central Government and various State Government's/Union Territories under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. The number of persons detained during the year 1979 so far (i.e. 1-1-79 to 1-7-79) is 100. The details are given in the attached statement.

(b) As on 1-7-79, there were 103 persons against whom orders of detention had been issued by the Central Government and the various State Government's/Union Territories under the said Act and who have not yet been detained.

Statement

Persons detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 in various States during the years 1978 and 1979.

Sl. No.	Detaining Authority	No. of persons detained during 1978	No. of persons detained during 1979 so far (1-1-79 to 1-7-79)
1	Dehi	12	9
2	Gujarat	54	23
3	Karnataka	..	3
4	Maharashtra	92	48
5	Kerala	16	..
6	Punjab	20	4
7	Rajasthan	2	..
8	Tamil Nadu	16	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	6	4
10	West Bengal	1	2
11	Cenrtal Govt.	15	7
	TOTAL	234	100

Gearing of Public Sector Agencies for New Distribution Scheme

906. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Sector agencies like Food Corporation, National Cooperative Consumers Federation and Khadi

and Village Industries Commission are sufficiently geared to meet their allotted commitments in the new distribution scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard ;

(c) whether any mechanism has been created to ensure that the products are of the requisite standards and quality and the efficiency and viability of the retail outlets; and

(d) if so, the details of the arrangements made in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The FCI has been procuring cereals, arranging their buffer stocking and transportation for the public distribution system. It will continue to do so in future also. NCCF is already procuring and transporting controlled cloth for public distribution system. It will also now procure and distribute, Tea and Cheap varieites of cloth. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has set up match manufacturing units in various States of the country. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will market its production of match boxes through the public distribution system in the various States/ Union Terriroties under the new scheme.

(c) and (d) . Yes, Sir. The Scheme takes care to ensure the quality of consumer articles and viability of retail outlets to the extent possible. Emphasis has been given to increase the number of additional commodities with suitable margins for the retail outlets to ensure reasonable income to these outlets Arrangements have also been made to make the outlets selling-points for postage stemps and postal stationery on commission basis. Arrangements have also been made to distribute 'nirodh ' through these outlets. These arrangements and measures will ensure the viability of the retail outlets.

Capital Investment and Profit and Loss in Public Undertakings

907. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a capital investment of Rs. 18,800 crores was made in public undertakings whereas their surplus in 1977-78 was less than anticipated;

(b) if so, the capital investment made in public undertakings separately, till 30th June, 1979; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to public undertakings by Government in 1978-79 to meet loss in each case.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) the total capital investment consisting of equity, loan and deferred credit of 153 enterprises as on 31-3-1978 was Rs. 12,851 crores. Of these enterprises, 152 were running enterprises who prepared balance-sheets and profits & Loss accounts. Out of these 142 enterprises, 79 enterprises showed a net profit of Rs. 378·07 crores while 63 enterprises incurred a net loss of Rs. 392·49 crores. It may also be stated that the total internal resources amounting Rs. 731 crores generated by 96 public enterprises exceeded the expected target of Rs. 688 crores to be generated by public enterprises in the Central Sector during the year 1977-78 .

(b) The information relating to performance of the Central Public Sector enterprises for the year 1978-79 is not readily available. It would be placed on the table of the House when aviable. As many companies do not prepare even provisional Balance Sheet at the end of each quarter, it is not possible to give even provisional figures of investment as on 30-6-1979.

(c) Usually, Government do not extend any financial assistance to public sector enterprises incurring losses, However, some assistance in the form of loan is provided by the Government to only those enterprises who have incurred cash losses. This information will be avilable only after the annual accounts of 1978-79 of the Central Public Sector Enterprises are finalised and audited which is expected after a few more months.

Rupee in Relation to Pound Sterling

908. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rupee currency has been recently devalued against pound sterling; and

(b) if so, devaluation in percentage, its present buying and selling price and the impact of devaluation on Indian Economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b) : With effect from 25th September, 1975, the exchange rate of the rupee is determined with reference to the daily exchange rate movements of a selected number of currencies of countries which are India's major trading partners. Under this arrangement, the exchange rate of the Indian rupee *vis-a-vis* pound sterling was fixed at Pound 1=Rs. 17·75 with effect from the 6th July, 1979 which shows a downward adjustment of 1·13 per cent in the value of the rupee against pound sterling as compared to the erarlier rate of Pound 1=Rs. 17 55. The present spot buying and selling rates for Pound Sterling are £ 1=Rs. 17·70 and £ 1=17·80 respectively.

The earlier connotations of revaluation and devaiuation have lost their relevance in the context of the floating exchange rate. The above change in the exchange rate of rupee in terms of Pound Sterling takes into account the *inter-se* movements in the exchange rates of major currencies. In a world of floating exchange rates such changes are inevitable. No. significant impact of India's balance of payments is expected due to these variations.

Filling up of vacanc posts of Pilots in I. A.

909. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether Indian Commercial Pilots Association has alleged that there had been no recruitment of pilots in Indian Airlines during the last number of years;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies;

(c) the number of unemployed pilots in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fill the vacant posts ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per records available, 178 Current Commercial Pilot's Licence holders are unemployed.

(d) The existing strength of pilots is adequate to meet the current operations. However, to meet the future requirement of operation in 1980-81, Indian Airlines has already initiated recruitment action.

चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान नई विमान सेवा आरम्भ करना और हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण

910. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और सागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान वर्ष के किन किन नए स्थानों पर विमान सेवा आरम्भ की जायेगी और हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण किया जावेगा ;

(ख) इस कार्य पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) किन किन स्थानों पर कब कब से ये विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ की जाएंगी ?

पर्यटन और सागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) अनुसूचित विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ करने के लिये चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कालीकट में एक नये विमान क्षेत्र का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना पर 1.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। योजनाएं तथा प्राक्कलन तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ?

आयकर प्रशासन में सुधार से अतिरिक्त राजस्व की प्राप्ति

911. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या वित्त प्रशासन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने अपने एक वक्तव्य में यह बात कही है कि आय कर प्रशासन में सुधार से 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक का अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त हो सकता है;

(ख) उक्त अतिरिक्त लाभ का अनुमान कैसे किया गया है; और

(ग) इस लाभ को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आय कर प्रशासन में सुधार के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने क्या उपाए किए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखिलकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) उप प्रधान मंत्री ने इस तरह का कोई औपचारिक बयान नहीं दिया जिस का कि प्रश्न के पैराग्राफ (क) में उल्लेख किया गया है। किन्तु नई दिल्ली में 17 मई, 1979 को हुए आय कर आयुक्त के सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते हुए उप प्रधान मंत्री ने, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, यह मत व्यक्त किया है :—

"आयकर, कर लगाने का एक ऐसा तरीका है, जो संभवतः सारी दुनिया में कर अपवंचन का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। यद्यपि मैं ने किसी अन्य देश की कर सम्बन्धी अवस्थाओं के बारे में कोई अध्ययन नहीं

किया है, किन्तु अनुमान से मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि प्रत्येक देश में कर अपवंचन होता है। मुझे ऐसा याद आता है कि मैं ने लगभग 20 वर्ष पूर्व इस आशय की एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ी थी कि हमारे देश में करों की लगभग 1–3 रकम का अपवंचन होता है अर्थात् हम जितनी रकम की पहले ही वसूली कर रहे हैं उस से 33 प्रतिशत और अधिक रकम की वसूली कर सकते हैं।"

उपर्युक्त टिप्पणी से पता चलता है कि उस प्रधान मंत्री ने लगभग 20 वर्ष पूर्व छपी एक रिपोर्ट के बारे में अपनी याद दाश्त के आधार पर अतिरिक्त वसूलियों के सम्बन्ध में मात्र कुछ विचार व्यक्त किये थे।

(ग) आयुक्तों के सम्मेलन में कर अपवचन की समस्या पर विस्तार से विचार विमर्श किया गया और इस समस्या के निपटाने के लिये उक्त सम्मेलन में लिए गए महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय सलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिये गये हैं। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिये आयकर निरीक्षकों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी के प्रयोजन से हाल ही में 500 पद मंजूर किये गये हैं। केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड ने भी हाल ही में, काफी बड़ी संख्या में पूंजी निवेश कंपनियों तथा न्यासों के निर्माण के माध्यम से आयकर तथा धन कर से बच निकलने के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले तरीकों की विस्तार से जांच करने तथा इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु समुचित प्रशासनिक तथा कानूनी उपाय ढूंढ निकालने की दृष्टि से कुछ उपाय किये हैं।

विवरण

कर अपवचन की समस्या से निपटने तथा जांच के तरीकों में सुधार लाने के लिए 17 मई, 1979 को नई दिल्ली में हुए आयकर आयुक्तों के सम्मेलन में लिये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय —

1 आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य दोनों तरह का सर्वेक्षण कार्य सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से किया जाना चाहिए। बाहरी सर्वेक्षण के लिये क्षेत्रवार तथा गली वार रजिस्टर के रूप में एक स्थायी रिकार्ड रखा जाना चाहिए।

2 धारा 295 के अन्तर्गत बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना का पूरा उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

3 जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, धारा 133 क के अन्तर्गत सर्वेक्षण कार्य बिना किसी झिझक के शुरू किया जाना चाहिये।

4 समान स्तर के प्रवर्तन ऐजेन्सियों के साथ समन्वय व्यवस्था का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए और अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही शीघ्र की जानी चाहिए।

5 गुप्त सूचना पक्ष के अधिकारियों को कर अपवंचन तथा विभिन्न कर निर्धारितियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त तरीकों के बारे में उपयोगी सूचना स्वयं एकत्रित करनी चाहिये; और इस तरह से इकट्ठी की गई सूचना का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

6 गुप्त सूचना पक्ष के अपेक्षाकृत बड़े बड़े मामलों के बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए तथा देशभर में फैले जाल चक्रों का पता लगाना चाहिए।

7 तलाशी तथा माल पकड़ने के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारणों को शीघ्र निपटाया जाना चाहिए और इस प्रयोजन के लिये गुप्त सूचना पक्ष के अधिकारियों को पकड़ी गई सामग्री को अलग अलग करने तथा उसकी छानबीन करने में कर निर्धारण अधिकारियों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

8. मामलों का सही ढंग से तैयार किया जाना चाहिये और भली भांति तैयार किये गये कर निर्धारणों की कर निर्धारण अधिकारियों द्वारा अपीलीय प्राधिकारियों के समक्ष समुचित पैरवी की जानी चाहिए।

9 कर की धोखाधड़ी के अधिक से अधिक मामलों में इस्तकासे की कार्यवाही करने के निमित्त हर समय प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

10 अधिकारियों को खातों की छानबीन करने और जांच पड़ताल सम्बन्धी तकनीक के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।

कम सप्लाई वाली वस्तुओं का आयात

912. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1 जुलाई, 1979 से लागू की गई उत्पादन व वितरण प्रणाली के लिये उन वस्तुओं का आयात करना पड़ेगा जिन की देश में कम सप्लाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं की सप्लाई 1 जुलाई, 1979 से 31 मार्च, 1980 के बीच कम रहेगी और जिन के आयात के बारे में उन्हों ने वक्तव्य दिया था, और

(ग) 1 जुलाई, 1979 से 31 मार्च, 1980 के बीच किन किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जायेगा तथा उन की मात्रा और उन पर खर्च होने वाले विदेशी मुद्रा का अलग अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग) देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता के बारे में सरकार द्वारा लगातार पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है। ऐसी किसी वस्तु का आयात करने के प्रश्न पर उस विचार किया जायेगा जब स्थिति के अनुसार ऐसा करना अपेक्षित होगा। इस समय खाद्य तेलों की कमी है और इन की पर्याप्त मात्रा आयात करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Representation Regarding Inadequate Staff in the Income-Tax Department in Gujarat.

913 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Income-tax Department in

Gujarat State have represented to the Government of India for inadequate staff in their office as also pointed out the workload in that office;

(b) if so, whether they have stated that in comparison to other State Governments, s their State has less staff than others, although the workload is a much higher in comparison to other States.;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering their representation and found that their demand is just and genuine; and

(d) if so, the total number of staff—gazetted and non-gazetted—that is proposed to be provided to the State in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) to (d). No such representation seems to have been received in the recent past. The requirement of staff of the Income-tax Department including the Charges pertaining to Gujarat State, is reviewed on all India basis from time to time. Recently, Government have sanctioned 500 posts of Income-tax Inspectors for survey work and out of these posts, 35 posts have been allocated to the Income-tax Department of Gujarat State.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

914. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has again pressed the Union Government for the abolition of Octroi duty;

(b) if so, whether there has been a long standing demand for the removal of this obnoxious levy which causes a great inconvenience to trade and transport industry ;

(c) whether all the Committees which had gone into the subject had unanimously proposed its abolition;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the removal of the Octroi duty will assist healthy growth of transport system in the country and will also help in reducing the costs; and

(e) if so, what are the main reasons for not abolishing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have informed that they have decided, in principle, to abolish octroi throughout the State. Abolition of octroi in the States where it is levied is a matter within their fiscal Jurisdiction.

(b) There has been a long standing demand from certain quarters, particularly from organisations representing a trade and transport industry for the removel of octroi. However, the All India Council of Mayors have expressed themselves against abolition of octroi.

(c) Several Committees and Study Groups have recommended abolition of octroi.

(d) In the Budget Speech of 1978-79, it had been stated in Parliament that "there could be no two opinions that the removal of octroi duty will be widely welcomed since its abolition will assist the orderly and healthy growth of the transport suystem in the country and will considerably reduce the freight cost".

(e) Abolition of octroi requires full co-operation on the part of the States concerned . While the State Governments have generally appreciated the desirability of abolishing octroi, they have pointed out that octroi is a significant source of revenue for the local bodies and it will be difficult to find adequate alternative source of revenue to recoup the losses fully.

Study on Impact of various Incentive Schemes

915. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR :
SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been made on the impact of various incentive schemes

like differential interest rate, lead bank schemes, financing of rural industries projects etc; and

(b) if so, the salient findings of such a study with particular reference to the social objectives achieved and non-impairment of the viability of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and : (b) Individual banks have carried out studies to assess the socio-economic impact of their lending operations under different schemes such as the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and the Employment Promotion Schemes, etc. on different sections of the borrowers. Broadly, their findings reveal that a positive impact of such lending is more pronounced where a cluster approach has been adopted in sanctioning advances to borrowers and their inputs and the marketing of their produce has been properly organised In view of this general experience the banks are now concentrating on area credit schemes which form an integral part of the District Credit Plan under the Lead Bank Scheme. This approach is expected to considerably enlarge the flow of credit to the borrowers without adversely affecting the viability of banks.

Steps to Maintain Price Level

916. DR. BAPU KALDATE :

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Cabinet sub-Committee has been formed to study the rise in prices;

(b) whether this Committee has been meeting regularly ;

(c) if so, what steps it has suggested to maintain the price-level ;

(d) whether Government have implemented these suggestions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (l) & (e). Do not arise.

भारत से वस्तुओं का निर्यात

917 श्री राव जयदेव सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं का निर्यात होता है,

(ख) किन वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिये सरकार राज सहायता देती है, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ निर्यातकर्ता उत्पादक भी हैं यदि हां, तो उत्पादक- निर्यातकर्ताओं को किस आधार पर राज सहायता दी जाती है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली मदों में विभिन्न किस्मों की वस्तुएं आती हैं। एक सूची संलग्न है जिस में भारत के निर्यात किये जाने वाले प्रमुख उत्पाद समूह/वस्तुएं दर्शायी गई हैं :-

(ख) नकद मुआवजा सहायता निम्नलिखित उत्पाद समूहों की चुनी हुई मदों पर दी जाती है

1 इंजीनियरी माल
2 रसायन तथा सम्बद्ध माल
3 प्लास्टिक का माल
4 साधित खाद्य पदार्थ
5 चमड़ा तथा चमड़े का सामान
6 रेशमी सामान
7 रेयन तथा संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र
8 हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं जिस में ऊनी कालीन शामिल है
9 कपास उत्पाद
10 ऊनी मिश्रित मदें
11 कृषि उत्पाद
12 सूती वस्त्र
13 पटसन उत्पाद
14 खेल कूद का सामान

(ग) जी हां। पटसन माल को छोड़ कर, जिसके लिए विनिर्माताओं को नकद मुआवजा--सहायता सीधे ही दी जाती है, निर्यात के लिये किए गए माल पर नकद मुआवजा सहायता इस बात पर विचार किए बिना ही दी जाती है कि निर्यातक व्यापारी-निर्यातक है अथवा विनिर्माता-निर्यातक है । जिन सिद्धांतों के आधार पर नकद मुआवजा सहायता की दरें निर्धारित की जाती हैं वे निम्नलिखित के रूप में भारतीय निर्यातकों के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने से सम्बन्धित हैं .—(क) वापस न किए गए कर व शुल्क, (ख) पंजीगत माल की ऊंची लागत, (ग) कार्यशील पूंजी पर ब्याज की ऊंची दरें आदि । ये कठिनाइयां अलग अलग निर्यातकों के लिए अलग अलग हैं चाहे वे उत्पादक हों या व्यापारी हों ।

विवरण

भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख मदें

क्रमांक	मदें
1	कृषि तथा सहोत्पाद
2	खली
3	अनिर्मित तम्बाकू
4	मसाले
5	कपास
6	कच्ची पटसन
7	चीनी अशोधित तथा शोधित
8	फल तथा सब्जियां
9	गोंद तथा सरेस तथा बालसम
10	लाख
11	सुगंध तेल इत्र, तथा सुवास सामग्री
12	मांस तथा मांस से बनी वस्तुए
13	पशु खालें
14	चावल
15	मछली तथा उस से बनी वस्तुए
16	चाय
17	काफी
18	अयस्क खनिज तथा स्क्रैप
19	लोहा तथा इस्पात स्क्रैप
20,	टैक्सटाइल फैब्रिक्स
21	सूती यान
22	नकली रेशम के वस्त्र तथा सशिलष्ट वस्त्र तथा स्पबम्लास
23	रेशमी वस्त्र तथा हथकरघा
24	ऊनी वस्त्र
25	मानक वस्त्र विनिर्मित वस्तुएं
26	विविध वस्त्र विनिर्मित वस्तुए
27	कयर तथा पटसन विनिर्मित वस्तुए
	कयर यार्न तथा उससे विनिर्मित वस्तुए
	(क) कयर यार्न
	(ख) कयर मेंट्स तथा मैटिंग्स
	(ग) कयर कालीन तथा फर्श के नमदे
28	पटसन विनिर्मित वस्तुए जिसमें यार्न भी शामिल है
29	चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा विनिर्मित वस्तुएं
30	इजीनियरी माल
	(क) धातु से बनी वस्तुएं
	(ख) बिजली के अलावा अन्य मशीनें
	(ग) बिजली की मशीनें
	(घ) परिवहन उपस्कर
	(ङ) अन्य इजीनियरी माल
31	हस्त शिल्प की वस्तुए
32	लोहा तथा इस्पात (मूल)
33	फैरो मैंगनीज तथा दूसरी मिश्र धातुए

बिहार से प्राप्त खानों की रायल्टी और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की राशि

918 श्री राम अवधेश सिंह क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को राजस्व के रूप में प्राप्त केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क और खानो की रायल्टी की कुल राशि का दसवां भाग बिहार प्राप्त होता है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना में, केन्द्रीय राजस्व में बिहार के अंशदान का 30 वां भाग भी बिहार के विकास कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध नही किया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने समय मे बिहार की पिछली कमी को पूरा किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) 1974–75 से 1978–79 के वर्षों की सूचना से यह पता चलता है कि बिहार में खनिजो और उत्पाद राजस्व पर राजशुल्क की वसूली अखिल भारतीय वसूली की लगभग 6 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) और (ग) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ होने से राज्यो को केन्द्रीय सहायता कुछेएक उद्देश्यो तथा सम्मत मानदण्डो, जिसे 'गाडगिल फार्मूला' के नाम से जाना जाता है, के आधार पर आवंटित की जाती है और न कि कर और कर भिन्न राजस्व की कुछ मदो से अखिल भारतीय वसूलियो में राज्य के हिस्से के आधार पर । राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की पिछली बैठक में हुए विचार-विमर्श के अनुसरण में 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की रकम को, जो केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओ के छोड़ देने/अंतरण करने से प्राप्त की जाती थी, आय समायोजित सकल जनसख्या सूत्र के आधार पर विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यो को छोड़कर राज्यो मे आवटित किया जाना है । इसलिये केन्द्रीय सहायता का शेष पडा रहने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । इस के अलावा राज्यो द्वारा खानो पर राज-शुल्क वसूल किया जाता है तथा रख लिया जाता है जब कि वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद राजस्व को राज्यो में सांविधिक रूप से बाटा जाता है ।

वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेदिक फर्म के प्रबंध निदेशक के पुत्र द्वारा सम्पदा कर का भुगतान

919 श्री राम अवधेश सिंह क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेदिक फर्म के प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद शर्मा की चल-अचल सम्पत्ति का कुल मूल्य 120 करोड रुपये है ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि उन की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और उन के पुत्र ने अब तक सम्पदा शुल्क का भुगतान नहीं किया है, और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो सरकार ने उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार उरसाह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना मंत्रालय में तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सूचना मंगायी गयी है। सूचना प्राप्त होते ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(स्थगित) श्री शान्ति प्रसाद जैन के उत्तराधिकारियों से सम्पदा शुल्क की वसूली

920 श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : क्या वित्त प्रभारी मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने श्री शान्ति प्रसाद जैन की मृत्यु के बाद उसके उत्तराधिकारियों से सम्पदा शुल्क वसूल किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) उसकी मृत्यु के समय उसकी चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार उरसाह) (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना मंत्रालय में तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सूचना मंगायी गयी है। सूचना प्राप्त होते ही सदनपटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Dalhousie-Khajjiar-Chamba Tourist Complex

921. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Chamba in Himachal Pradesh have recently urged him during his recent visit to Chamba and Dalhousie for the development of the Dalhousie-Khajjiar-Chamba Tourist Complex ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this complex is of international fame in the past;

(c) if so, what steps Central Government are taking to declare the complex as international tourist centre; and

(d) the answers to part (c) above to be in the negative, what are the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The international fame of Chamba has been due to its 18th/19th Century Pahadi painting and embroidered "Chamba Roomals" which brought art connaiseurs to Chamba. While there is no system by which places of tourist interest are declared as international tourist centres, they become popular with such tourists by virtue of the attactions they have to offer. The natural beauty of the Dalhousie-Khajjiar-Chamba regio and its topography lend themselves well to organise trekking programmes for our youth and international tourist interested in adventure tourism. The Central Department of Tourism in association with the State Department of Tourism and the Youth Hostels Association of India proposes to organise trekking programmes in the Dalhousie- Khajjiar-Chamba region and thus bring it on the tourist map.

(d) Does not arise.

Imposition of Expenditure Tax in Lieu of Income-Tax

922. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a recen meeting of the Income-Tax Officers, he had suggested imposition of expenditure tax, in place of income-tax ; and

(b) if so, what follow-up action is being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b) : Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance while inaugurating the annual conference of Commissioners of Income-tax had suggested that the Conference should examine the feasibility of replacing income-tax by a tax on expenditure. The discussion was not conclusive and it was decided to appoint a study Group consisting of some senior officers of the Department to examine the proposal in depth. The report of the Study Group is awaited.

Trade Deficit

925. SHRI DURGA CHAND :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to an economic review published by the State Bank of India as appeared in the 'Times of Indian of June 5, 1979, in which it is stated that the trade deficit has gone up four times in a single year ;

(b) if so, the details of the trade deficit during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) what are the reasons for the deficit; and

(d) What remedial steps are being taken to wipe out the deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL, SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's foreign trade data are officially compiled and issued on financial year basis. The trend of balance of trade for the last three financial years is as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Type of Trade	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Exports incl. reexports	5145·78	5404·26	5645·39
Imports	5973·95	6025.29	6762.61
Balance of Trade	@71·83	—621·03	—1117

(c) At the present stage of our development, large imports of several items of capital goods, energy and inputs such as fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel, etc. are required to strengthen agricultural and industrial production, and the production base and for acquisition of new science and technology The import surpluses are of critical importance to the objective of price stability also. The draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 had already projected a total adverse balance of trade of Rs. 8823 crores for the plan period. The recent sharp increase in the prices of petroleum is calculated to increase the cost of a petroleum imports by about Rs. 1200 crores for a full year.

The main reasons for the declaration in export growth sceince 1977-78 are · (i) the reascaionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries, (ii) the protectionist measures adopted by them, (iii) substantial fall in the international prices of export items like tea, coffee, pepper, sugar, oil cakes and iron are during 1978-79, (iv) fall in Rupee value of Dollar, and (v) reduction in exportable surpluses caused by various factors like shortage of power, industrial unrest, transport bottlenecks, port congestion, increasing demestic demand for items like iron and steel, cement, textiles, unprecedented floods in many States, reduced availability of imported raw cashewnut, difficulties in obtaining domestic supplies and deliberate policy of Government to restrict export of certain commodities for ensuring sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and thus reducing the social cost of of exports.

(d) The main thrust of the new Export Policy and the measures taken to overcome the difficulties and restructure the export trade on a scientific basis in tune with the national development strategy, have been : (i) to strengthen the export production base by facilitating availability of essential inputs through a radically simplified and decentralised import policy, (ii) to expand the production base for selected items both in industrial and agricultural sectors by removing obstacles hindering production and endeavouring to secure priorities for them in the matter of allocation of funds in the Annual/Five Year Plan, (iii) to involve the State Governments fully in the export efforts, (iv) to identify and tackle problems of dynamic export sectors on the basis of in depth studies by task Forces, (v) to energise the organisations of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, export organisations like STC and MMTC,

India's Commercial Representatives abroad, and the Export Promotion Council and Commodity Boards, so as to make them play a more dynamic and promotional role in the export field, particularly in the small scale and cottage industries/sectors, (vi) to promote the export of item in value—added form rather than in primary form and to bring about diversification in export products as well as exports markets, (vii) to provide necessary cash compensatory support to selected export items on a systematc and stable basis, and (viii) to make persistent the efforts for securing better trading environment for India and other developing countries at multinational for such as UNCTAD and GATT and through bilateral negotiations.

"Due to recent developments in the international and national economy, the difficulties in regard to exports still persist. There will also be some time till the measure adopted to boost exports being to operate fully. Meanwhile, however, there are some encouraging signs. The latest provisional figures regarding exports during April and May 1979 is Rs. 940·70 crores against 'corresponding provisional figure of Rs. 724·86 crores and revised figures of Rs. 859 94 crores for April-May 1978."

Untead Meet in Philippines

924. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he attended the recent UNCTAD meet in the Philippines ;

(b) if so, full details regarding his stand and Government's policy on the major issues at the said Conference ;

(c) details regarding other Indian Officials etc. who attended the said meeting ; and

(d) whether India suggested one or or more proposals at the said Conference and whether they were discussed and/or accepted by the World body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) : (a) and (b). The Commerce Minister led the Indian Deletion to UNCTAD meeting in Manila.

At the UNCTAD forum, negotiations take place essentially on the basis of group proposals or positions. The developing countries had harmonised their positions on the issues before UNCTAD V at their meeting in Arusha which accordingly adopted the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations. India actively participated at this meeting. Ingia's stand on the major issues was largely reflected in the developing countries proposal/positions at UNCTAD—V which are summariesd below :—

Structural changes & Management of the World Economy

Developing countries proposed the creation of a global consultation mechanism wthin UNCTAD where inter-related issues of trade, development, money and finance couldbe discussed, so that recommendations to governments and international agencies could be made outlining a package of concerted measures that would facilitate the growth of developing countries as well as the achievement of the New International Economic Order and which could give developing countries greater participation in the decision making processes related tothe international economy. No agreement could be reached on this issue at UNCTAD—V and it was remitted to Trade and Development Board for further consideration.

Protectionism

On the important question of Protectionism which affects the exports of the developing countries the group of 77 (developing countries) desired the adoption of long-term policies and measures including the setting up of a mechanism within UNCTAD for monitoring and peridiocal review of adjustment processes with a view to reach an agreement on a frame work for negotiations to facilitate adjustments and short-term policies and measures to deal with the problem of protectionism. The conference could adopt an appropriate resolution on this subject.

Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures

With a view to expand and diversify their export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, the developing countries made proposals for restructuring of world industrial production and trade in accordance with their comparative advantage, for improving their capability to supply exports ofmanufactures and semi-manufacturers, increasing their participation in marketing and distribution and access to markets of developed countries. They also proposed that arrangements regulating trade in textiles should not be prolonged and special treatment should be given by developed countries to handifcrafts products of developing countries including handloom products, through duty-free and quota-free entry. The developing countries also wanted that generalised system or Preferences be extended beyond the initial 10 years period, giving it a legal

character to increase the certainty and permanence of its application, provision for binding of negotiated rates, enlarging the product coverage and prior consultations in case of withdrawal of preferences. Developed countries did not agree to the above proposals and the matter has been remitted to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD.

Monetary and Financial Issues

On the question of Official Development Assistance (ODA) the developing countries desired that the developed countries should undertake binding commitments for an annual growth rate of ODA disbursement for the next three years. The developed countries did not accept this commitment and a resolution was adopted in which developed countries agreed only to consider adopting new and additional measures to increase ODA.

In the area of International monetary reform, it was proposed that an *ad-hoc* intergovernmental group of experts be established with in UNCTAD to examine fundamental issues in the field of international monetary policy. The resolution was adopted by vote in the absence of agreement between developing and developed countries on this issues.

Commodities

In the area of commodities the developing countries sought support for the second window of the common fund, and various aspects of the implementation of the Integrated Programme of commodities including greater share for the developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of their commodity trade and the question of complementary facilities for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings. During the Conference, some countries indicated their contribution to the second window of the Common Fund. India announced her intention to contribute £5 million exclusively for the second window of the common fund.

Technology

On transfer of Technology, the conference could not resolve the issue concerning the nature of the Code of Conduct for transfer of technology. A resolution was adopted for the convening of a resumed session of the UN Conference on this subject. The conference however, reached a consensus on several steps for strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries.

Shipping

The Group of 77 was of the view that the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences should come into force. The developing countries also put forward proposals for sharing in bulk cargoes, but this was opposed by developed countries. A resolution proposed by developing countries on this subject calling for equitable participation of developing countries in world shipping tonnage was put to vote and passed at the conference.

Least Developed and Land-locked Developing Countries

A new programme of action for the least developed countries and a comprehensive programme of action related the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries was adopted by the Conference.

Institutional Issues

The developing countries desired that UNCTAD-V should be the principal instrument for negotiations on international trade and related problems of economic development. The resolution adopted at UNCTAD-V reaffirms the prominent role of UNCTAD in the series of international economic negotiations, contains a series of policy recommendations for improving the functioning of UNCTAD and establishes an *ad-hoc* inter-governmental committee for rationalisation of UNCTAD's machinery.

Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC)

The resolution proposed by the developing countries and adopted at UNCTAD-V refers to economic cooperation among developing countries as an essential instrument to promote structural changes for balance and equitable process of global economic developments and has urged that the developing countries and international organisations provide support and assistance to ECDC. The resolution calls for submission of action-oriented proposals and provides for meetings of the developing countries being serviced by UNCTAD in order to undertake preparatory work for establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries, cooperation among state trading organisations and establishment of multi-national marketing enterprises among developing countries, in the context of the special session on the UNCTAD Committee on ECDC which is to be convened early next year.

(c) The other Indian officials who attended the meeting in Manila included Commerce Secretary, Ambassador of India in Manila, representatives from the Department of Commerce, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Shipping and

Transport, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Permanent Missions of India in Geneva and New York.

(d) The Commerce Minister made a specific proposal for a fresh round of tariff negotiations among developing countries on the basis of upto 50 per cent tariff concessions and this set the tone for greater cooperation among developing countries. To give further thrust to definitive action in the area of economic cooperation among developing countries, Commerce Minister had detailed discussions with President Marcos of the Philippines, the host country, and leaders of other developing countries at Manila. This initiative taken by Philippines, India and other countries was well-received and largely in pursuance of these talks, the developing countries decided at Manila to set up a Committee of 18 to work out the modalities of multilateral economic cooperation among themselves and to monitor the implementation of the programme. India has been nominated as a member of this Committee. New awareness amongst the developing countries for mutual economic cooperation and self-reliance and the constitution of the committee for their implementation could be considered as a major achievement of UNCTAD-V.

The Indian delegation also participated actively in the negotiations on the various items of the UNCTAD-V agenda and made substantial contribution to the negotiations.

Grounding of Air Buses by I.A.C.

925. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.C. recently ordered grounding of one or more Air Buses for thorough and careful check ;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any major defects or deficiencies were detected in the said aircrafts and if so, what were they and how were they rectified?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to(c). Although no inspection whatsoever was required on the Airbus aircraft as per the Manufacturers, Indian Airlines, on their own, as a measure of abundant caution, called for certain checks, to be done on the Airbus aircraft in their fleet in consultation with M/s. Airbus Industries and the D.G.C.A. (Indian Airworthiness Authorities). The Airbus aircraft were not grounded specifically for this inspection but the checks were to be done in a phased manner during major inspections.

Foreign Travel Tax

926. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that new regulations regarding foreign travel ticket taxes have recently come into operation ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof ;

(c) reasons for making the changes in this regard; and

(d) the estimated revenue accruing from the new rates of taxes, for the period ending March 31, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new Scheme of foreign travel tax as incorporated in Chapter V of Finance Act, 1979 (21 of 1979) has come into force with effect from 15 June, 1979.

(b) Under the new scheme, every passenger embarking on an international journey from India by air or by ship will have to pay a tax of Rs. 50 if the journey is to a neighbouring country, i.e., Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, and of Rs.100 if the journey is to other countries. The tax will be collected by carriers and deposited with the Government. Passengers travelling by sea from Rameswaram in India to Talaimanar in Sir Lanka have however, been exempted from the tax. Diplomats and transit passengers are also exempt.

(c) The new scheme of Foreign Travel Tax is designed to eliminate evasion or avoidance of tax and is also very much simpler to administer.

(d) The new scheme has come into force with effect from 15 June, 1979 and was not applicable during the period ending 31st March, 1979. However, the estimated revenue realisation for a whole year under the new scheme would be about Rs. 10 crores.

Impact of New Distribution Scheme on prices of Essential Commodities

927. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of the new Production-cum-distribution system launched on July 1, 1979 on prices of essential commodities; and

(b) whether the prices differed from place to place and State to State ; if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). It is yet too early to make an assessment of the impact of the new Production-cum-distribution scheme, launched on July 1, 1979, on the prices of essential commodities.

Third Level Air Service for North Eastern India

928. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Transport Policy Committee had recommended introduction of (Third Level) Air Services in North-Eastern India to provide unhindered communication facilities to the hill States ; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is under examination of the Government.

Study of Comparative Performance by States in Cooperative Movement

929. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study in respect of the comparative performance of the States in the cooperative movement ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ;

(c) if not, do Government propose to make a study in this regard ;

(d) whether Government are aware that cooperative movement is being handicapped by big monopoly houses ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove this handicap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE , CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on Cooperation for the Fifth Five Year Plans as a so the Working Group on Rural Credit and Cooperation for the Five Year Plan (1978—83) have classified the States in the three broad groups, keeping in view the level of growth of the cooperative movement (particularly cooperative credit).

Group '*A*' : Punjab, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

'*Group* '*B*' : Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh.

Group '*C*' : Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and West Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Doe not arise.

Coordination between Centre and States for Tourism

930. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that vast tourism potential is being wasted due to absence of a well-framed National Policy on Tourism and lack of coordination between the Centre and the States ;

(b) if so, will Government consider having a national policy and its implementation through Centre-State coordination ; and

(c) if not, details of the present arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (c). It is the endeavour of the Government to ensure that India's vast Tourism potential is fully utilised through a well co-ordinated and integrated approach wherein the

Central and the State Government co-operate closely in torism planning and development. In pursuance of this the State Tourism Minister's Conference was convened in August, 1977, and again in November, 1978 to discuss the formulation of a perspective plan for tourism development in each State/Union Territory, and the selection of two centres in each State for development in the Central Sector. In addition, coordination in tourism planning between Central and State Governments is also achieved at the time of discussions in the Planning Commission on the Annual Plans and the Five Year Plan.

Tourism Potential of North Eastern States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland

931. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the rich tourism potentials in the North Eastern States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland ; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b) : While Government is aware of the tourism potential of the States in the North-Eastern region of India, because of restrictions on the entry of tourists, both domestic and international, into some of these States, it has not been possible to develop and actively promote tourism to the desired exttent in this region. However, at the Conference of State Tourism Ministers held in November, 1978, each State Government/ Union Teritory was asked to recommend the development of two centres of International importance to be taken up in the Central Sector. The tourist centres tentatively proposed in the State of Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland for development in the Central sector during the Five Year Plan 1978-83, are as follows :—

Manipur

(1) Lok Tak Lake

(2) Kaibul Lamjas Wild Life Sanctuary.

Meghalaya

Shillong—Youth Hostel.

Nagaland

Kohima.

Details to be so undertaken and the quantum of resources to be made available for each scheme within the overall Sixth Plan allocation are being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

Refuelling and Nighs Landing facilities at Imphal airport

932. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the absence of refuelling and night landing facilities at the Imphal Airport has caused grave inconvenience to the passengers and flight operators in the region ;

(b) if so, do Govenment propose to consider providing these facilities there ; and

(c) if not, will Government make a comparative study of airport respecting their business performance and facilities provided?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PUROSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines is aware of the absence of refuelling and night landing facilities at Imphal aerodrome. However, the refuelling facilities at Gauhati and Silchar aerodromes are considered adequate to support flights to Imphal.

Indian Airlines has scheduled no late evening operations to any of its stations in North-Eastern region nor has it any plans to operate night services in the region.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Increase in Pensionary Benefits to Pensioners

933. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the augmentation of the pensionary benefits to employees of the Government and the period from which such increase in benefits is admissible;

(b) whether Government are aware of the deplorable condition of the pensioners retired earlier who have been hit hard by the rising cost of living;, and

(c) whether Government propose to allow compensatory increase in pensionary benefits to all existing pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) A statement indicating the position. is attached.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the difficulties faced by pensioners, and have been granting relief at the rate of 5 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25 p.m., for every 16-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960-100), to compensate for the increase in the cost of living to some extent. In addition, pre-1-1-73 pensioners are also granted an *ad hoc* relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 p.m.

Statement

The following benefits have been announced by the Government The date of effect is shown against each item :—

Serial No.	Decision	Date of effect
1.	Dearness allowance paid at the average index level 272 has been merged in pay for pruposes of retirement benefits.	30-9-19779
2.	The system of calculating pension at the rate of 1/80th of the average emoluments for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 33/80th of average emolulents, has been replaced by a liberalised pension formula incorporating a slab system under which the maximum pension related to 33 years of service will be regulated as follows :—	31-3-1979
	(a) Upto first Rs 1,000 of average emoluments reckonable for pension	50% of average emoluments.
	(b) Next Rs. 500/-	45% of average emoluments.
	(c) Balance	40% of average emoluments
3.	Maximum limit of pension has been raised from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,500/- including relief at the average index of 328	
4.	A further instalment of graded relief to pensioners and family pensioners, at the rate of 5% of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- and a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month, at the average index level 328.	1-12-1978

Office Expenditure of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

934. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCEbe pleased to state :

(a) total office expenditure of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) with break-up for each item during the last three financial years, year-wise;

(b) whether IRCI authorities collect interest at the time of payment of "resource gap";

(c) do they get interest-free loan from Reserve Bank of India or any other organisation; and

(d) if so, total amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) : Details of office expenditure are set out in the attached statement

(b) In the past it had been the general practice with the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India not to adjust interest arrear at the time of disbursing loans to meet resource gap. However, in 1978-79, the Corporation decided that in appropriate cases, arrears interest dues may be taken into account in sanctioning and disbursing loans.

(c) and (d). The Corporation has received a sum of Rs. 10 crores as interest free loans from Government of India (Rs. 5 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 5 crores in 1972-73). Thereafter, it has been receiving interest bearing loans from Government of India but Government pays subsidy every year in lieu of interest paid by the Corporation. Total loans received by the Corporation from the Government of India amount to Rs. 16 50 crores.

(Management

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Expenditure Heads	Years (July-June) 1976—77	1977—78	1978—79 (Provisional)
1.	Salaries, Wages and Bonus	22 71	27 24	31 40
2	Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenditure	1 15	1 69	1 50
3.	Rent Account	4 16	5 84	6 70
4	Printing & Stationery	1 29	1 49	1 47
5.	Advertisement	0 70	0 15	0 30
6	Electricity	0 57	0 48	0 50
7.	Insurance Account	0 10	0 09	0 12
8	Travelling and Conveyance	2 36	2 00	2 34
9	Director's Honorarium/Remuneration	0 33	0 40	0 36
10	Rates and Taxes	0 02	0 03	0 03
11.	Miscellaneous Expenses	5 02	4 94	6 99
12.	Auditor's Remuneration	0 09	0 11	0 08
13	R N Sen Review Committee Expenses	1 66	0 48	
14	Depreciation	0 90	0 84	1 50
	TOTAL	41 02	45 72	53 29

Cash Subsidy on Exports

935 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) total cash subsidy on exports given, year-wise, from 1970-71 to 1978-79;

(b) total subsidy proposed to be given during 1979-80,

(c) whether there are many allegations of misuse and diversion of export subsidy,

(d) what are the details for the last five years; and

(e) what action, if any, has been or is being taken on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG)

(a) Year	Amount of Cash Compensatory Support paid (Rs. in Crores)
1970-71	34 92
1971-72	47·93
1972-73	54 56
1973-74	55·18
1974-75	66·82
1975-76	136 09
1976-77	226 62
1977-78	311 34
1978-79	358 92*

(*Provisional)

(b) The budget provision for Cash Compensatory Support for 1979-80 is

Rs. 299 crores. However, the actual payment on this account will depend upon the f.o.b. value of exports and the claims submitted by the exporters o the Cash disbursing authorities.

(c) to (e). Since Cash Compensatory Support is granted on the exports already made and after scrutiny of the shipping & payment documents, the question of misuse or diversion of assistance would not arise.

Alleged Charges of Tax Evasion and Violation of FERA Against Members of Singhania Industrial House

936. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8819 in the 27th April, 1979 regarding "alleged charges of tax evasion and violation of FERA against members of Singhania Industrial House" and state:

(a) total amount of alleged tax evasion and violation of FERA by the Members of the Singhania Family ;

(b) whether the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board has disposed of the appeals since then;

(c) if so, what follow-up action any, has been or is being taken on the same;

(d) whether it was revealed in the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, Sixth Lok Sabha, 1977-78, that another member of the Singhania House was also involved in violation of FERA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) The total amount of foreign exchange in respect of which charges under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were proved and a panelty of Rs. 8·25 lakhs was imposed on M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog Limited comes to U. S. $ 37,822,95.

Information presently available indicate that the total amount of panelty imposed under Income Tax Act during the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 in 7 cases of the Singhania Group alone is Rs. 4,78,530/-. Prosecution under section 277 of the Income Tax Act has been launched against Shri Gopal Krishan Singhania, natural guardian of Shri Nidhipat Singhania (minor), for failure to disclose the dividend income received by him. Prosecution under section 277 of the Income-tax Act has also been launched against M/s. J. K. Synthetics for furnishing incorrect particulars in the Annual Return of salaries prescribed under section 206 of the income Tax Act. The total amount of income tax alleged to be evaded is being collected.

(b) and (c). The parties filed appeals before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board against the adjudication orders of the Director of Enforcement and also requested for dispensing with the requirement of deposit of panalty for hearing the appeals. After a preliminary hearing, the Appellate Board ordered that in respect of the 2 appeals M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog Limited should make a cash deposit of Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 2,00,000/- and deposit shares and debentures of a value not less than Rs. 1,25,000/- and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively with M/s. Khaitan & Co. Solicitors, till the expiry of three months after the disposal of appeals without claiming any lien thereon. In respect of Shri Rameshwar Aggarwala it was ordered that he should deposit Rs. 50,000/- each in respect of the 2 adjudication orders. It was further ordered that the appeals will be heard after the aforesaid stipulations were fulfilled. M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog have deposited the amount of Rs. 2,50,000/- and also deposited requisite shares. Similarly Shri Rameshwar Aggarwala has deposited Rs. 10,000/- The appeals are pending for final hearing.

(d) and (e). Committee on Public Undertaking (6th Lok Sabha, 1978-79) (and not 1977-78) in their 16th report has referred to the case against Shri Bharat Hari Singhania, former Managing Director of M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog Ltd. who was charged for violation of FERA but was let off on adjudication and has recommended that the case against M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog should be reopened and prosecution should be launched against S/Shri Bharat Hari Singhania, Rameshwar Aggarwala, N. P. Puria, R.M. Rastogi and J.K. Udyog and Ganges manufacturing company. The Government after examining the matter in consultation with Ministry of Law and the present Director of Enforcement replied to the above recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings stating that in the light of the Law Ministry's advice, Government considers that it will not be worthwhile to launch prosecution against the persons referred when the case is not likely to succeed.

The Committee after going through the replies of the Government have again recommended to refer the case to the Attorney General for an "authoritative opinion". The suggestion to refer the case to the Attorney General of India is being pursued.

Missing Dollers from the Cash Box of Hindustan Samachar

937. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made regarding Dollers found stolen from the cash box of Hindustan Samachar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) value of Dollers found missing and to whom they belonged and how they came to possess them; and

(d) action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) to (d). Investigation under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 indicates that one of the executives of M/s. Hindustan Samachar Ltd., New Delhi obtained U. S. $. 1480 under proper authorisation for his tour abroad in June, 1978 and on his return he did not surrender the unutilised foreign currency amounting to U. S. $. 850/- but kept the same in the ca sh chest of M/s. Hindustan Samachar Ltd. The said U. S. $. 850, according to the complaint lodged on 1·2·1979 with the Police Station, was stolen.

A show Cause Notice for contravention of Section (3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973—for not surrendering the unused foreign exchange within a period of thirty days of his return to India has been issued on 4·5·79. Reply to the show Cause Notice has since been received by the Enforcement Directorate and the case is being adjudicated under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Services of Bombay's Taj Mahal Hotel Management to Run Washington Hotel

938. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Statesman' Calcutta Edition dated 6th June, 1979 that a consortium of overseas Indian residents is negotiating to buy for $35 million Washington's Hotel Shoreham, one of that capital's most fashionable and prestigious hotels and use Bombay's Taj Mahal management to run it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) With the objective of securing consultancy and technical services in hotel operations abroad the Indian Hotels Company (Taj Group) is presenly negotiating with an American firm for such an arrangement in respect of a hotel in Washington. The matter is at negotiations stage at present.

Implementation of Public Distribution Scheme

939. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government realise that the trend of rising prices has made the proposed expanded public distribution scheme more relevant ;

(b) whether the circumstances in view of the situation prevailing at present has also thrown up problems in the implementation of the scheme from 1st July, 1979 ;

(c) whether any meeting of the State Civil Supplies Ministers had been convened by the Centre to discuss these problems and to review the implementation of the production-cum-distribution scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). The production-cum-distribution scheme which has been launched from 1s July, 1979 all over the country on the lines envisaged will be on a permanent footing. Problems in implementing the scheme, as and when they are identified, are being sorted out.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Conference of State civil Supplies Ministers was convened on 6th June, 1979. At the Conference the State Governments while announcing their decision to launch the

scheme from 1-7-1979 also undertook to ensure that complete coverage in terms of area and commodities under the scheme will be achieved by the end of December 1979.

Working of Rural Banks in States

940. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of rural banks in various States during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and details thereof by broad indications State-wise and year-wise ;

(b) if so, what are the important findings and the factors hampering the functioning the growth of Rural Banks, State-wise ;

(c) details of steps/decision taken during the last 2½ years to strengthen the working and growth of rural banks in various parts of the country ; and

(d) results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (d). The question, perhaps, refers to the findings of the Review Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala which submitted its report in February, 1978. Among others, the Committee based its conclusions on the field studies of selected regional rural banks. The important findings of the Committee are indicated below :

(i) The Regional Rural Banks can make a substantial contribution towards improving the credit flows to the rural areas by becoming an integral part of the rural credit structure ;

(ii) Steps should, therefore, be taken to accelerate the programme for the establishment of more Regional Rural Banks in deserving areas of the country ; and

(iii) The control over the operational accept of these banks should be vested in the Reserve Bank of India.

The operations of the Regional Rural Banks and the policy in regard to them is now guided by the Reserve Bank. A Steering Committee headed by a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has been set up to monitor the progress of these banks including the opening of new banks and advise the Government on various policy matters concerning them.

As on June, 1977, there were 48 such banks covering 87 districts in sixteen States. After the acceptance of the main recommendations of the Committee, twelve locations were approved in the last quarter of 1978 for setting up new Banks, of which eight have already been established by the end of March, 1979. At present 56 Regional Rural Banks covering 101 districts in 17 States are functioning in the country.

The Government and Reserve Bank of India have not undertaken any specific State-wise review of the working of Regional Rural Banks during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Excise Duty on Petroleum Products

941. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "India has highest levy on petrol, kerosene" published in *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, of 19th June, 1979 ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to reduce the element of excise duty in the price structure of petroleum products because the high cost of road transport adversely affects the cost and price structure of the basic needs of the community ; and

(c) what measures have Government taken or propose to take to effect saving in petrol consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government realise the need for restraining the consumption of principal petroleum products in view of the critical crude oil situation. At present there is no proposal before the Government to reduce excise duty on these products.

(c) The saving in the consumption of petrol is sought to be effected mainly through various fiscal and regulatory measures.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities during the last Fifteen Months.

942. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the month-end prices of essential commodities during the last fifteen months in important towns in each State ; and

(b) in view of the rising trend of the prices, what measures have Government taken to check this rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) The wholesale price indices for various commodities are based on prices at a large number of centres and as such would reflect the overall price situation in the country. The statement indicating the monthly wholesale price indices for selected essential commodities during the last 15 months is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4617/79.]

(b) Government has already taken a number of measurs to curb inflationary tendencies. Additional measures would be taken as and when necessary. Some of the important measures taken are briefly indicated below:—

(i) Instructions have been issued to various Central Government Departments to exercise utmost economic discipline and reduce Government expenditure.

(ii) State Governments have been requested to adhere to authorised overdraft limits and to restrict non-plan expenditure.

(iii) An Ordinance has been promulgated to postpone by one year repayment of instalment of compulsory deposit falling due on July 6, 1979.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India has tightened bank credit against sensitive commodities namely sugar, oilseeds, edible oils and pulses. Reserve Bank of India has advised commercial banks to keep a strict vigilance on advances against such commodities in order to check any tendency to utilise bank finance for hoarding.

(v) The scheme of monthly releases of sugar by Government was re-introduced with effect from June 5, 1979 with a view to maintaining the prices of sugar at reasonable level. From July 1, 1979, restrictions on weekly sale and despatches of sugar have been reimposed.

(vi) The ex-factory prices for printing paper and cream laid or wove paper have been fixed at Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,785 per Metric Tonne raspectively. Under the Paper (Control) Order, 1979, the Central Government has empowere itself to direct disposal of stock and sale of white printing paper and cream laid or wove paper.

(vii) SIthough the procurement prices of rice and wheat were increased during 1978-79 (Kharif) and 1979-80 (Rabi) marketing seasons respectively, the Central issue prices for foodgrain for the public distribution system have not been increased so as to hold the price line. The demands of the State Governments for allocation of wheat and rice are being met in full. State Governments have been requested to strengthen their public distribution system with a view to making foodgrains available to the vulnerable sections of population at reasonable prices.

(viii) State Trading Corporation has started open market intervention in edible oils by selling imported oil. STC continues to meet the requirements of the vanaspati industry and also of the State Governments in respect of imported rapeseed oil.

(ix) Efforts are being made to improve the movement of goods by rail. There has been considerable improvement in the movement of foodgrains to North Eastern States. During the past 20 days of June, 1979, 51,000 tonnes of foodgrains have been received in North-Eastern States.

(x) Import of essential commodities like cement, edible oils, pulses and soda ash, in short supply, is being continued.

(xi) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to strictly enforce the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, Essential Commodities Act, Price Display

Orders and similar other enactments. They have also been asked to keep a close and constant watch on the price trends and to curb unwarranted increase in the prices of various essential commodities.

(xii) The Production-cum-Distribution Scheme has been launched from July 1, 1979, to cover larger population and more articles of daily neeessity. The Scheme is expected to be in full gear by the end of the year.

(xiii) Special efforts are being made to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses.

Seizure of Gold and Gold Ornaments in Sahebganj Town

943. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Excise Official had seized gold and gold ornaments from a shop and residence of a gold dealer of Sahebganj town in Deoria district in October, 1977 ;

(b) if so, the full details ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these items were kept in Government treasury at Gorakhpur ;

(d) if so, whether the contents are missing from the packets ; and

(e) if so, the action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) to (d). A quantity of 1487 gms. of primary gold and gold ornaments valued at about Rs. 80,500/- was seized from the residential and business premises of Sh. Gopi Krishna son of Shri Bhimraj of Mohalla Sahebganj, Padrauna, District Deoria by the Central Excise officers on 7-10-77. These items were kept in two sealed packets and deposited with the local treasury at Gorakhpur.

The case registered under the Gold (Control) Act in this regard was adjudicated on 21-7-78 resulting in imposition of personal penalty of Rs. 5000/- and ordering release of gold on payment of a redemption fine of Rs. 10,000/-. The party paid the fine and penalty on 4-5-79 and at the stage of release of the gold when the relevant packets were opened it was found that the packets contianed iron nuts and bolts in place of gold.

(e) The case is being investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation, Lucknow and the police. Two Inspectors of Central Excise involved have been placed under suspension.

उन वस्तुओं के नाम जिन में आयात व निर्यात पर सरकारी उपक्रमों का एकाधिकार है

944. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या क्या हैं जिनके आयात और निर्यात पर, उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों का एकाधिकार है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवस्तु तथा प्रति उद्यम के हिसाब से उन पर कमीशन किस दर से लगाई गई है और कुल कमीशन कितनी है ;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन (केनेलाइजूट) वस्तुओं के प्रति वस्तु के हिसाब से आयात और निर्यात के आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और इन में (प्रति वस्तु) तथा (प्रति उद्यम) के अनुसार आयात और निर्यात में क्या अनुपात रहा है ; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान (उपक्रम-वार) अर्जित किये गये कुल लाभ पर लगाये जाने वाली कमीशन की प्रतिशतता क्या थी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) से घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विवरण

(क) उन वस्तुओं की सूची जिनके आयात व निर्यात पर वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का एकाधिकार है :—

1) वे मदें जिनका निर्यात मार्गीकृत है

1. सुखाई हुई मछली, जिन में प्रान शाकफिन फिस माव बीच डि मेरातथा बाम्बे डक्स तथा अन्य सुखाई हुई शल मछली शामिल नहीं है ।

2. चमड़ा, लाख दाना, बटनलाख, गार्नेटलाख तथा लाख की अन्य किस्में, जिसमें भाग 1 अनुसूची 1 में उल्लिखित किस्में शामिल नहीं हैं ।

3. अरंडी का तेल ।

4. सीरा ।

5. तेल रहित मूंगफली की खली (निस्सारण)।

6. सीमेन्ट ।

7. लौह अयस्क , जिसमें गोआ उद्भव का लौह अयस्क शामिल नहीं हैं, जब जापान , दक्षिण कोरिया , तैवान तथा पश्चिम यूरोप को निर्यात किया जाता है ।

8. मैंगनीज अयस्क ।

9. बेराइटिस (ढेले तथा चूरा) ।

10. क्रोम अयस्क तथा साद्रण भाग (क) में शामिल मदो को छोड़ कर ।

11. अभ्रक जिस में अभ्रक की सभी श्रेणियों व किस्मो के अभ्रक के टुकडे शामिल हैं और जिसमें विनिर्मित तथा साधित अभ्रक शामिल नही है। (जिसमें डाइक्ट कडेन्सर फिल्में स्पेंसर्स ब्रिजिज, वार्शस आदि शामिल हैं) माइकानाइट पुनर्गठित अभ्रक, अभ्रक का चूरा तथा अभ्रक का कागज ।

12. कोयला तथा कोक (जिस में कावोराइज्ड लिगनाइट ब्रिकेटर्स (लोको) शामिल नही हैं ।

13. अगियाघात का तेल ।

14 सभी वर्गों की अर्ध-साधित खालें तथा चमड़िया जिस में ई आई विधि से कमाई हुई तथा बेट ब्ल्यू खाते तथा चमडिया व क्रस्ट चमडा शामिल है ।

15. जूते आदि सघन चमडे के जूते जो क्रमाक 60 ओ जी एस–3 के अतर्गत नहीं आते ।

16. रेल बैगन ।

17 प्याज, इलायची (बड़ी) हाथ से चुनी तथा छटी मृगफली, तिल तथा तिल्ली बीज ।

2) वे मदें जिनका आयात मार्गीकृत है

1. कच्चा काजू ।

2. एल्यूमीनियम ।

3. एंटीमनी धातु ।

4. एंटीमनी अयस्क ।

5. कच्चा एस्बसटास ।

6. बिनागढ़ा तांबा ।

7. क्लोरेंपार (एसिड ग्रेड) ।

8. सीसा ।

9. पारा ।

10. निकिल-प्राइमरी/स्क्रेप ।

11. प्लेटिमन ।

12. पैलाडियम ।

13. स्टेनलैस/ताप रोधक इस्पात प्लेटें/शीटें/कायल/स्ट्रिक-केबल इनको छोड़कर —

(क) प्लेटें, किसी भी विशिष्टि की, 12 मिमी से अधिक मोटी या 1,250 मिमी से अधिक चौड़ी या 3 मीटर से अधिक लबी; और (ख) किसी भी विशिष्टि की सीट/स्ट्रिप्स 1·5 मिमी या उससे मोटी, जिसमें 302, 304/304 एल शामिल नही हैं (जिस में आम जाने पहचाने मानक शामिल है–18/8), 316 316 एल/ 316 टी आई 321 तथा 347.

14. सल्फर, गैर-साधित एलीमेंटल/गैर-परिष्कृत रिकर्ड ।

15. टिन ।

16. जस्ता (या स्पेल्टर) बिना गढा ।

17 एल्काइल बैंजीन/डोडीसील बेंजीन ।

18 सभी सश्लिष्ट गैर-सेल्युलोस रेशे जिसमें पोलिस्टर रेश/टो पोलिनोसिक रेशा तथा एक्रीलिक रेश/टो शामिल नही है ।

19. कैल्सियम बोरेट ।

20. कप्रोलेक्टम ।

21. क्राइयोलाइट ।

22 डेपसोने (डाइ-एमीनो-डाइफिनाइल सल्फोन) तथा उसके उत्पाद ।

23. डी एम टी ।

24. एथोक्सी मिथाइलीन डाइ-मिथाइल मेलोनेट

25. आयोडीन ।

26 मिथाइल मेथाक्रीलेट मोनोमर (वर्जिन)

27. मेथाइली माइडाजोल ।

28. मोनोएथीलीन ग्लाइकोल ।

29 नोवाल डाइमाइन ।

30. लाइलोन यार्न तथा धागा (जिस में (i) बेस फ्लैट नाइलोन फिलामेंट यार्न (प्रथम क्वालिटी) तथा (ii) 210 डेनियर तथा उससे अधिक का औद्योगिक नाइलोन यार्न शामिल नहीं है) ।

31. पोलिस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न जिस में बेस फ्लैट-प्रथम क्वालिटी शामिल नहीं है ।

32. सोडियम साइनाइड ।

33. सोडियम बोरेट ।

34. टी आई ओ सी ।

35. टिटैनियम डाइआक्साइड (एबाटेस तथा एटाइल कोनों ग्रेड) ।

36. विनायल एसीटेट मोनोमर ।

37. विनायल एसीटेट ।

38. हथियार तथा गोलाबारूद ।

39. पेय, स्प्रिट तथा मदिरा ।

40 सीमेन्ट जिसमें क्लिंकर भी शामिल है ।

41 सिनेमाटोग्राफ फिल्में, बिना खिंची, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है —

(i) 8 मि० मी० (रंगीन) तथा

(ii) 8 मि० मी० ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट नगेटिव ।

42 विस्फोट पदार्थ ।

43 भेड बकरी की चर्बी ।

44 प्राकृतिक रबड ।

45 अखबारी कागज ।

46. तेल/तिलहन जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं —

1) नारियल का तेल ।

2) खोपरा ।

3) मूगफली का तेल/तिलहन ।

4) ताड़ का तेल (पामोलीन सहित सभी प्रकार के) ताड के बीज ।

5) रेपसीड तेल/बीज ।

6) करद्दी तेल/करद्दी बीज ।

7) सोयाबीन तेल/बीज तथा

8) सूरजमुखी तेल/बीज ।

47 फोटोग्राफिक रगीन कागज ।

48 फोटोग्राफिक फिल्में (रगीन तथा ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट) – जिन में केवल निम्नलिखित शामिल है —

(क) एमटयुअर रोल फिल्में (तथा उनके लिए कार्टिज)

(ख) कैसेटस (तथा रिफिल तथा उसके लिए बल्क रोल्स) तथा

(ग) कट/शीट फिल्में ।

49. ऊनी चिथड़े/शाडी ऊन ।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों के अध्यक्षों द्वारा विदेशी दौरों पर किया गया खर्च

945. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों के अध्यक्षों के नाम, उनकी शैक्षिक योग्यताएँ, व्यावसायिक योग्यताएं क्या हैं और वे किस-किस राज्य के हैं ,

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बाहरी देशों का दौरा करने वाले अध्यक्षों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं और उनकी यात्रा पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक उपक्रम में अध्यक्षों के वेतन तथा दूसरी सुविधाओं जैसे, दूरभाष, फर्नीचर, बिजली, स्टाफ और कलबो शुल्क पर प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है , और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस खर्च में कमी करने का प्रयास कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उस के ब्योरे क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों की शैक्षिक एवं व्यवसायिक अर्हताओं के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये सख्या एल टी 4618/79] जहां तक यह मालूम करना है कि ये मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी किस राज्य के रहने वाले हैं, सरकार यह सूचना एकत्र करना नहीं चाहती , क्योंकि ऐसे आकड़े एकत्र करना राष्ट्रीय अखण्ड के हित में नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) वांच्छित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसका विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Proposal for an International Debts Commission

946 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Group of 77 in the UNCTAD V held at Manila, proposed for an international debt Commission to tackle the debt problems in the third world, and

(b) if so the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In view of the wide differences between the developing countries and the developed countries on this issue, the negotiations held were inconclusive. The Conference decided to remit the whole item to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD for further consideration

Airworthiness of Air Buses

947 PROF SAMAR GUHA : Will

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

(a) whether in view of certain apprehensions about airworthiness of Air Buses, all such aircrafts have been asked by U. S. Government to be grounded for technical check-up ;

(b) whether Government of India have purchased all Air Buses crafts from U.S.A. ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not following precautionary measures for technical check-up of any Air Bus used in India on the same line as adopted by the U.S. Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (c) Consequent to DC-10 aircraft accident in the USA, the American air worthiness Authorities ordered certain checks on pylons to wing attachment to be carried out within aspecified period on all DC-10 aircraft. The manufacturer of Airbus aircraft informed all concerned that the design of the Airbus pylom to wing attachment was different and meets all design requirements and does not warrant checks and that Eastern Airlines (American Operator of Airbus) was doing this inspection only to satisfy American Airworthiness Authority's request. Although no inspection, whatsoever, was required on Airbus (A300B2) aircraft as per the manufacturer, Indian Airlines on their own, as a measure of abundant caution, called for certain checks to be done on Indian Airlines Airbus aircraft in consultation with Airbus Industries (manufacturer of Airbus) and the Director General of Civil Aviation. Indian Airlines Airbus were not grounded specifically for this inspection but the checks were to be done in phased manner during the major inspections. This inspection has been done on two Airbus aircraft and found to be satisfactory. The other aircraft will also be inspected during the major inspection. This will be 'one-time' exercise only.

(b) No, Sir, Airbus aircraft are purchased from France.

International Flights from and to Calcutta Airport

948. PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta Airport has been declared by the concerned International Authority as the second best airport in India ;

(b) if so, facts thereabout ;

(c) whether Calcutta Airport deals with international air flights much less than Delhi and Bombay Airports ;

(d) whether after the present international recognition of Calcutta Airport, International Air flights through Calcutta will be improved ; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Calcutta airport has been categorised as "Orange Star" by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Association. The other category of safe airports is "Excellent".

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Calcutta airport is equipped with all necessary facilities to cater to the requirements of all International air services and is suitable for handling all types of aircraft.

The question of giving inducement in the form of rebate on landing charges for all international flights landing at Calcutta airport between 2200 hrs and 0600 hrs. is under consideration.

Fair Price Shops in Almora and Pithorgarh Districts in U. P.

949. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fair price shops in each of the districts Almora and Pithoragarh in U. P. ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardship faced by the people of the remote areas in these two districts in the availability of essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, kerosene oil, standard cloth etc. ; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to cover the remote areas of each of these two districts under the new public distribution system for the supply of essential commodities, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Foreign Collaboration with Hotel Business

950. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any definite policy decision regarding foreign collaboration in Hotel business;

(b) whether any proposals from the private sector are pending consideration;

(c) whether these proposed hotels are going to help the low income groups; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) A review is in progress and no final decision has yet been taken.

(b) Apart from the application of M/s. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd., Delhi, no other proposal from the private sector for setting up a hotel with foreign collaboration is pending consideration with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry, the concerned agency of the Government in these matters.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The proposal envisages the setting up of an Indian Company for putting up a 5-star super deluxe hotel in Delhi at an approximate cost of Rs. 18 crores.

Collection of Income-Tax Arrears from Big Industrial Houses

951. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the collection of arrears of income-tax and Sur-tax from the big industrial houses during the course of January to May, 1979 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). At present, information of outstanding Income-tax demand is not being collected in respect of all cases belonging to the large industrial houses. Quarterly reports are received from the field officers in respect of outstanding demands of over Rs. 10 lakhs in each case. Since these reports are received as on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December, figures relating to these cases as at the end of May, 1979 are not available.

According to currently available information, in cases belonging to large industrial houses [i.e., concerns registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as falling under section 20 (a) of the said Act], income-tax in arrears aggregating to Rs. 11·15 crores were outstanding on 31-12-78 besides demands of Rs. 7·38 crores not fallen due in these cases. Out of the above, the total income-tax of Rs. 7·40 crores was collected/reduced/adjusted till 31-3-79.

The surtax in arrears in such cases as on 31-12-78 amounted to Rs. 0·06 crores out of which the collections/reductions/adjustments till 31-3-79 was Rs. 0·04 crores.

The list of the concerns wherein demands had been collected/reduced/adjusted during the period 31-12-78 to 31-3-79 together with the amounts of collection/reduction/adjustment is given in the statement annexed.

Statement

(In lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Name of the Group	Name of the Company	Collection/ Reduction/ Adjustment from 31-12-78 to 31-3-1979
1	2	3	4
		INCOME TAX	
1.	A.C.C.	Associated Cement Co., Ltd.	11·70
2.	Birla	Bharat General and Textile Industries, Ltd.	12·63

1	2	3	4
3.	Birla	Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	7·83
4.	,,	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.	23·35
5.	,,	National Engineering Industries, Ltd.	24·48
6.	,,	Eastern Spinning Mills, Ltd.	7·95
7.	,,	Jiyaji Rao Cotton Mills, Ltd.	64·21
8.	,,	General Marketing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	28·31
9.	,,	Texmaco Ltd.	11 52
10.	J. K. Singhania	J. K. Udoyog Ltd.	17 87
11.	Kamani	Kamani Bros. (P) Ltd.	164·52
12.	,,	Kamani Engg. Corporation Ltd.	226·88
13.	Kapadia Killick	Maganlal Chaganlal (P) Ltd.	6 11
14.	Khatau	Siemens India Ltd.	29·76
15.	Mahindra & Mahindra	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.	21 93
16.	Modi	Modipon Ltd.	15·00
17.	,,	Modi Industries, Ltd.	18 40
18.	R. N. Goenka	Traders and Traders	9 69
19.	Sarabhai	Suhrid Geigy Co., Ltd.	8·71
20.	Surajmal Nagarmal	Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	6·74
21.	Tata	Tata Sons, Ltd.	9·95
22.	Thiagaraja	Saroja Mills, Ltd.	2·28
23.	United Breweries	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	10·49
			740·31
		SURTAX	
1.	Birla	M/s. Taylor Instrument Co., Ltd.	3·97

NOTE :—The above list is not exhaustive and covers only those cases about which information has so far been received in the form of quarterly statements referred to in reply.

Students' Concession for Air Flight Round the Country

952. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step is being contemplated to extend students' concession for air flights round the country in the International Year of the Child;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines is already giving a concession of 50% to bonafide students in the age group of 12 to 26 for travel between the place of their study and home town. Indian Airlines also gives 50% discount to students travelling in groups of 10 or more for travel between any points on Indian Airlines net-work in India when study tours and excursions are sponsored by educational institutions.

Relaxation of Time Bar under Customs Act

953. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases in which refunds have been ordered during the last five years ignoring the provisions of Section 27(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 ;

(b) the reasons for doing so, when under the Customs Act there is no provision for relaxation of time bar under section 27 (1) of the Customs Act ;

(c) whether there is any provision under the Customs Act for authorising Joint Secretaries and Members of the Board under section 131 or 128 of the Customs Act, 1962 to relax the provisions of Section 27(1) of the Customs Act ; and

(d) if not, under what authority of law, they have been given the power to relax the time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). There is no specific provision under the Customs Act, 1962 to grant refund in relaxation of the time bar prescribed under Section 27(1). However, the Supreme Court, had in one of its judgements, said that the administrative authority should not be guided by technicalities but by the broader concept of justice. The Ministry of Law also advised that it would be anomalous to hold that the Government had no power to grant refund of a tax which had been illegally collected and further that Section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962 would only bar the remedy and not completely extinguish the right of the assessee and that it would be open to the Government, in appropriate cases, to grant refund of taxes which has been erroneously or un-lawfully realised. Accordingly the Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General had drawn up certain categories of cases in which refunds could be considered in relaxation of the time bar under Section 27(1) of the Customs Act. However, the discretion is exercised sparingly and only in cases where the party's claim, except for the time bar, is on a completely sound footing.

Members of the Board have not been given the authority to relax the provisions of Section 27(1). However, the Joint Secretaries to the Government have been given this authority in the limited categories of cases mentioned above. Assuming that the Government has the power of reatatation, then the delegation of such a power to a Joint Secretary is in order.

Upgradation of Rajkot City in Gujarat

954. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Consultative Machinery (Central) held on the 15th April, 1977 discussion regarding upgradation of 26 cities ;

(b) whether Rajkot city in Gujarat State has been considered for upgrading to B-2 category ; and

(c) steps intended to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). A meeting with the Secretary of the Staff Side of the National Council, Joint Consultative Machinery was held on the 15th April, 1977 to discuss the methodology for implementing the Third Pay Commission's recommendation contained in para 14, Chapter 56, Volume IV of its Report regarding the payment of compensatory (city) allowance in abnormally expensive places in relaxation of the population norms and not for upgrading their classification. Rajkot is included in the list of 26 cities being considered in this connection.

(c) The assessment of the comparative costliness of the cities has been completed. This matter is being examined further by a Committee set up by the National Council Joint Consultative Machinery).

Sanctioning of Credit Limits for Operation of Cotton Procurement Scheme in Maharashtra

955. SHRI V.G. HANDE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given instructions to the Reserve Bank of India for sanctioning

the necessary required credit limits for the operation of the Cotton Procurement Scheme in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions given and the action taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). Maharashtra State Co-operative bank was authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to sanction hypothecation cash credit limits aggregating Rs. 95 crores to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation for 1978-79 to meet the financial requirements of the Scheme. The limit was operative upto 30-6-1979.

The Reserve Bank of India had also sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 45 crores for the purpose to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank against State Governments guarantee on a reimbursement basis operative upto 31-5-1979, which was availed to the extent of only Rs. 10 lakhs.

Export of Ornaments

956. SHRI V.G. HANDE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export ornaments worth Rs. 10 crores to some countries ;

(b) the name of the agency through which export is proposed to be made and the names of the countries to which these ornaments will be exported ; and

(c) if so, what assistance will be provided by foreign Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) An export target of the export of Gold Jewellery (Plain Jewellery, Studded Jwellery and Minakari Jewellery) has been fixed at Rs. 30 crores for the year 1979-80.

(b) Export can be made by any exporter/organisation etc. under the Government policy as amended from time to time, to any country with which India has trade relations.

(c) No assistance is provided by any foreign country.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, July 16, 1979/ Asadha 25, 1901 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job III—1492 LS—17-8-79—890