

Fifth Series, No.19

Friday, March 14, 1975
Phalguna 23, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Rs:2.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 14, 1975/Phaiguna 23,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrears of Taxes Against Share-
Holders of Jay Engineering
Works

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

(a) the total amount of various
taxes outstanding against each of the
Shareholders who hold shares of
Rs. 1,000 or more in Jay Engineering
Works Ltd. or in associated companies
and the names of those who have im-
port or export or any other type of
licences indicating the nature of
licences held by each of them, and

(b) the nature of taxes which are
outstanding against them for more
than three years and the measures
taken to realise those outstanding
taxes and further action proposed to
be taken to realise the outstanding
dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRA-
NAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and
(b). Jay Engineering Works Ltd., is a
large company having a subscribed,
issued and paid up capital amounting
to about Rs. 2.47 crores and the approx-
imate number of shareholders of the
3980 L.S.—1

company is about 1800 as per the an-
nual report of the company made upto
26th September 1974. Some of the
companies associated/inter-connected
with Jay Engineering Works Ltd., are
also large companies with a large share
capital and a large number of share-
holders. The number of shareholders
who hold shares of Rs. 1,000/- or more
in these companies is large and the
shareholders are spread all over the
country. The information regarding
the total amount of various taxes,
direct and indirect, outstanding against
each of shareholders and the names of
those who have import or export or
any other type of licences will have to
be collected from the field formations
all over the country as well as from
various other government agencies.
Collection of the desired information
regarding shareholders will involve
very considerable time and labour
which will not be commensurate with
the results that may be achieved. How-
ever, if the Honourable Member de-
sires to have information about any
particular share-holder(s), the same
can be collected and laid on the Table
of the House.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : माननीय
स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब का रिप्लाई
काफी बेग है। मेरा क्वेश्चन बड़ा बनीया
था, मान्य नहीं कि इतना बेग जवाब क्यों
दिया है ?

फिर भी मैं आपकी मार्केट यह पूछना
चाहूंगा कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि इस कंपनी में ऐसे कितने
शेयर होल्डर्स हैं जिनके पास 50 हजार से ज्यादा
रकम के शेयर हैं और उनकी तरफ कितना
टैक्स बाकी है ? स्पेशली डायरेक्ट्स और
मनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स पर कितना टैक्स बाकी
है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I should like to say this. This is not the only question that has been put; this is the 10th or 11th question, each Member identifying a company and asking which of the shareholders had committed default, etc. If I undertake such an enquiry all my staff will be spread throughout the country only finding out shareholders and what defaults are there, I should respectfully submit to the hon. Members that if they have got any information or if they ask for the directors in these companies, it becomes easier. If you ask for all the shareholders it will be an impossible task; we cannot have such an enquiry. I respectfully submit that if they want any information about any director or any particular shareholder, we could find out and give it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the Directors, Managing Director and the Chairman, Lala Charat Ram, are concerned, the information which we have is that there is no tax arrears in respect of Lala Charat Ram, Shri B K Ghal, Shri Dipak Singh and Shri H. C. Trikha who were assessed for tax, and there are no arrears against them as on 31st December, 1974. In respect of the other Directors, Shri Pratap Bhogilal, Shri M. L. Khaitan, Shri K. N. Mukherjee and Shri B. N. Poddar, information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

श्री लाल कपूर : हमारी इन्फॉर्मेशन किमी राशन में हो गयी है कन्वर्ट की जाती है स्पाकर साहब मुझे इनमें प्राइको प्रोटैक्शन की जरूरत है। हमें पोरिक्ट बताया जाये कि कब तक 50 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा के शेयर वाले पेपरहोल्डर्स की इन्फॉर्मेशन हम इसको दी जायेगी ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If the hon. Member wants information regarding shareholders having shares above Rs. 50,000, we shall

collect it and lay it on the Table of the House.

Compulsory Insurance for Central Government Employees

'347. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for Compulsory Insurance for Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, broad features of the scheme?

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

Statement

The Third Central Pay Commission, after recommending improvements in the superannuation pension, family pension and the extraordinary pension, expressed the view that if these benefits are to be supplemented further it should be on a wholly contributory basis by the employees themselves. The Commission accordingly recommended an insurance scheme which should be optional for the existing employees with one year's service or more, but compulsory for new entrants. On a monthly contribution of Rs. 5/-, it aimed at providing a cover of Rs. 5000/- on death while in service to the family of the deceased Government servant, and return of the actual amount contributed by him without addition of any interest in case of superannuation. This scheme was discussed with the representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council of the J.C.M. in September, 1973. They did not favour it on the ground that the scheme covered only the risk of death during service and did not provide for any additional benefit on retirement. They wanted a scheme which might provide equal benefit both at the time of death in service as well as at the time of retirement. The question how far this suggestion is

feasible is under examination. As soon as a modified scheme on some such basis is ready, this matter will be discussed again with the Staff Side before taking a final decision. In the meanwhile, Government have introduced in January last a deposit-linked insurance scheme for subscribers to the Provident Fund providing in case of employees who die while in service a cover equal to the average balance in the account of the deceased Government servant in the fund during the three years immediately preceding his death subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The employee should have put in at least five years of service at the time of his death.
- (ii) The average balance in the account of the deceased employee in the fund during the three years immediately preceding his death should not be below the amounts prescribed, viz., Rs. 1000/- in the case of Class IV, Rs. 1500/- for Class III, Rs. 2500/- for Class II and Rs. 3000/- for Class I employees.
- (iii) The maximum amount of the benefit will be limited to Rs. 10,000/-. Any amount in excess of this sum in the fund will be disregarded for this purpose.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Quite a long time has passed since the Third Pay Commission suggested this compulsory insurance for the new entrants and, as the reply says, some discussions have taken place with the representatives of the employees. It also says that this scheme as modified will be introduced. I would like to know how long Government will take to come to a final decision about this compulsory insurance of new employees.

Secondly, even with regard to the existing employees, why is it difficult or impossible for the Government to

consider the question of their compulsory insurance also, because, this will result in large savings? And even in regard to the existing employees, there should be some incentive. The present scheme does not give any incentive in the sense that at the time of superannuation the employees does not get any benefit. Only his family gets benefit in the case of his death. Cannot the Government improve upon this scheme relating to the new employees and also introduce a scheme for the existing employees, which will encourage savings and help the employees as well as the Government?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are actively considering whether such a scheme can be evolved, and I shall try to expedite it.

श्री एन लाल बाकपाल : किमानो की फनन के सम्बन्ध में इम संसद मे कई बार सवाल उठाया गया । मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानो के बारे मे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किमान इम सवाल मे कहा से आ गये ? गवर्नमेट एम्प्लाइज में आर किमान कहा मे ले आये ?

Trade with Malaysia

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

(a) whether our trade with Malaysia has increased by over 100 per cent during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the net foreign exchange earnings from this trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHR)

VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: (a) India's trade with Malaysia has increased by 240 per cent during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

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

Statement

The following table indicates India's trade with Malaysia over the past five years :—

Year	Export to Malaysia	Imports from Malaysia	(Value in Balance of Trade)	(Rs. lakhs) Value of Trade
1969-70	826	827	(—)1	16533
1970-71	1174	576	(+)598	1750
1971-72	1173	384	(+)789	1557
1972-73	930	842	(+)88	1772
1973-74	2408	3209	(—)801	5617

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The statement shows that for the last four years the trade balance was in our favour. In 1973-74, the trade balance was not in our favour. I would like to know whether efforts would be made for making the trade balance in our favour as our hockey team did by winning the match this morning? We whole-heartedly congratulate it. Today, it was very exciting for us to know the result. Our hockey team won. This is a favourable score in our favour. Malaysia has accepted the defeat. So far as the trade balance is concerned, I hope, India will do the same.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not asked any question.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Malaysia is one of the countries which is exporting palm oil, which is edible oil. Is our country thinking of importing any palm oil for consumption in our country?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In 1973-74, we imported Rs. 19.24 crore, worth of palm oil from Malaysia.

श्री भगवत सा भाजाद : श्री शिडे द्वारा पूछा गया जो सवाल था उसका उत्तर नहीं आया है। उन्होंने कहा था कि बेचैन ग्रॉफ ट्रेड जो अनफेवरेबल है उसको फेवरेबल बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? पिछले वर्षों में हमारा बेचैन ग्रॉफ ट्रेड फेवरेबल था लेकिन पिछले वर्ष यह अनफेवरेबल हो गया। इसके क्या कारण हैं और कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ताकि यह फेवरेबल हो?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The reason for last year's unfavourable trade balance was the high import of edible oil—palm oil and tin. Though it has been an unfavourable trade balance year, yet it has been the year in which we have the highest exports and the highest imports also. Between last year and the previous year from April to June, the exports have gone up from 3.36 crores to 7.22 crores and imports have only gone up from 2.32 crores to 4.32 crores.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: May I know whether any hockey sticks and hockey balls along with the knowhow are exported to Malaysia?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed palm oil and now it has come to hockey sticks! That is why I did not allow the previous question.

SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: The statement shows that while export to Malaysia has risen by about 2½ times, the import has risen by about 4 times. What are the new items of importing them earlier also

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is palm oil and tin. They are not new imports. We have been importing earlier also.

Market Borrowing by U.P.

*350. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has not allowed the Government of U.P. to resort to market borrowing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar restrictions have been placed on any other State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Government of U.P. and their agencies have been allowed a net market borrowings of Rs 38.15 crores in 1974-75 in accordance with the Annual Plan allocations. They had, however, requested for additional market borrowing of Rs. 20 crores to the State Government and Rs. 6 crores to the

State Housing Board. As the resources available for sustaining the public borrowing programme did not permit of any additional market borrowing by State Governments or their Agencies in the current financial year, these requests were not acceded to.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: What are the criteria adopted by the Reserve Bank for determining the limit of market borrowing by a particular State?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is done by the Planning Commission taking into account the total resources available. As far as 1974-75 is concerned they have put a ceiling that no State Government can borrow over and above the 1973-74 figures, because there was a general constraint on the resources.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: May I know whether the U. P. Government has mobilised resources to the tune of Rs. 112 crores during the current financial year and if so, whether in accordance with this target achieved by the U. P. Government, the Reserve Bank is justified in putting a limit on market borrowing by U.P. because this figure is quite enough to sustain the public borrowing?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is true during the current year, the U. P. Government have done a very good job with regard to resource mobilisation, but this is only making up the deficiency which had existed so far. They have to raise a little more of resources if the economy is to pick up in U. P. As I said, the allocation by way of Central assistance or market borrowing is to be done on the basis of a formula evolved by the N.D.C. This matter is being examined by the Planning Commission. I hope and trust a new formula may be evolved. I do not know whether it would be more favourable to UP or not but if the huge population of U.P. is taken into account, perhaps they may get a better allocation.

श्री नरसिंह पांडे : यही मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जब प्रदेश को ऋणग्रस्त बतलाया है उस को देखते हुए उस को प्राथक स्थिति को दुरुस्त करने के लिए कोई नया कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिये। जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि हमारे पास धन का बहुत अभाव है जिस के कारण सारी योजनाओं को चलाना कठिन है। सरकार ने सिवार्ड की सारी योजनायें बन्द कर दी हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए सरकार ने यह जो नया प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि बाजार से ऋण न लिया जा सके क्या वह उसको हटाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I could not follow his question. Market loans are taken by them. Whatever is made available, that market loan has been taken by them. But inspite of that, there is a deficit and that too is a large one. U.P. is one of the States which is unfortunately not balancing its budget and running into a big deficit. Therefore, we are trying to assist them and also help them so that they may get over these difficulties during the 5th Plan period.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्रेडिट ईयर में बाजार से ऋण लेने की अनुमति नहीं दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस अनुमति के न देने में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की योजनाओं पर कुछ असर पड़ा है अथवा नहीं।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know why the Reserve Bank is being brought into the picture. It is the Planning Commission and the Central Government which make the allocation with regard to the borrowing. It is according to that allocation that Rs. 33.15 crores has been allotted to U.P. As I have already stated, there are resource constraints, as far as U.P. is

concerned: It has to make further efforts for the purpose improving by cutting down non-plan and non-development expenditure, as far as possible.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह ज्ञात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वीके मिनिस्टर प्रीर क्रिनांस मिनिस्टर ने केन्द्र के प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर प्लानिंग कमिशन के सदस्यो तथा क्रिनांस मिनिस्टर से स्वयं मिलकर रोसोर्स माड्रिल इजेशन के बारे में मरकेट बोर्रोइंग के विषय में कोई तर्क नहीं है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उन पर विचार किया है प्रीर उन्होंने क्या प्राप्तावन दिया है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. The talk did not relate to market borrowing.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the criterion laid down by the National Development Council and the formula set by them have not been given any weightage and deliberately market borrowings were allowed at a lower level than the formula agreed by the RB and the Planning Commission in connection with several States including Maharashtra?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of Maharashtra State.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Is there any departure from the formula laid down by the National Development Council and the Planning Commission? Did they not allow the market borrowing deliberately at a lower level than what was allowed by the National Development Council without any reference to the NDC?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is with reference to U.P. If the hon. Member is interested in other States, he may please give a notice of a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: I told him. He thinks that he can convince me by his lung power.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Other States are also mentioned.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH: There cannot be any formula for U.P. alone, Sir.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Generally, I don't think that there has been any departure, as far as any State is concerned, much less it could be with the Maharashtra State which tries to get the best advantage of any situation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the criterion has any reference to the market capacity for loans to a State, that is to say, the States' credit has no weight at all or not? Has that been taken into account? That is one of the criteria that is taken into account for fixing the limit. Formerly, I believe, that used to be one of the important considerations. Is that so now or not?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The exercise is made on the basis of an estimate of the market borrowings which would be available for the State Governments and the Central Government and various undertakings of the Central and State Governments. After having made an assessment, the sharing is made by allocation to the various States and the Central Government. It is on that basis that the State Governments are made allocations. I am informed the NDC has not yet finalised it. It is the Planning Commission, in consultation with the RBI, that has made this formula, which is now being looked into. The whole matter will go before the National Development Council for the purpose of fixing the shares of each State with regard to the total availability of the market borrowing resources.

Foreign Demand for Electronic Goods

*351. **SHRI R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand in foreign countries for electronic goods produced in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of electronic goods within the country and to build up market in foreign countries?

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

(a) There has been a growing demand.

(b) Intensive promotional work is being undertaken to increase exports and also set up new production units for electronics exports. A flexible policy and a quicker procedure are being adopted in regard to approvals and licensing for export-oriented electronic industry. An export processing zone exclusively for electronic components has been set up in Santa Cruz, Bombay.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Electronics industry is a labour-intensive industry and there is no lack of technical know-how in the country. Yet, the export of electronic goods from India was of the order of Rs. 10 crores only per year, while exports from Singapore was five times, from Taiwan 20 times, from Hongkong 25 times and from Japan 300 times. In view of the dire necessity for earning more and more foreign exchange, may I know whether the Government has any plan to set up export processing zones, similar to the one in Santa Cruz, in other important coastal cities in the country like Mangalore and other places?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We are watching the performance of the Santa Cruz processing zone. There are requests for setting up similar zones at other places. We are considering that.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: The electronics industry can grow even in backward areas. In view of this, may I know whether the Government will set up electronics industrial estates in all the States in the country?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: This is a suggestion for action.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक नुडज के लिए ईगान बड़न अम्छा बाजार है और क्या उस का इस्तेमान बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Sir. There is a good market for electronic goods and the Government is making the maximum effort to utilize it.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Government has realised the importance of electronics industry and its export potential and has confirmed quick clearance of industrial licences and capital equipment. But, in spite of all the promotional activity, the electronics industry had a very low level of exports. May I know whether the insistence of Government on indigenous know-how is an inhibiting factor which is presently holding up big exports by the electronics industry?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would first like to dispel the contention of the hon. Member that the export of electronic goods is not picking up. While in 1971-72 the export of electronic goods was of the order of Rs. 5.16 crores, in 1972-73 it went to Rs. 9.63 crores. I do not think indigenous know-how in the export processing zone is an inhibiting factor, because there are many companies with foreign-owned know-how also.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is a considerable demand of electronic goods in the country itself and, if so, will he consider or will he

assure the House that he will meet the local needs first before thinking of exporting electronic goods outside?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We will consider both the needs of export and of domestic demands.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: What is the progress of the Santa Cruz Electronics export project and when the exports from that project are likely to start?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Five units have started working in the export processing zone and exports have started from 1st September, 1974.

Cases Involving Economic Offences against Shri R. N. Goenka and his Concerns

*352. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many criminal cases for economic offences are under investigation or pending disposal in courts against Shri R. N. Goenka and the firms/concerns connected with him and what are the details thereof and what steps are being taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE**): Information in respect of cases pertaining to direct taxes pending disposal in Courts and in respect of cases handled by Central Bureau of Investigation is furnished in the statement Placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9177/75]. Information in respect of cases pertaining to Customs and Central Excise pending disposal in Courts is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, before he asks the supplementary, in regard to the latter part of the question

as to what steps are being taken to expedite the same, he has not replied anything about that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Member ask it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We are trying to expedite it. For example, there is a case in the Chief Presidency Magistrate court and they have adjourned the case till 22nd March. We cannot expedite it at our own desire. Regarding investigations, they are being expedited.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha. This is your second supplementary.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the long statement given by the hon. Minister makes a very evasive reading. This symbolises the fountain of corruption, cheating, mal-practices, false accounting, etc. that are prevalent in our country in the monopoly circles.

The hon. Minister, while replying has evaded a part of my question, which my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, just now mentioned, as to what steps are being taken to expedite it. I would like to know, when such cases of fraudulent cases have been detected and established, why so far no action has been taken. Although the firm was formed after April, 1971, it was made to appear that it had been from 1-10-1970. There are other complaints of false accounting, false returns, etc. running into several crores of rupees. In one case, the amount involved is Rs. 2 crores, in another case it is Rs. 1.15 crores and in another case, it involves lakhs of rupees.

I want to know, when such things are there, whether it is a fact that Shri R. N. Goenka who is a Member of the Lok Sabha, has had dealings with these firms, and, due to pressure on the Government, the investigations in major cases are still pending for several years. Till now, the CBI has not completed the investigations. I would like to know whether that pressure has acted upon the Government

in not completing the investigations. I am not talking of cases which are pending in the court. I would like to know whether this Bhagwandass Goenka is the same person who is master of the paper "Evermans" being edited just now and because of that paper also Government is feeling soft—because that is the political argument.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have your own arguments. You may put a straight question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Is this Bhagwandass Goenka the Proprietor/Editor of the paper "Evermans" and, in that political background, as the ruling Party has a strong bias against national dialogues, (*Interruptions*) is it because of that that they are feeling this weakness?

I would also like to know whether, since these cases relate to false fabrications—which are very serious criminal offences—they cannot be put behind bars. Why are these persons, who are habitual offenders, not put behind the bars and why are they at large? It is because of political pressure?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as investigation by the CBI is concerned, I can assure the Hon. Member that there is no political pressure. But as the CBI has to look into various documents in various places, because a large number of companies and a large number of people are involved in these cases, it is taking some time. In the lengthy statement which I have laid on the Table of the House, I have given full facts of the cases which are in court and the stages of investigation at various levels. Therefore I deny that there is any pressure because of which the CBI is going slow in these matters.

Regarding the other questions, I don't think they have any relevance to the present question.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: My question was, firstly, whether he is a Member of the Lok Sabha and, secondly, whether he is Proprietor of "Evermans".

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding the newspaper, I will have to ascertain.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: My second supplementary is this. He has mentioned in his statement on p. 2 that he has dealings of fabrication and forgery in connection with the Indian Express Newspaper, Bombay, Express Newspapers (P) Ltd. Madras, the Indian Express, Madurai and the Andhra Prabha Ltd., Vijayawada. All these companies together form the biggest chain in India controlled by a single fraudulent monopoly house. I would like to know whether, if all these things are proved *prima facie*, the Government proposes to take over the firm and hand them over for being run by the employees and editing staff of the newspapers, pending final disposal of the cases, and also whether this Goenka was Proprietor of the Punjab National Bank. It is mentioned here that he has been drawing money therefrom because the staff there had been in his service formerly. So, is any directive being issued now to the Punjab National Bank not to advance any credit to these firms, companies and persons, pending final disposal of the cases?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as credits from national banks are concerned, each and every credit is being issued on the merits of the cases and if the banks find that there is no chance of recovery of the money, naturally they are not going to give credit to these persons.

Regarding the taking over of the companies, there is no such proposal under consideration at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Das Munsi.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: The question was about the Punjab National Bank and not any other public institution.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That is already mentioned in the text of the statement.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Before I put my supplementary, I would like your guidance. In the last session of the House, when the matter was brought up in the manner of a privilege motion, he had said that the charge was made before the court involving him not as a Member of Parliament. On that day, Mr. Goenka answered in that tune. But today I find from the statement that the charges framed against Goenka were not when he was not a Member of Parliament but when he became a Member of Parliament.

During the accounting year relevant for the assessment year 1971-72, they had formed a bogus firm in the name of Express Traders; although the firm was formed after April 1971, it was made to appear that it had been formed earlier.

There was another charge against Mr. R. N. Goenka and Mr. G. M. Laud under section 277 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as they had signed the return of income of the alleged firm for the year 1971-72.

This clearly establishes that Mr. Goenka, being a Member of Parliament, did this crime and charges have been framed. This is for your information. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving the information and are not needing my guidance.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I want your guidance, Sir. I am coming with another motion. You may think it over.

Now I put my question. Is the Minister aware of the fact that yesterday it has come in a leading newspaper of Delhi that the Bhabatosh Datta Committee's recommendations have made it clear that the newspaper groups are engaged in diverting their funds to some other business involving the newspapers, and in that, the Indian Express Group of Goenka has been mentioned? If this is so, I want to know whether the Ministry has taken any action in this regard or is considering taking any action.

My second question is this. On economic offences and other crimes relating to economic offences the Ministry of Finance, the Government, usually do arrest the people and keep them in police custody. But Mr Goenka has not been arrested and has never been kept in police custody. Every time when there is a report, they pressurize the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Company Affairs to delay sending the investigation materials to the court. The Minister has stated in reply to Mr Indrajit Gupta that, since the case is adjourned we cannot do anything. But my information is that the court requires the investigation materials which the Ministry of Finance is not supplying and is delaying. I want a categorical answer to these questions.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE So far as the last part is concerned I shall have to ascertain the fact whether at any stage of the trial the court wanted information from the Ministry of Finance and the Finance Ministry was not in a position to provide those materials.

Regarding pressure, I have already mentioned that we are not subjected to any pressure. The case will take its own course. The CBI is looking into the various aspects of the question.

Regarding the revenue case, I have already given detailed information at what stage it is.

Regarding diversion of the funds of the newspaper to certain allied and connected industries, in the text of the statement itself I have mentioned that this is one of the charges against this Group.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : जैसा मंत्री जो ने स्टेटमेंट के तीसरे पेज में कहा है कि सी० बी० आई० का इन्वेस्टीगेशन श्री धार० एन० गोयनका चेरमैन बोर्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नेशनल कम्पनी लिमिटेड कलकत्ता के खिलाफ 1966 से 1969 तक के दो करोड़ ६० के प्रादान प्रदान के बारे में हुआ है और प्राज 1975 हो गया है, इस सम्बन्ध में जो दो करोड़ का ट्रिब्यूनल इन्होंने किया है मिसवृत्ति लाइसेंस किया है और वैसे दूसरे फण्ड में डाइवर्ट किया है इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक सी० बी० आई० ने क्या कार्यवाही की और कम्पनी अफेयर्स मंत्रालय ने जो केस दायर किया है उस के बारे में क्या स्थिति है और इस डिले का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE I have already mentioned that this is a criminal case which has been instituted on 10-12-1965—regarding M/s National Company at Calcutta. It is still under the consideration of the court. We are trying to get the case expedited (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Why was he not arrested?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE If the hon Member is interested in having the information, I can give the information, but at present it is not with me. As I have said, the case is still under the consideration of the court.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I want to know from the hon Minister, whether Shri Bharat Hari Singhania and Shri Gujarmal Modi are also associated with the companies against whom investigation is being conducted and

against whom complaints have been lodged about evasion of income-tax and other defaults?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a specific question and I have no information about it.

श्री सवर गुह : याप जरा मेहत्वानी कर के उन से जवाब दलाइये ।

श्रीप्रबल महोदय : मैंने तो याप का प्रश्न नहीं रोका ।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding Shri Bharat Hari Singhania, I mentioned about one foreign exchange case in reply to Shri Pilloo Mody's question yesterday, but I have no specific information whether C.B.I. is carrying out any investigation. If you want, please submit a separate notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister has given a long list of the Companies. I wanted to know, whether Shri Bharat Hari Singhania and Shri Gujarmal Modi are also associated with these companies, the names of which have been mentioned.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): As far as we are aware these two persons are not associated with these companies.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There are so many cases in so many courts. May I know, what is the co-ordination between one set of persons who are enquiring and another set of persons who are enquiring the other cases, and whether the Advocate-General has been properly briefed, so that the persons who have cheated such a big amount of national money do not go free?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If the hon. Member will go through the statement, he will find that there are two cases relating to

income-tax and one case which is there at Calcutta under I.P.C. There are certain other cases under investigation also. All the legal advice and counsel that is necessary is being taken. I do not know whether Advocate-General is consulted or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In this statement, Sir, the name of National Company, which is the largest jute manufacturing unit in the country has been mentioned and the figures are also very prominent. There are some cases pending in the courts and the CBI investigation in respect of other cases has been going on for years and years. In this very House, the matter of Shri Goenka's attempt to buy the shares of Indian Iron and Steel Company was raised several years ago. I am just trying to point out, for how many years—12 to 15 years—these investigations have been going on without coming to any conclusion. I am not taking about court cases which may be beyond the Government's control. I am talking about the CBI inquiry which has been going on now for over 10 or 12 years. I would like to know from the Minister whether during this prolonged period any steps have been taken to divest these people of the controlling interest they have in the National Jute Company. I am not talking about arresting them because obviously, nothing has been done about that. I want to know at least what steps have been taken to see that the controlling interests in this jute manufacturing unit which is the largest unit in India, not only in India but perhaps it is one of the biggest in the world, are changed. Or do the controlling interests, still remain in the hands of this tribe of Goenkas who are charged with all these serious offences? Have the Government taken any steps to see that the controlling interests are changed, the Board is changed, whether any Government representatives or of financial institutions have been put on the Board to keep a somewhat more effective supervision. What have they done? I want to know exactly how the controlling interests of this firm have been safeguarded so that they do

not remain in the hands of this particular Group which has played ducks and drakes with so many crores of rupees.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as this particular question is concerned, the Company Affairs Ministry is looking into it. I will pass on his suggestion to the Department of Company Law Affairs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What kind of government is this? I cannot understand.

श्री राज रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गीयनका के विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराधों की अदालती जाच हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने निखित वक्तव्य में यह बतलाया है कि जिन मामलों की जाच हो रही है वे 66 से ले कर 69 तक के अधिकतर मामले हैं। हम के बाद के भी हैं लेकिन 66 से प्रारम्भ होते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोली : जब वह कांग्रेस में थे।

श्री राज रतन शर्मा : देश में आज यह आशंका स्यात है कि कोई भी आदमी या आर्थिक मगरमच्छ जिनका कि पूरे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कण्टोल रहता है, जब तक वह कांग्रेस के साथ रहना है, रूनिंग पार्टी के साथ रहता है, तब तक उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जानी और जब वह कांग्रेस को छोड़ देता है उस के बाद उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जानी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस भर्ष में जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या जो इस तरह के व्यक्ति हैं चाहे वह डाब्लिग हों, टाटा हों, बिरला हों या सिद्धानिया हो या मोदी हो, गूजरमल मोदी हों, इनके खिलाफ आर्थिक अपराधों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही सरकार कर रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Anybody who commits an offence against the national economy, whoever he be, will be brought to book.

Regarding the age of the cases the hon. Member has mentioned, it is not a fact that all these cases are pending for a long time. Only one case was of December 1965 and that is taking a long time in court. The other one was instituted on 18-11-1974 and the third one was of September 1974. (Interruptions).

**भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के बीच
हुई बैठक**

* 353. **श्री जनेश्वर निषध :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की पहली बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों को कब तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा, और

(ख) इनका भारत के आन्तरिक तथा विदेशी व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At the first meeting of the India-EEC Joint Commission held in Brussels on 27th and 28th May 1974 two specialised sub-commissions were set up to deal with Sectoral Agreements and Cooperation measures.

The two sub-commissions considered the matters assigned to them in accordance with the mandates given to them and submitted their reports to the Second Session of the India-EEC Joint Commission.

The first Session also recommended to the Community in regard to the preparation of a brochure on Community's Generalised Scheme of Preferences; organisation of Seminars on GSP in India in 1975 and complete suspension of tariff for Cashew Shell liquid, tanning extracts and East India Kips of weight exceeding 4.5 Kg.

The Seminars on GSP have already been held in New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta during February 1975 and during the Seminars the Community also circulated a brochure on Community's GSP. The Community have totally suspended tariffs on East India Kips weighing each more than 4.5 Kg. net and not more than 8 Kg. and on tanning extracts derived from gambier and myrobalan fruits. As regards Cashew Shell liquid it was classified under a duty free tariff heading

The discussions in the Joint Commission and measures taken in pursuance thereof have no relevance to the internal trade of India. In so far as external trade of India is concerned, the impact of measures taken as a result of the deliberations of the Joint Commission cannot be quantified.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल मे श्रगला सवाल बम्बई बनाम कलकत्ता का है, इसलिये मेरे ऊपर बहुत दबाव है कि मैं बहुत छोटा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ और मैं बहुत ही कम मे पूछूंगा।

ऐसा लगता है कि जबाब देते समय सरकार भांग पो कर जबाब देती है। इन्होंने जबाब दिया है।

“संयुक्त आयोग में हुई चर्चाओं और उनके अनुसरण में किये गये उपायों का भारत के आन्तरिक व्यापार पर कोई संबंध नहीं है। जहां तक भारत के विदेश व्यापार का संबंध है यह नहीं जाना जा सकता है कि संयुक्त आयोग की चर्चाओं के फलस्वरूप किये जाने वाले उपायों का कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा।”

मगर यह सरकार खबर नहीं देती है श्री आखिर इस ऐबीमेंट और करार का मतलब क्या है ? इस करार के पहले इयूटी फ्री होने के पहले काजू आयल और ईस्ट इंडिया कि-स इन दोनों का जितना एक्सपोर्ट यूरोप के देशों में होता था क्या इयूटी फ्री होने के बाद सरकार ने कोई लक्ष्य बनाया कि कितना बाहर भेजेंगे ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. We have said that this Commission have discussed mainly two areas—sectoral agreements regarding commodities like jute and coir and also the possibility of technical and industrial co-operation. As an indirect effect of this sectoral agreement the export of some of the commodities like jute and coir is duty free and they will continue to be duty free. In that respect this foreign trade agreement between EEC and India has an impact on internal trade but it has no direct bearing on the internal trade.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बजह है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि हिन्दुस्तान में बार बार यह मांग की गई कि जो यूरोप के देशों के लोगों का कच्चा भारत के चाय बागान पर है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार करे, तो क्यों नहीं चाय और काफी के बारे में हुई इस आयोग से बातचीत के दौरान इन दोनों विषयों को लिया गया ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Whether we nationalise tea or other plantation industry is purely our internal affair. It did not figure in our discussions with the E.E.C.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस यूरोपियन एकोनामिक कम्युनिटी से कोई लाभ होता तो नजर नहीं आता तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय से कि इस दिशा में इससे जान छुड़ाने के लिये कोई एजियन एकोनामिक कम्युनिटी की स्थापना करने का उनका कोई विचार है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not agree with the hon. member that the figures bear out to show that there is no benefit from the understanding with EEC. Our trade with the countries has gone up. The idea about the Asian Economic Community is a good one. We have discussed about it in the 31st Asian Conference. We are following it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. The Question Hour is over.
(Interruption)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fall in Value of Rupee

*345 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY;

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of rupee has depreciated by over 22 per cent in the international money market against major World currencies during the last one month;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the external parity of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The rupee sterling rate has been fixed at Rs. 15 80 equal to one pound, and the rate for other currencies is derived as a result of a cross rate between a constant rupee pound sterling rate and rate between the other currencies and pound sterling.

Production of Controlled Cloth and Export of Cotton Textiles

*346. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present scheme of combined obligations for the production of controlled cloth and export of cotton textiles is not satisfactory;

(b) whether any demand was made by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation recently for the bifurcation of these two obligations; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) The Scheme has been useful in regard to textile exports, and controlled cloth production has also been maintained.

(b) The delinking of the controlled cloth Scheme from exports has been suggested.

(c) The Scheme will continue until 30th June, 1975. Government are, however, reviewing the Scheme, in order to effect changes, if necessary.

Fixed Deposits by Companies

*349. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies that have invited fixed deposits during the last six months and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the likely impact of this tendency on the growth of Bank deposits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). In the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to regulate the deposit-acceptance activities of the non-banking companies there is no provision casting an obligation on the companies either to obtain prior approval of the Reserve Bank before inviting/accepting deposits or to file with the Reserve Bank copies of the advertisements soliciting deposits before their issue. The Reserve Bank has reported that information regarding the number of non-banking companies that have invited public deposits during the last six months and the reasons therefore are, therefore, not available with it.

The obligation to issue newspaper advertisements for inviting accepting public deposits and the obligation to give in the advertisement, *inter alia*, an account of the proposed utilisation of the money to be received as deposits was imposed under the Rules promulgated by the Department of Company Affairs in consultation with Reserve Bank of India on 3rd February, 1975, under the new section 58A read with section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. These rules relate to non-Banking non-financial Companies only and the other Companies continue to be governed by the Directions issued by the Reserve Bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. As the rules promulgated by the Department of Company Affairs have come into force only recently, information regarding number of non-Banking non-financial companies that have invited public deposits during the last six months and the reasons therefor is also not available.

Alternative avenues for investment of savings and the rate of return on them: is one of the several factors

which influence the growth of deposits of banks. While no precise estimate in this regard can be made, there have been complaints by banks that higher rates of interest offered by non-banking companies in respect of deposits solicited by them have been affecting the deposit mobilisation of banks. Action is in hand to make the tax burden on non-banking companies accepting deposits similar to the burden on banks.

Location of Head Offices of Financial Institutions at Bombay

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

(a) whether the Head Offices of almost all the major financial institutions are still continued to be located at Bombay;

(b) if so, names of such financial institutions;

(c) State-wise break-up of loans and other financial benefits given to various recipients including industry, trade, business and other projects during the year 1974;

(d) State-wise break-up of the projects or other forms of financial contribution received by these financial institutions during the same period;

(e) whether due to location of Head Office of these financial institutions at one place and at a remote corner from other parts of the country have led to uneven distribution of financial benefits to different regions of the country; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a), (b), (e) and (f). Of the all-India long term financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of

India, the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India, the Head Office of the Industrial Finance Corporation is at New Delhi, that of the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India is at Calcutta and those of the remaining four are at Bombay.

The locations of the Head Offices of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India at Bombay, have been determined in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Parliamentary statutes under which they have been set up. The location of the Head Office of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India which is a financial institution in the private sector and constituted as a limited company, is in accordance with its Memorandum of Association.

The institutions are aware of the Government policy of having a balanced and equitable disbursement of their investment among the various States. Certain concessions have been granted specifically by the Central and State Governments and the term lending institutions to borrowers in the backward regions and areas. Various promotional activities, such as detailed surveys of the industrial potential and provision of technical consultancy services in these areas have been or are being taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India in consultation with other concerned institutions with a view to increasing the shares of backward States and regions in the total assistance provided by the financial institutions. In order to reach the largest number of concerns located in the different regions of India and be of direct assistance to them, these financial institutions have been continuously opening zonal/regional branch offices wherever necessary. In the circumstances, there is no reason to believe that on account of the mere fact of the head offices of four out of six all-India financial institutions being located at

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Bombay, there has resulted any disparity in the grant of financial assistance by them to the different States.

(c) Information regarding State-wise break-up of financial assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India to industrial concerns during the year 1974 is given in the statement attached. Similar information in respect of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent and in the manner available.

(d) The resources of the financial institutions namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India consist mainly of their own share capital, reserves, repayments of loans previously advanced by them to industrial concerns issue of annual market bonds, borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and budgetary support given by Government, if any. They do not receive any contributions from any source for any projects.

In regard to the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India, they raise resources from the public in the form of premia paid on life insurance policies and units sold to the public respectively, besides their own share capital and reserves. Apparently the hon'ble Member has in mind the State-wise break-up of premia collected or units sold by the Life Insurance Corporation of India/Unit Trust of India as the case may be during the year, 1974. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent and in the manner available.

Statement

State	(Rs in Lakhs) Financial Assistance Sanctioned during 1974 (January-December)		
	I.D.B.I.	I.F.C.I.	U.T.I.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1050.33	211.00	72.50
2. Assam	624.66	63.00	10.00
3. Bihar	468.70	104.00	14.79
4. Gujarat	3098.09	28.14	58.55
5. Himachal Pradesh	112.34	..	0.50
6. Haryana	715.56	337.43	14.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	106.65
8. Karnataka	2341.91	163.00	67.25
9. Kerala	979.64	183.64	10.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	972.77	160.00	0.78
11. Maharashtra	6501.25	640.88	166.92
12. Manipur	1.24
13. Meghalaya	13.50
14. Orissa	298.88	110.32	..
15. Punjab	1045.35
16. Rajasthan	1083.07	150.00	..
17. Tamil Nadu	3114.61	313.36	122.19
18. Uttar Pradesh	1885.18	424.37	15.00
19. West Bengal	1316.67	43.96	62.03
20. Union Territories	1314.57	81.44	200.70
	<u>27044.97</u>	<u>3014.54</u>	<u>815.16</u>

NOTE :— Financial assistance comprises of (i) in the case of IDBI direct loans including loans for exports, underwriting and direct subscription of shares, refinancing of industrial loans and of export credit and rediscounts; (ii) in the case of IFCI loans, underwriting direct subscriptions & guarantees & (iii) in the case of UTI underwriting/sub underwriting direct subscription to new issue/right issue.

Yarn Lying with Customs

पटसन के उत्पादन में कमी

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local daily dated the 16th February, 1975 under the caption "Yarn worth Rs. 90 crore lying with customs";

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

(c) action taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) The correct position, however, is that 1259 cases of polyester filament yarn valued at Rs. 5 lakhs c.i.f. have been detained by the Customs authorities at Bombay on grounds of suspected trafficking in licences and undervaluation of the goods. All these consignments are under adjudication

In addition, 802 cases of synthetic yarns worth about Rs. 60 lakhs at market value and 6 cases of 3738 cartons of declared c.i.f. value of about Rs 11.10 lakhs, have been detained. Investigations in these cases have resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of synthetic yarns of market value about Rs 70 lakhs, suspected to have been smuggled in the past and in this connection 5 persons have been arrested so far Further investigations are in progress

Besides the synthetic yarns, Polyester Chips weighing about 267 metric tonnes of c.i.f. value Rs 30 lakhs approximately are lying uncleared at Bombay for the last about six months, pending examination whether the imports are in accordance with the licence conditions. Instructions have since been issued to the concerned authorities to finalise these cases on a priority basis.

* 356. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में पटसन का उत्पादन 68 लाख गांठे से घटकर 48 लाख गांठे रह गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या पटसन के मूल्यों में गिरावट आने के कारण किसानों ने पटसन का उत्पादन करना बन्द कर दिया है , और

(घ) क्या सरकार जूट की खेती को जूट की कीमत गिरा कर तरजीह नहीं देना चाहती ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार 1974-75 मौसम के दौरान भारत में मैस्टा सहित पटसन का उत्पादन लगभग 50 लाख गांठे हैं जबकि 1973-74 मौसम में ये 76.37 लाख गांठे था ।

(ख) इस वर्ष फसल में कमी के यह कारण हो सकते हैं बरसाई के समय तथा उसके पश्चात् प्रतिकूल मौसम पटसन की खड़ी फसल को बाढ़ों में हुई हानि तथा पटसन की खेती वाली कुछ भूमि पर अन्य फसलों का बोया जाना ।

(ग) अन्य प्रतियोगी फसलों की तुलनात्मक लाभप्रदता में शायद कुछ किंगन कुछ क्षेत्रों में पटसन के स्थान पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लाभप्रद अन्य फसलों उपजाने के लिये प्रेरित हुये हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं । इसके विपरीत सरकार, कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रत्येक मौसम के लिये कानूनी न्यूनतम कीमत निर्धारित किया करता है ।

आशोग उपजकता को समचित लाभ सहित सभी बाती को ध्यान में रखता है। सरकार न वाणिज्यिक एव कीमत समर्थन कार्य करने के प्रयोजन से और अततो गत्वा कच्चे पटमन व्यापार से बिचौलिया को पूर्ण हटाने के लिये भारतीय पटसन निगम की स्थापना को है ताकि उपजकता को लाभ हो। भारतीय पटसन निगम की आस्थापना का शर्न शर्न मुदक किया जा रहा है।

निर्यात सौदा

* 357. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को तृप्त करग कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 दिसम्बर, 1974 के एक अंग्रेजी दैनिक में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की आर दिनाया गया है कि भारतीय विदेश व्यापार मन्थान द्वारा किये गये एक अध्ययन के अनुसार प्रत्येक निर्यात सोदे के लिये 15 सरकारी विभागों का 90 दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर करने पडने हैं जितसे फनस्वरूप निर्यात-व्यापार की लागत बढ़ती है, उसमें विलम्ब हाना है विदेशी ग्राहकों को काफी अनुविग्न हानो है तथा भारतीय व्यापार को हानि होती है और उसकी बदनामी हाती है ,

(ख) इस सब में तथा क्या है तथा निर्यात प्ररिक्ता को सुव्यवस्थित तथा सरल बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

(ग) निर्यात की इस प्ररिक्ता के कारण भारतीय व्यापार को प्रति वर्ष अनुमानत किन्ती हानि उठानी पडनी है , और

(घ) निर्यात व्यापार के सब में अन्य देशों में सामान्यत क्या प्ररिक्ता अपनाई जाती है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप संजी (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हा

(ख) समाचार का सबध 1969-70 के दौरान भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन से है। अध्ययन के दौरान जिन दस्तावेजों का पता लगाया गया वे ऐसे दस्तावेज थे जो एक निर्यातक को अपने व्यापारिक व्यवहार के समय सरकारी बिभागों के निर्यात सर्वधन परिषदा, निराक्षण अभिकरणा, विदेशी खरीदारी तथा अन्य को प्रस्तुत करने होते थे। उस अध्ययन में की गई एक सिफारिश के अनुसारण में आयात प्रनिपूति आवेदन पत्रों पर कार्यन्तरी करन के लिये एक सरनोक्त प्रक्रिया नून 1972 में लागू की गई थी। 1974-75 में, विनिर्माता निर्यातक और पात्र तिर्यात मदना का उनके अपने निर्यातों के आधार पर पिछले वर्ष में जारी किये गये आयात प्रनिपूति लाइसस की आवृत्ति वैधना का सुविधा देकर प्रक्रियाओं में और प्रमुख सरलाकरण किया गया। प्रक्रिया-आ का सरलीकरण निरन्तर आधार पर किया जाता है और 1-4-1975 से शुरू होने वाली आगामा वष की आयात तथा निर्यात नोतिया म प्रक्रियाआ का और सरल तथा कारण बनाने के लिये अनक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) विभिन्न प्रक्रिया सबधों औपचारिकताओं के कारण निर्यात सोदे में, यदि कोई हानि हुई है ता उनकी मात्रा का अनुमान बनाना सबध नहीं है।

(घ) प्रयक देश का अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपनी प्रक्रियाये है।

विदेशी बाजारों में अन्नक की मांग

358. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिदेशों में अन्नक की मांग में गिरावट आ जाने के कारण एक करोड रुपये के मूल्य का अन्नक बिना बिका पडा है

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी बाजारों में अन्नक की मांग में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने अन्नक उद्योग को इस संकट या मंदी से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) अन्नक व्यापार निगम के पास माधुन अन्नक का कुछ भंडार इकठ्ठा हो गया है ।

(ख) ब्राज़ीलियाई अन्नक में प्रति-योगिता, स० रा० मन्त्रित्त षडार में अन्नक को मन्नाईयो को उपलब्धता में वृद्धि तथा सन्निष्ठ उत्साहों से प्रतियोगिता ।

(ग) अन्नक व्यापार निगम ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण खरीदारी को भारी मात्रा में त्रिभन्त्र प्रेडो को अन्नक निर्यात करन के लिये सविशारो को अनिन्म रूप दिया है जिसमें निगम अपने जना भंडारों को क्लोयर कर सकेगा ।

Report by banks to RBI regarding applying of Norms

***359. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 797 on the 15th November, 1974 regarding submission of report by Study groups set up by RBI in regard to credit extended by banks and state:

(a) whether the banks have submitted its report to R.B.I by the end of February, 1975 furnishing comments, industry-wise in regard to their experience in applying the norms;

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

(c) when would the study group appointed by RBI to frame guidelines for follow up of Bank credit submit its final report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has intimated that the report in question is awaited from the banks

(c) The Reserve Bank has informed that the final report of the Study Group is expected to be submitted by about the end of June, 1975

Impact of Bank Interest on LIC's Business

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

(a) whether a recent survey conducted has revealed that the Life Insurance Corporation of India's new business has been adversely affected because of the attractive rate of interest offered by the banks,

(b) if so, what has been the impact of the bank interest on LIC's business during the last two years, year-wise, and

(c) what steps are being taken to make the LIC policies more attractive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government are not aware of any such survey.

(b) Certain adverse factors including increased yield from other competitive avenues of investment, such as bank deposits, have no doubt affected the growth of LIC's new business as per expectations. It is, however, not possible to quantify the precise impact of these factors

(c) The question of improving the profits of the LIC, and thereby making its policies more attractive, has

beer engaging the attention of the Government and the LIC. With this end in view, the LIC has taken steps to reduce its administrative expenditure as also maximise its interest income.

As a further incentive for affecting long-term savings, a provision has been made in the Finance Bill, 1975, to increase the quantum of deduction in respect of such savings in the computation of assessable income for income-tax purposes.

Findings of Inquiry into Employment Racket in Indian Airlines

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

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry into the employment racket which was unearthed last year in the Indian Airlines, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The matter is still pending investigation with the Crime Branch of Delhi Police

Loss to LIC as a Result of Agitation by Development Officers

*362. SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 400 crores were lost by LIC on account of country-wide agitation by its Development Officers;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Certain adverse factors, including increase in yield from other competitive avenues of investment and agitation by its Development Officers, have no doubt affected growth of LIC's new business as per expectations. Nevertheless, the New Business completed by the LIC during the first 11 months of the current year amounted to Rs. 1,869 crores as against Rs. 1,508 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) and (c). The LIC is making added field and publicity effort to bring home to the prospective assured the need to provide insurance protection to the family.

Bus Transport from prominent Airports to concerned Cities

*363. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promised scheme of introducing bus transport from all the prominent airports to the concerned cities has still not been implemented; and

(b) if so, when will the scheme be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Transport facilities between the airport and the city terminal have been provided at all important airports. At Thiruchirappalli, however, such facilities are not considered necessary as the airport is quite close to the city terminal.

Steps to Check Prices of Essential Commodities

3304 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Consumer Council of India has suggested some programmes to curb the prices of essential commodities, and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum on the subject was addressed to the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies in November 1974.

(b) The Memorandum has urged the Government to establish an effective machinery and evolve suitable regulations to protect consumers from exploitation by unscrupulous traders and manufacturers to enlarge the scope of the Essential Commodities Act to cover more commodities to establish tripartite committees comprising of representatives of manufacturers, Government and consumers for determination of prices and to treat buying and retail selling as a contract between the consumer and the supplier so as to enable the consumer to return goods once purchased within a specific time and receive back cash.

The Council has also appealed to consumers to organise themselves and to offer resistance to various malpractices indulged in by unscrupulous traders through establishment of consumer cooperative stores etc.

Government take due note of suggestions received by them from time to time. The Department of Civil Supplies is seized of the matter and all necessary steps are being taken to protect the interest of consumers.

Shortage of Funds faced by Public Sector Undertakings

3305 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Ministries of Finance, Industry and Civil Supply and Law, Justice and Company Affairs have no coordination among themselves in regard to the shortage of working funds faced by the public sector undertakings, and

(b) if so the steps proposed to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Shortage of funds experienced by public enterprises if any, cannot be attributed to lack of coordination among various Departments of Government. Public Enterprises are to obtain their working capital mainly by way of cash credit and such other advances from commercial banks. In certain cases where public enterprises are unable to obtain working capital from banks, Government provide short term loans. Shortage of working capital could arise only where the requirements are not met by the banks and Government. In the wake of the credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on working capital, some enterprises have experienced difficulties in obtaining their working capital requirements from banks adequately and in time. A Committee of senior officials of the Ministry of Finance is examining these problems to sort out genuine difficulties faced by the public enterprises in obtaining their credit requirements from the banking sector.

M/s Kores, India Ltd

3306 SHRI RAJJI BHAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether M/s Kores India Limited are showing large amount of

'fringe benefits' to their employees so that payment of taxes can be saved;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to find out from their books as to what are the expenses shown as 'fringe benefits', and

(c) the percentage of the expenditure on employees shown as above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) M/s Kores (India) Limited has given certain perquisites and allowances to its employees which include rent-free accommodation on house rent allowance, medical expenses, personal accident insurance and gratuity. There is no information that these perquisites and allowances are given with a view to save payment of Income tax

(b) Under the provisions of Section 40A(5) of the Income tax Act 1961, in the assessment of an employer expenditure incurred on perquisites and allowances granted to an employee in excess of one fifth of the salary of the employee or Rs 1000 per month whichever is less is disallowable, if the employee is in receipt of a salary of more than Rs 7,500 per annum. In case of M/s Kores (India) Ltd., details of the expenses on the perquisites and allowances granted to the employees are scrutinized to quantify the amount of such expenditure not admissible within the meaning of section 40A(5).

(c) For the latest completed assessment the percentage of the expenditure on perquisites and allowances in respect of employees getting a salary of more than Rs 7,500 per annum with respect to the salaries paid to them is less than 12 (per cent)

Increase in Investments in Unit Trust of India

3307 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN—Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the investment in the Unit Trust of India has increased after the issue of the Ordinance granting further relief to investors

(b) if so, the expansion of investment during each of the last six months, and

(c) whether the growth of expansion has not shown an improvement and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. After the issue of the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance on 7th January 1975 the fresh investment in units of Unit Trust of India has shown a noticeable improvement, as will be seen from the monthly figures, given below.

September October and November 1974—Rs 21 lakhs—each month

December, 1974—Rs 14 lakhs

January 1975—Rs 52 lakhs.

February 1975—Rs 69 lakhs

There has been also a noticeable decline in repurchase of units by Unit Trust of India. These repurchases which averaged over Rs 300 lakhs per month during the 4 months September-December, 1974 declined to Rs. 170 lakhs in January, 1975 and to Rs. 100 lakhs in February, 1975

Recognition to Indian Oxygen Limited as an Export House

3308 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA—Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen Limited has been granted recognition

as an export house for engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, with necessary privileges of grants-in-aid for export trade,

(b) whether the export trade of Indian Oxygen Limited is based on their own products, and

(c) if so, the broad features and particulars thereof?

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

(a) M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd Calcutta has been accorded recognition as an Export House in respect of engineering and chemical group of products

All recognised Export Houses including M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd are eligible for certain facilities and assistance in terms of Government Resolution on Export Houses to improve their marketing efficiency and to increase exports

(b) and (c) The Company's exports cover the products manufactured by them as well as those of other manufacturers with whom they have tie up arrangements

कपडा मिलों के पास बिना बिके माल का स्टॉक

1309. श्री मार्लण्ड सिंह : स्या वाणिज्य विभाग बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कपड़ा मिलों में अनाबिके माल के स्टॉक का प्रबन्धन करने और उसे नियंत्रित कपड़े की वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बेचने के लिये कुछ कदम उठाये हैं और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका, राज्यवार, संकलित आँकड़ा क्या है

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) ज नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

STC's Contract for Export of Castor Oil

3310 SHRI M S PURI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any contract entered into between the State Trading Corporation and West European countries for the export of castor oil, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir The STC has entered into contracts for export of 8000 M/Ts of Castor Oil to West European countries in the current year

Schemes for attracting Tourist Traffic

3311 SHRI DHAMANKAR

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH

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

(a) the expenditure incurred during the last three years on the development, provision of facilities to the tourist, publicity and promotion in private and public sector, separately State-wise, and

(b) whether any plans and schemes are being drawn up for attracting tourist traffic which can yield quick returns and earn foreign exchange for the country, if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Tourism schemes in the Central Sector are not taken up on State wise basis. The development of tourist facilities is undertaken on the basis of the following criteria: (i) tourist preferences determined by the existing pattern of travel within the country; (ii) the actual or potential attraction of a place for tourists because of its historical and/or archaeological significance or scenic beauty; (iii) its accessibility; (iv) availability of basic tourist infrastructure at the place. During 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 an expenditure of Rs. 2468.03 lakhs was incurred in the Central Sector on various tourism schemes and on publicity and promotion abroad. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred on loans to hotels in the private sector, construction of accommodation in the public sector, the development of tourist resorts at Gulmarg and Kovalam and on publicity and promotion abroad.

The information in respect of the private sector is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir. The emphasis in the Fifth Five Year Plan will be on the development of (i) tourist infrastructure (accommodation and transport facilities), (ii) beach and mountain resorts such as Kovalam, Goa and Gulmarg and (iii) the development of selected centres of archaeological and historical importance.

Promotion of Tourism in Ladakh

SHRI SURI KUSHOK BAKUIA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government propose to give larger subsidy to promote tourism in Ladakh

(i) the amount spent on cultivating tourism in Ladakh during the last three years, and

(c) the income earned from tourism in Ladakh during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c) There is no scheme for giving subsidy to State Governments to promote tourism. As such the Tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or in the State Sector. However, due to the restrictions on the entry of tourists into Ladakh until recently the question of developing facilities for tourists did not arise. Depending upon priorities and availability of resources such schemes as might be feasible in promoting tourism to that area will be taken up.

Hill Compensatory Allowances

3313 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of liberalisation of rules and regulations regarding the payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance to the inter-locked areas below a certain height but in more difficult geographical terrain beyond such heights has been considered by Government and

(b) if so, whether the employees working in these areas would be given the benefit of Hill Compensatory Allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The Third Pay Commission was of the view that, for grant of Hill Compensatory Allowance, height of the hill station alone should be the criterion and accordingly recommended grant of the allowance at hill stations situated at a height of 1000 metres or more. This recommendation has been accepted by Government and orders have been issued accordingly.

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा केले का निर्यात

3314. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह वनात को क्रा करेगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने देशों को कितनी कितनी मात्रा में केले का निर्यात किया है, और

(ख) उक्त राज्य न कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) और (ख) राज्यवार निर्यात आकड़े महलिन नहीं किये जात और इर्नानि महाराष्ट्र राज्य स निर्यातिन केता के मंत्र मे जातकारी अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Functioning of Airport Hotel near Dum Dum, Calcutta

3315. SHRI TUNA ORAON. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airport Hotel near Dum Dum, Calcutta will start functioning soon,

(b) if so, when,

(c) whether the shops in the ground floor have been allotted, and

(d) if so, whether sufficient representation has been given to cottage and small industries of West Bengal which will attract tourist interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Airport Hotel Dum Dum is expected to be partially commissioned during March, 1975.

(c) and (d). Two of the six shops available have been allotted so far.

One shop is for sale of handicrafts, ivory, jewellery, curios and another is for sale of handlooms and silk

Cash and Jewellery seized from Bank Lockers in Calcutta

3316 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the persons whose lockers were searched at Calcutta during the 3rd week of February, 1975;

(b) the value of jewellery, gold and diamonds found as a result thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) to (c) The names of persons whose lockers were searched at Calcutta by the Income-tax authorities during the 3rd week of February, 1975 are.—

Shri Bulakidas Bagri;

Shri Laxmikant Tibriwal;

Shrimati Urmila Chowdhury,

Shri. M. P. Jalan,

Shri M. N. Jalan,

Shri M. Jalan

Jewellery of the estimated value of Rs. 6 lakhs was seized from these lockers

After a search resulting in the seizure of a number of assets the first step is to pass an order under section 132(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 determining in a summary manner the undisclosed income on for retaining such of the seized assets as would satisfy the tax calculated thereon as also any existing liability under the Direct Tax Acts.

Information in respect of searches carried out by the Customs and Gold Control authorities during the 3rd week of February, 1975 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

3317. SHRI VIRBHARDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax Authorities in each State during the last six months; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Statistics are maintained Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise and not State-wise. A statement showing the number of searches and value of assets seized charge-wise for the six months period ended January 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No I.T.9178/75) Besides valuable assets, books of accounts and documents have been seized in a large number of cases.

Investigations are in progress

Co-operative Spinning Mills

3318 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cooperative spinning mills in the country and their spinning capacity, State-wise and Un/On Territory-wise;

(b) total number of spinning mills in public sector and their spinning capacity, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) total number of cooperative spinning mills and spinning mills in public sector proposed to be established during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) There is no State-wise or sector-wise allocation of the spindles during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

अल्प-विकसित । अविकसित देशों के साथ
व्यापार सम्बन्ध

3319. श्री धनशाह प्रसाद : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का जवाब देकर कृपया जवाब दें कि

(क) उन अल्प-विकसित अथवा अविकसित देशों को सहायता किताबें हैं जिनके साथ भारत एक अथवा दो महीने के दौरान नये व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये गये हैं, और

(ख) इन सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रयासों की मध्य विवेचनाएँ क्या हैं ?

जवाबिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारत ने पाकिस्तान के साथ 23-1-1975 को एक नये व्यापार करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। इस करार की प्रतिया पहले ही समद पुस्तकालय में रखी जा चुकी है।

Amount of Loan Sanctioned by U.B.I. Mohrabadi Branch to M/s. Progot Engineering

3320. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by United Bank of India, Mohrabadi (District Ranchi) branch to M/s Pro-

got; Engineering (Prop. Bimalendu (District Ranchi) branch to M/s. Sinha);

(b) amount actually advanced and the total outstanding against the firm including interest as on 28th February, 1975;

(c) whether the bills for the contracts for which the loan was advanced were endorsed to the Bank; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to realise the loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). As the information sought relates to the affairs of a constituent of a nationalised bank, it cannot be divulged, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions in the status governing the nationalised banks.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Farmers

3321. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to bring farmers under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme has since been finalised by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the date from which it will be effective?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The agricultural sector stands on a different footing. Many States have already introduced several measures for raising additional resources from the agricultural sector. Some of the States have also been affected by drought and floods. Taking all circumstances into account, the proposal

for a compulsory deposit from the agricultural sector is not being pursued for the present.

Purchases made by J.C.I. in Tripura

3322. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices for jute, cotton, Tishi oil seeds offered by Jute Corporation of India in Tripura this year;

(b) whether any agency or agencies of the Jute Corporation of India are in operation in Tripura to purchase jute, cotton and oil seeds (Tishi); and

(c) if so, the total quantity of each category of these commodities purchased by the agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATHI PRATAP SINGH): (a) Jute Corporation of India was purchasing raw jute in Tripura at the prevailing market prices so long as these were not lower than the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government. Whenever the market prices showed tendencies of drifting lower than the statutory minimum price, Jute Corporation of India conducted price support operations. Jute Corporation of India does not trade in Cotton or Tishi Oil seeds.

(b) Jute Corporation of India functions through its own Departmental Purchase Centre as well as Co-operatives which act as its agents for the purchase of raw jute.

(c) By the end of February, 1975, Jute Corporation of India had purchased 11047 bales of raw jute through its own Departmental Purchase Centre and 4,489 bales of raw jute through Co-operatives in Tripura.

तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करते समय सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों का घायल होना

3323. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार होंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को 1 दिसम्बर, 1974 से 31 जनवरी, 1975 के दौरान तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करते समय कड़ा संघर्ष करना पड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या इस संघर्ष में अनेक अधिकारियों को भी चोटें पहुँची थी और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं तथा कितने स्थानों पर हुईं इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हो गई और क्या बम्बई में भी इस प्रकार का कोई घटना हुई थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणय कुमार मुखर्जी) (ब) में (ग) 1 दिसम्बर 1974 से 31 जनवरी 1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों पर आक्रमण के दो मामले हुए हैं। आक्रमण की पहली घटना में जिनम कालाब्रा जिले के महादेव खार गांव में 7-1-1975 को ग्रामीणों की एक भेड़ द्वारा नाटियों और पत्थरों से आक्रमण किया गया था तीन सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को शारीरिक चोटें आयीं। इस संघर्ष में स्थानीय पुलिस में एक शिकायत दायर की गई जिन्होंने 24 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है तथा उकैनी का एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है।

दूसरी घटना में, सीमा शुल्क अधिकारक, नजर निवारक दल, दंडोदा को उन पर 25-1-1975 को उस समय किये गये आक्रमण के कारण मामूली चोटें आयीं जब वे एक मामले की जांच कर रहे थे। भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 353, 332, 323, तथा 114 का उल्लंघन किये जाने के कारण तीन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस रिपोर्ट दर्ज

की गई। उन्हें पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया था उनमें से प्रत्येक को 500 रु० की जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया था। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

उपर बताया गया अवधि के दौरान बम्बई में इस प्रकार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई।

Import of essential items through S.T.C

3324 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether prices of certain essential items have gone up considerably after their import was channelised through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to eliminate unnecessary expenditure on the import of essential items?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Jabalpur Airport

3325 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUHDARY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Jabalpur Airport would be ready for landing of Boeings by March, 1975; and

(b) if so, when Jabalpur would be connected by air to enable tourists to see marble rocks and Kanha National Park?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) There is no proposal to develop Jabalpur Airport for

Boeing 737 operations However the present runway is being strengthened to make it suitable for HS 748 operations

(b) On account of extremely tight fleet position and high cost of aviation fuel Indian Airlines are not in a position to Air-link Jabalpur in the foreseeable future.

भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक के कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध का जा रही कार्यवाही

3326 श्री माधव राव सिधिया :
श्री आर० बी० बडे :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

का वित्त मन्त्रा यः वाने ती प्र्या वरमे ति

(क) क्या हमारे नए त्रिपदी दत्ता के अनेक मदद मदद्यों ने गत दिसम्बर में भेजे गये एन पत्र के द्वारा उनका ध्यान भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षा के कार्यालया में कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध का जा रही वदले की कार्यवाही की ओर आया था और

(ख) इस मन्त्र में सरकार द्वारा क्या आचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विश्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) विभिन्न दलों के कई समद मदद्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किया हुआ 17 दिसम्बर, 1974 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें मई 1974 की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप लेखा-परीक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की जा रही तथाकथित कार्यवाही की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है और कार्यवाही के लिये कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) सरकार मामले पर गौर कर रही है ।

Import of Cotton from U.S.S.R

3327 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No 796 on the 15th November 1974 regarding import of cotton from U.S.S.R. and state

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision with regard to import of cotton from U.S.S.R.,

(b) whether an agreement has been signed with U.S.S.R. to this effect,

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and

(d) if not, the reasons for the do

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) No Sir However, a provision has been made for import of cotton in Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1975

(c) and (d) The matter is still under consideration

Involvement of Andhra MP and former Chief Secretary of State Government in land and estate deals

3328 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have seen the report published in the *Statesman* dated 6th December 1974 in regard to the involvement of an Andhra M.P. and former Chief Secretary of the State Government and his close relatives in the land and real estate deals,

(b) whether any investigation has been carried out by the various tax authorities into the affairs of this gentleman and his close relatives,

(c) the results of this investigation, and

(d) action taken against the said gentleman on the basis of these investigation reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Investigations by the Income-tax authorities are in progress. On completion thereof, action as called for under the law will be taken.

Trade with Bhutan

3129 SHRI BISHWANATH ROY. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether in view of the recent visit of the King of Bhutan to India there is any move for improving trade with Bhutan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) It has always been the endeavour of the Government of India to strengthen trade relations with Bhutan.

Donations received by Individuals/Organisations from smugglers

3330 SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTK-HINDE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled a list of those organisations and persons who have received donations in cash or kind from the smugglers, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). Government have no specific information regarding the organisations and persons who may have received donations from the smugglers.

Unresolved issues with Australian Government

3331, DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the recent trade agreement signed with Australia certain problems relating to the trade with that country remained unresolved;

(b) if so, the main features of the unresolved issues; and

(c) the terms of the recent agreement and further steps being taken to settle these problems with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No Trade Agreement has so far been signed with Australia. Negotiations for such an agreement are in progress.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Grant of overdraft facilities by Bank to Indian Oxygen Limited

3332 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that overdraft facilities of more than Rs. 300 lakhs on a consortium basis has been granted to Indian oxygen Limited by Punjab National Bank, the Chartered Bank and the National and Grindlays Bank Limited; and

(b) what is the difficulty of Indian Oxygen Limited seeking overdrafts

from nationalised banks by hypothecation of raw materials and finished goods on normal banking terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) As the information sought relates to the affairs of a constituent of banks it cannot be divulged in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provision in the statute governing the nationalised banks

Recognition to United Bank of India for expansion and advancing Agricultural Development Loan in Tripura

3333 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether only United Bank of India is recognised by the Tripura State Government for expansion and advancing agricultural development loan in Tripura and

(b) if so the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Under the Lead Bank Scheme United Bank of India has been assigned the lead responsibility in respect of the State of Tripura As the 'lead bank' of the State, it is expected to coordinate the efforts of the financial institutions in the State However, public sector banks having branches in that State do undertake agricultural lending within the Command areas of their respective branches as part of their endeavours to meet the credit requirements of small borrowers in the priority sectors

3989 LS—3

Raw Wool Import

3334 SHRI D. K. PANDA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to grant full letter of authority to manufacturers-cum-exporters of woollen knitwears for raw wool import, and

(b) if so the reasons and particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Under existing policy exporters of woollen knitwears are entitled to have Release Order for 50 per cent of their allocation and to import the remaining 50 per cent under Letter of Authority

Sick units taken over by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

3335 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many sick units have been taken over by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to run the business and improve the conditions till January 1975

(b) how many units have been given loan or aid from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to run the sick units till January, 1975, and

(c) the total investment of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India in both the cases and details thereof about the companies taken over and given aid or loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) No sick unit has been taken over by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India till the end of January,

1975 However, the Corporation has extended financial assistance to 11 sick units whose managements have been taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and/or by special enactments of the Government. Of these eleven units, in two cases the Central Government have appointed the Corporation as the Authorised Controller under the above act

(b) and (c) The details of assistance sanctioned and disbursed to units including those taken over by Government under I(D&R) Act, 1951 and/or the special enactments of Government are as under:—

No of units (i)	(Rs in lakhs)	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
78 assisted units	1791 05	1173 14*
Less assistance cancelled to 8 units	93 50	
Net assistance to 70 units	1697 55	1173 14*

(ii)

Assistance to units taken over by the Central Govt under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and/or under special enactments

(a) Two units for which the Corporation is the Authorised Controller	184 91	140 75
(b) 9 other units	778 92	541 95
TOTAL	963 83	682 70
GRAND TOTAL	2661 38	1855 84

*As on 31-1-1975, assistance was disbursed to 55 industrial units other than those 11 assisted units whose managements have been taken over by the Govt under I(D. & R) Act, 1951 or by special enactment

Apprehension of Engineering export promotion Council regarding setback to export of Engineering goods

3336 SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported apprehension of the Engineering Export Promotion Council about a serious setback to export of engineering goods in the current year and the coming years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such apprehensions?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Report of the study team appointed under the Chairmanship of textile Commissioner

3337 SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH
SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5339 on the 20th December, 1974 regarding accumulation of stocks in textile mills and state.

(a) whether the Study Group under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner has submitted its report;

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) The report is still awaited

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position regarding accumulation of stocks had improved and the Group therefor considered it necessary to revise the draft report earlier prepared.

Damage to speed Boats

3338. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether speed boats imported at high cost for anti-smuggling operations are failing one after another;

(b) whether the speed boat "Shakti" which was launched only a few days back hit a rock and was seriously damaged and "Bhavani" also hit a reef and developed a large hole while on its way to Cochin; and

(c) if so, the details regarding their progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The speed-boat "Bhawani" ran aground and sustained some damage at Cochin on 7-2-1975. She however, became operational from 17-2-75 after necessary repairs.

Another boat "Shakti" met with an accident by hitting the rocks near Khar during the course of a close pursuit of a suspect craft on the night of 10th/11th February, 1975 and sustained serious damage. The Mercantile Marine Department, who examined the craft have declared it to be beyond economical repairs. Another craft "Kali" is under maintenance repairs of the hull.

Except "Kali" and "Shakti" the remaining 8 of the 10 Norwegian crafts so far received are operational. Repairs are carried out locally as and when the need arises.

Illegal imported gold found in possession of proprietor of G. D. Pharmaceutical Ltd., Calcutta

3339. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported by a Bengali daily published from Calcutta in its issue dated 23rd January, 1975 the proprietor and Managing Director of G. D. Pharmaceutical Limited, Calcutta, the producer of 'Boroline', had recently been arrested on charges of keeping illegal imported gold in his custody;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action, if any, is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). On 17-1-1975, the Income-tax authorities searched the residential premises of the proprietor of M/s. G. D. Pharmaceutical Limited, Calcutta and recovered 105 pieces of gold bars and primary gold weighing 1060 tolas valued Rs. 6.4 lakhs which were subsequently seized by the Customs authorities. He was arrested on 18-1-75 under section 104 of the Customs Act but was enlarged on bail.

Later, he filed anticipatory petition in the High Court and obtained interim injunction against his detention and against departmental proceedings. Both the State Government and Central Government have initiated action for defending the High Court case.

Decision on enhanced subsidy to flying clubs

3340. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken by Government to enhance

the subsidy given to flying clubs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). It has been agreed in principle that the existing rate of subvention may be enhanced on the basis of increase in the cost of operation due to abnormal rise in the cost of aviation fuel, aircraft spares and labour etc. The details are being worked out.

कोहनूर मिल्स लिमिटेड के शेयर-होल्डरों द्वारा आय कर का भुगतान

3341. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताना तो जा सकते हैं कि

(क) कोहनूर मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई के कितने शेयर होल्डर हैं और इनमें से कितने शेयर होल्डरों ने अब तक का पूरा आयकर भुगतान नहीं किया है, और

(ख) इन पर आयकर की, अपेक्षा कि जितनी राशि देना पड़े है और यह आयकर वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री प्रणय कुमार मुखर्जी : (क) पीछे (ख) 31 अगस्त, 1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार कोहनूर मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड के 10254 शेयर धारी थे। ये शेयरधारी भारत भर में फैले हो सकते हैं, इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की में काफी समय तथा श्रम लगेगा जो सम्भवतः प्राप्तव्य परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं हो। फिर भी 50,000 रु० और इससे अधिक के शेयर रखने वाले शेयरधारियों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी अन्य खास शेयरधारी अथवा शेयरधारियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहें तो वह एकत्र करके सदन पटल पर रखा जा सकता है।

Sick Tea gardens

3342. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick tea gardens in the country the ownership of which is eligible to be taken over by Government;

(b) what are the various causes of the "sickness" of the tea gardens; and

(c) how many gardens in the District of Cachar, Assam are proposed to be taken over by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) In reply to a questionnaire issued by the Tea Board in July, 1972, 125 tea estates in the country claimed themselves to be uneconomic. However, a recent assessment indicates that the number of estates, which are sick/closed is very much less.

(b) Some of the factors to which uneconomic/sick condition of a tea estate can be attributed are over-capitalisation, poor labour-management relations, mis-application of funds, unscientific agricultural practices, mis-management, default in discharging statutory obligation etc.

(c) Measures including take over of management to rehabilitate the gardens which can be revived back to normalcy are under examination of Government.

Examination fees charged by Banks

3343 SHRI K MALLANNA.

SHRI RAM PRAKASHI

SHRI N. E HORO.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether most of the banks in these days charge from the job seekers examination fees of Rs 5 to Rs 50 per head depending on the post and thus make huge profits in this business considering the fact that unemployment runs into millions; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to banks that fees should be charged at the time of test only so that those not called for do not have to pay anything?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) The enquiries made from the public sector banks reveal that the practices differ among the public sector banks regarding collection of application fees from candidates who apply for recruitment to various posts in the banks. While some banks collect fees from the candidates at the time the applications are received, others collect such fees only from those candidates who are called for the tests. A few banks do not collect any fees at all.

While the fees charged from candidates who apply for clerical posts vary between Rs 2/- and Rs. 15/- those charged from candidates applying officers posts vary between Rs. 5/- and Rs 25/. Banks do not generally charge any fees from candidates who apply for posts in the subordinate cadre. All the public sector banks either completely exempt candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from payment of any fee or prescribe a reduced fee in their case. Banks which charge fees have stated that the amounts collected meet part of the expenses relating to recruitment.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the recruitment policies and practices of the public sector banks, Government have decided to constitute a Banking Service Commission for recruitment of clerks and junior officers and legislation in this regard has already been introduced in Parliament.

चीनी, चाय और जूतो का निर्यात

3344. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्र महत्वाने की कृपा व रेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार भारत से चीनी चाय और जूता का विरशा में निर्यात करती है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो किन् मृत्य पर , और

(ग) इनका निर्यात कम मध्य पर करने के क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जबकि चीनी और जूता के निर्यात केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा ही किये जाते है चाय व्यापार निगम विभिन्न देशों को चाय का निर्यात भी करता है ।

(ख) निर्यात अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमती पर किये जाते है ?

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

New Schemes taken up by L.I.C. in Backward Area of States

3345 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY·
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN·

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5447 on the 20th December, 1974 regarding L.I.C. funds in backward areas and state:

(a) whether L.I.C., with the approval of the Planning Commission, has taken up new schemes as well as market borrowings in the backward areas in the States for the annual plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how much L.I.C. has given as market borrowings to the Larger industrial houses in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The question of devising further such schemes for increasing its investment in the 'backward' States is still engaging LIC's attention.

(c) Investments made by the LIC by way of underwriting/direct subscriptions to Debentures and Shares as also subscriptions made to Right Issues of shares of concerns belonging to the 20 Larger Industrial Houses are furnished below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	551.37
1973-74	268.34
1974-75	72.23
(upto 31-12-74)	

During the corresponding period, the loans disbursed to, and market purchases of shares of the concerns belonging to the 20 Larger Industrial Houses, made by LIC were as under:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Loans disbursed	Market purchase of Shares and Debentures
1972-73	75.00	108.46
1973-74	251.00	69.28
1974-75	340.00	79.11
(upto 31-12-74)		

Reservation of rights by R.B.I. Re: extension of credit facilities to Small Scale Industries

3346. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.B.I. has reserved its rights for extending credit facilities to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE Ministry of FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While announcing the credit policy measures for the 1974-75 busy season, the Reserve Bank had advised the banks to exercise a greater degree of selectivity in the deployment of bank credit. Banks were further advised that the benefit of access to their scarce resources should be extended in accordance with the needs of the borrowing units determined not only by their size but also by the type of production in which they are engaged. Under this policy, small scale industrial units producing inputs for the 'core' sector and wage goods industries are to be preferred to the units in less essential lines. Further, the banks have been advised that the policy of giving priority to small scale industry, as such, may be refined in its application so as to accord such treatment more particularly to units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below.

Increase in D.A. to Government Employees in Gujarat

3347. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has sanctioned an increase in D.A. to State Government employees on the 14th December, 1974;

(b) if so, the amount thereof, category-wise; and

(c) what will be its financial implications?

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

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

Assistance from Aid India Consortium Countries

3348. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which countries are the participants of the Aid India Consortium; and

(b) what aid has each of these countries given to India so far, stating the conditions of repayment and the rate of interest in the case of loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U K. and U. S. A. are the countries which are participants of the India Consortium. Besides, International Bank for Reconstructions and Development (World Bank) and its soft lending Agency, IDA also participate in consortium meetings.

(b) Country wise cumulative external assistance received by India as on 31-12-1974 is given in statement. I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9179/75]. The terms and conditions have been varying over period of time. The latest position is indicated in statement. I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9179/75].

Decline in Volume of Exports from Kerala State

3351. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the volume of exports of the traditional items from the State of Kerala is declining in recent years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) State-wise statistics of exports are not maintained and hence it is not possible to indicate whether the volume of exports of traditional items from Kerala in recent years is declining or not.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation by Officers of Subsidiaries of State Bank of India in regard to their outstanding and long pending Demands

3352 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India have represented to Government in connection with some of their outstanding and long pending problems and demands;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have begun a dialogue with the representatives of the said officers and if so, the progress achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The two main demands referred to

by the All India Officers Association of Subsidiary Banks of State Bank of India in their memorandum dated 10th January, 1975 related to:

- (i) Promotions of Officers from Grade II to Grade J; and
- (ii) Absorption in permanent service of Technical Officers (Agriculture) appointed on contract basis.

2. Bipartite discussions are taking place between the management and the Officers' Association with a view to find acceptable solutions to the outstanding issues. State Bank of India has reported that agreement has been reached on the issue regarding promotion of officers from Grade II to Grade I.

Demand made by Tamil Nadu Government for Loan from LIC

3353. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has sought the Central assistance and a loan from LIC to its Scheme for tapping of ground water resources of the Palar river; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No such request has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to curb rise in Prices of Jute Products

3354. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to curb the price rise of jute products due to strike in jute mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Though there is no statutory control on the prices of jute manufactures, which are determined by market forces, measures to curb speculation have however been taken by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange with the approval of Forward Markets Commission. The strike has since been called off and prices have already shown a downward trend.

Un-utilized spinning yarn lying in Kerala Mills

3355. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3474 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding un-utilized spinning yarn lying in Kerala Mills and state:

(a) whether the stocks of yarn lying with cotton spinning mills in Kerala upto October, 1974 had been utilised;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The stocks of yarn lying with cotton spinning mills in Kerala dropped to 6500 bales of 180 Kgs. each at the end of January, 1975 from 7,900 bales as at the end of October, 1974.

(c) Offtake of yarn in Kerala is not satisfactory mainly due to slackening of demand for yarn from the handloom sector.

Commodities exported to Iraq

3356. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRO. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the volume of our export to Iraq during the financial year ending on 31st March, 1975;

(b) what contracts have so far been signed for 1975-76;

(c) whether besides the S.T.C. and Government to Government exports, private individuals are also doing business with Iraq, if so, the turn over on that account; and

(d) the items exported through private channel and through Government agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) India's exports to Iraq during first seven months of 1974-75 (1st April 1974 to 31st October 1974 for which period only figures are available as yet) amounted to Rs. 2827 lakhs.

(b) Information about contracts signed by private parties for 1975-76 is not available. In view of stiff competition from other countries, it will not be in public interest to disclose details of contracts signed by public sector agencies.

(c) Private individuals are also doing business with Iraq. Information on the turn-over of private parties is not available.

(d) Items the export of which is canalised through public sector agencies are listed in the Export Trade Control Hand Book of Policy and Procedure, 1974, which is available in the Library of the Parliament. Items which are not canalised through Government agencies are being exported both by such agencies and private exporters. The main items which are exported to Iraq are: Tea, Iron and Steel items, machinery and equipment

including transport equipment, plywood and textiles.

Strike by class I employees of L.I.C.

3357. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class I employees of the LIC went on strike in support of their demands recently; and

(b) if so, the demands they pressed and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Charter of Demands submitted to L.I.C. by the Class I Officers Federation which pertain to revision of pay scales/allowances and terms and conditions of service is receiving attention.

Foreign tours by officers working in Public Sector Undertakings

3358. SHRI S. N. MISRA; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of officials of public undertakings have been visiting foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such officials who went abroad during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(d) the objects of their visits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों को
बर्षों के बारे में अनुदेश

3259. श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह : क्या
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस के
विमान चालका तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को
विभाग द्वारा यर्दी, बालो तथा मुच्छा के डंग
(स्ट्राइक) के बारे में कोई अनुदेश दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं और उस पर कर्मचारियों की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है , और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसे अनुदेश दिये
जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन अनुदेशों
का किस सीमा तक पालन किया जा रहा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज
बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) सभी स्टेशन
मनेजरों तथा स्टेशनो के ईवाज अफसरों का
वाणिज्यिक प्रबंधक, मद्रास ने यह मुनिश्चिन करने
के लिये एक प्रपत्र जारी किया है कि कोई भी
यानायात कर्मचारी इन डंग से ड्यूटी पर न आये
जिससे यात्रियों तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के
कार्यालयों में आने वाले अन्य लोगों को आलो-
चना अथवा टीका टिप्पणी का अवसर मिले ।
इस तरह का कोई प्रपत्र विमान चालको
अथवा अन्य सामान्य वर्गों के लिये जारी नहीं
किया गया है ।

India's Export and Import Trade with E.E.C.

3260. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state:

(a) India's export to and imports
from the countries of EEC in 1973-74

and in the current year and what per-
centage it represents of our total
foreign trade for these periods;

(b) what percentage it represents of
the total foreign trade of EEC; and

(c) the steps taken to increase
India's trade with EEC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a)
The attached statement gives the re-
quired information.

(b) In 1973 the imports from India
accounted for 0.25 per cent approxi-
mately of total imports into the Original
six member states of the EEC. For
UK, Denmark and Ireland these
figures work out to 0.15 per cent,
0.29 per cent and 0.48 per cent res-
pectively.

In 1973 the exports to India account-
ed for 0.29 per cent of the total ex-
ports of the original Member States of
the EEC. For UK, Denmark and
Ireland these figures work out to
0.17 per cent, 0.07 per cent and 0.09
per cent respectively.

(c) There is no separate trade pro-
gramme chalked out for EEC Coun-
tries. However, export efforts will
concentrate on this area having re-
gard to the affluence of these markets,
GSP concessions available etc. These
will include implementation of Com-
mercial Development Programmes and
other efforts or Commercial Publi-
city.

Statement

India's Foreign Trade with EEC

(Rs. Lakhs)

Imports into India

Exports from India

	Total imports	Imports from EEC	% share of EEC in total imports	Total exports	Exports to EEC	% share of EEC in total exports
1973-74	292091	68318	23.4	248322	59432	23.9
April—Sept. 1974	193302	36902	19.1	151464	32744	21.6

Setting up of an organisation on raw material

3361. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the raw materials and primary resources conference of third world countries held at Dakar will result in setting up of an organisation on lines of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries;

(b) if so, the names of raw materials covered at the Conference in which India has an interest; and

(c) whether spices and condiments are one of the raw materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Conference of Developing countries on Raw Materials held at Dakar from 3—8 February, 1975, recommended *inter alia* that the developing countries should set up a council for consultation and co-operation between the various producers' associations dealing with the main commodities of export interest to developing countries, with a view to help co-ordination and mutual support of their activities. The Conference, however, did not specify the Commodities in this regard.

Indian Engineering Trade Fair

3362. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether export enquiries of the value of Rs. 1.5 crores for items inclusive of synchronised motors, packing machinery, welding equipment, wood-working machines, diesel engines, pumps and turbines, machine tools, paper plants and non-ferrous alloy castings were generated in the first week of the Indian Engineering Trade Fair;

(b) whether the countries have shown keen interest in Indian Engineering Industry;

(c) if so, the items for which export orders are expected; and

(d) the approximate foreign exchange Government expects to earn through this fair, item-wise?

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

(c) Air compressors, pneumatic tools, transformers, generators, motors, switchgear, steel castings and forgings, ERW steel pipes and tubes, auto parts, industrial furnaces, non-ferrous alloys and castings, tugs, dredgers and barges, transmission

line towers, wood-working machines, electric fan and swing machines and airconditioners and refrigerators

(d) According to the Association of Indian Engineering Industry which organised the Trade Fair export orders of the value of Rs 168.30 lakhs which have been concluded or are likely to be executed are as follows —

Transmission line towers	150 lakhs
Wood-working machines	18 lakh
Spinning accessories	0.30 lakh

Export orders of the value of Rs 99.5 lakhs for the items indicated in part (c) of the answer are likely to materialise. Besides large number of trade enquiries have been received value of which runs into several crores of rupees. These figures do not, however, reflect the totality of export prospects generated. The result in terms of specific orders books, business negotiated and trade enquiries received can be fully gauged over a period of time only.

निर्यातकर्ता फर्मों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

3363. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यंत्र बसाने की रूपा करेगे ?

(क) क्या कुछ निर्यातकर्ता फर्मों का वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान निर्यात करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिये गये थे और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक का कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा उनके लिये क्या सादर अपनाया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने अभी तक निर्यातकों को अप्रैल,

1973 में मार्च 1974 की अवधि के दौरान उनके उत्कृष्ट निर्यात निष्पादन के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार नहीं दिये हैं ? तथापि एक चयन समिति गठित की गई है और शीघ्र ही चयन किया जायगा। जैसा कि समय समय पर यथा मसौदा मन्त्र दिनांक 23-11-1968 में घोषित किया गया है, "उत्कृष्ट निर्यात निष्पादन को मार्बेजनिक् मान्यता हेतु पुरस्कार" की योजना में नकद पुरस्कारों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। योजना के अन्तर्गत पुरस्कार चक्र ट्राफिको/शील्डो के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। विजेताओं को रखने के लिये प्रतिनिधियाँ भी दी जाती हैं। ट्राफिको/शील्डो के अन्तर्गत निर्यात उत्पादों के विभिन्न समूहों में श्रेष्ठ निर्यातकों को श्रेष्ठता प्रमाणपत्र दिये जाते हैं।

2 योजना में निर्धारित जिन कर्तव्यों के आधार पर पुरस्कारों के नियंत्रण तथा न्यून की जाती है वे ये हैं —

- (1) ऐसे उत्पादों के विदेशी बाजार का विस्तार करना जिसका पहलू निर्यात नहीं होता था।
- (2) निर्यात आधार पर निर्यात बिक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि अधिमान्यत अंतरराष्ट्रीय अस्तित्व तथा तैयार उत्पादों के संबंध में।
- (3) निर्यात बाजार में नए उत्पादों का मरूतनापूर्वक प्रवेश।
- (4) उत्पाद विकास।
- (5) ऐसे विदेशी बाजारों में सफलतापूर्वक प्रवेश जहाँ परिस्थितियाँ विशेषकर कठिन हैं।
- (6) निर्यात बाजारों में खोये हुए बाजारों को पुनः प्राप्त करना।
- (7) विदेशी बाजार समस्याओं के अपूर्व तथा मरूतनापूर्वक समाधान निकालना।

(8) उत्पादों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विपणन तथा संवर्धन में प्रमाणित प्रवास जिनमे सामान्य तौर पर निर्यातों के विस्तार में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से योगदान मिला है ।

(9) निर्यात व्यापार के विस्तार के लिये तथा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता के लिये ऋण उपबन्ध कराये जाने में प्रमाणित प्रयास ।

(10) बाजार सर्वेक्षण जिनमे सर्वेक्षित क्षेत्र को निर्यात में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होती है ।

(11) निर्यात निष्पादन अथवा संवर्धन के क्षेत्र में अन्य कोई महत्वपूर्ण योगदान ।

Enquiry into charges of smuggling

3364 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether enquiry regarding smuggling by Shri Surinder Singh Kairon and Madan Mohan Bijlee of Amritsar Transport Company, Amritsar have been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Customs authorities have not conducted any enquiry and have no information about smuggling activities of Shri Surinder Singh Kairon and Madan Mohan Bijlee of Amritsar Transport Company, Amritsar.

India's Mica Export Canalisation Policy

3365. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has questioned India's mica exports canalisation policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Profit of I.T.D.C. during 1973-74

3368 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has made any profit during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the total amount and break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation has made a profit of Rs. 38.16 lakhs during the year 1973-74, the break-up of which is as under:

Activity	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)
Hotels, Motels, Travellers' Lodges and Travellers' Restaurants	7.03
Transport	0.18
Production & Publicity	10.17
Duty Free Shops	15.82
Others	4.96
TOTAL	38.16

Tax relief for replacement of worn out assets

3367. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Shareholders Association has submitted a memorandum to Government to grant tax relief for replacement of worn-out assets; and

(b) if so, main features of the memorandum and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The suggestion made in the memorandum is that because of the erosion in the value of money, depreciation in respect of assets used by industrial undertakings should be allowed with reference to the replacement cost of these assets, and not their actual cost, as under the existing law.

The suggestion made by the Association is not acceptable to the Government.

Wealth Tax Notices served on land-owners in Delhi

3368. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many land-owners in Outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency have been served or are being served with Wealth Tax Notices;

(b) to which limit of land ownership these notices have been served; and

(c) how many land-owners who have got five acres or less than five acres of land in that constituency have been served with these notices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Upto 31-1-1975, notices under the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, were issued in 2171 cases of land-owners in Outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency.

(b) These notices were issued in cases where the Wealth-tax Officer was of the opinion that the assesseees were assessable under the Wealth-tax Act. Broadly such notices were issued in cases where the land owned generally exceeded 10 acres.

(c) There were twenty five such land owners. Notices were issued in these cases as the value of lands, which varied from village to village, was reported to be above taxable limit. In some cases the land had been acquired by the Land Acquisition Collector and the assesseees had filed appeals against the compensation awarded to them claiming higher amounts. On the basis of such claims their wealth was above the taxable limit.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल योजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता

3369. श्री फूल चन्द बर्वा : क्या

बिस्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के प्रतिनिधियों ने जनवरी, 1975 में इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) क्या राज्य के 17 जिलों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने के लिये राज्य सरकार की ओर से उनके समक्ष 64 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान देने संबंधी प्रस्ताव रखा गया था ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम)

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विश्व बैंक को भेजे जाने वाले प्रस्ताव केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से ही भेजने पड़ते हैं । अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है ,

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Cancellation of import orders by S.T.C.

3370. SHRI C. M. SINHA :

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancellation of import orders by the State Trading Corporation has caused considerable concern to industries consuming certain petrochemical items,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to ease their difficulties?

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

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

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

3371. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the unaccounted assets recovered by the Income-tax Authorities during raids from October to December, 1974 in each of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) Statistics are maintained Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise and not State-wise. The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-9180/75]

प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के बीच अनुदान

3372. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के बीच क्या अनुपात है ; और

(ख) प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के बीच वर्ष 1967 में क्या अनुपात था ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के लिये सशोधित बजट अनुमानों के आधा पर प्रत्यक्ष करों (आयकर, निगमकर, धनकर, दानकर और सपदा शुल्कों) और अप्रत्यक्ष करों (सीमा शुल्कों और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों) के बीच अनुपात अनुमानित 1 और 2.95 का है ।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में वसूल किये गये प्रत्यक्ष करों (आय कर निगम कर, धनकर, दानकर और सपदा शुल्कों) और प्रत्यक्ष करों (सीमा शुल्कों और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों) के बीच अनुपात अनुमानित 1 और 2.53 का था ।

Export of Iron Ore by M.M.T.C.

3373. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has a proposal for export of 17.7 million tonnes of

iron ore during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which it will be exported; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The target for export of iron ore by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1975-76 has not been finalised so far.

Export of Coffee

3374. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Coffee exported from India in the year 1974; and

(b) the percentage of our exports in comparison with world coffee exports?

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

(a) 50,400 tonnes (provisional)

(b) Around 1.58 per cent during 1973.

Value of Rupee

3375. SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rupee exchange rate in relation to Rouble fell in March, 1975 maintaining its steady decline since March, last year;

(b) if so, the reasons for its decline;

(c) what were the exchange rates during October, 1974 to February, 1975;

(d) whether the rate for Pound sterling has been raised during December, 1974 to March, 1975; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The State Bank of the USSR has been revising the exchange rate of the Indian Rupee in relation to the Rouble for non-commercial transactions within the USSR, particularly since 1st March, 1974. The rate notified by that Bank effective from 1st March, 1975 was Rs 100=Roubles 8.66 as against the rate of Rs. 100=Roubles 9.51 notified in March, 1974. The rates announced by that Bank during the period October, 1974 to February, 1975 are as given below:—

October, 1974 Rs 100 Roubles
9.47

November, 1974 Rs. 100=Roubles
9.44

December, 1974 Rs. 100-Roubles
9.27

January, 1975 Rs. 100—Roubles
9.09

February, 1975 Rs. 100=Roubles
8.88

According to the State Bank of the USSR, the revised rate of exchange announced by it from time to time is based on the *de facto* value of the Indian Rupee in relation to the Rouble as arrived at by that Bank by averaging the cross rates of major currencies in the international market with the Indian Rupee. The matter is under discussion between the two Governments

(d) and (e). The exchange rates notified by the State Bank of the USSR for Pound Sterling during the period December, 1974 to March, 1975

are as given below:—

December, 1974	Rouble 1.66 per Pound Sterling
January, 1975	Rouble 1.66 per Pound Sterling
February, 1975	Rouble 1.60 per Pound Sterling
March, 1975	Roubles 1.62 per Pound Sterling

We are not aware of the exact reasons for these changes

Losses made up by Indian Airlines and Air India

3376. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines and Air India have started making up the losses suffered by them during the lock-out period; and

(b) whether the tourist traffic has also increased and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Vigorous economy and productivity measures have been taken by both the Corporations to increase their earnings and their losses are expected to be reduced considerably.

(b) The figures of tourist arrivals during the last five years and the percentage increase are as under:—

Year	Tourist arrivals	Percentage of increase over the previous year
1970	280,821	14.8
1971	300,995	7.2
1972	342,950	13.9
1973	409,895	19.5
1974	423,761	3.2

Tourists visiting India

3377. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect more tourists to visit this country in 1975-76 as compared to the previous years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The figures of tourist arrivals in the two months of 1975 compared to those in 1974 are as follows:—

	January	February
1974	37,778	33,021
1975	42,661	38,000 (Estimate)

In view of the above, Government expects more tourists to visit India in 1975 as compared to the previous years.

Decline in deposits of nationalised banks

3378. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits in the nationalised banks have declined since nationalisation; and

(b) the deposits with the nationalised banks during the last three years year-wise and bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The aggregate deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits) of public sector banks, including the fourteen nationalised banks, increased from Rs. 3885

crores as on July 18, 1969 to Rs. 9632 ble of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9181/75.]

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6181/75.)

बंगला देश को निर्यात तथा वहां से आयात

3379. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष भारत बंगलादेश व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत बंगलादेश से भारत जिन विभिन्न वस्तुओं का आयात करेगा उनका मूल्य कितना है तथा उन वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना है जिनका आयात बंगलादेश इस वर्ष भारत से करेगा।

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : 17 दिसम्बर, 1974 को भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच किये गये नवीनतम सलेख के अन्तर्गत दोनों में से किन्नी भी देश से कुल आयातों के लिये मूल्य संबंधी कोई अधिकतम मीमांसे निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। दोनों देशों ने 1-1-1975 से होने वाले व्यापार विनिमय के लिये मुक्त रूप में परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में भुगतान करने के लिये सहमति व्यक्त की है। तथापि, भारत ने 1975 के दौरान बंगलादेश से 350 लाख रु० मूल्य की मछलियां खरीदने के लिये सहमति व्यक्त की है।

पाकिस्तान से रूई का आयात

3380. श्री फूल चन्द जर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने पाकिस्तान से दो लाख टन रूई का आयात करने का करार हाल ही में किया है

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे भारत के रूई उत्पादको पर ह्युभाव पड़ेगा।

(ग) क्या एक केन्द्रीय कंपनी ने एक पत्र में पाकिस्तान से रूई के आयात का विरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो उना नाम क्या है, उनके मुझाव पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मध्यम रेशे वाली रूई का आयात होना है जिसकी मात्रा की तुलना में देश में उस की कमी है। अतः देश के रूई उत्पादनकर्ताओं पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pay Scales of Technical Staff of Opium Factory, Ghazipur

3381. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of the workers such as Cleaners, Junior Fitters and Laboratory Attendants of Ghazipur Opium Factory have not been fixed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The revised scales of pay for the posts of Cleaner and Junior Fitter were notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary No. 76 dated 30-3-1974. The revised scale of pay for the posts of Laboratory Attender has not yet been decided.

(b) The Pay Commission did not make any recommendation in regard to the revised scale of pay for the

post of Laboratory Attender. The question of fixing an appropriate pay scale keeping in view the duties and responsibilities of the post is under consideration.

Smuggling of Skins and Banned Items

3382. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged smuggling of tiger and snake skins, hashish and other banned items by some engineers of foreign Air Lines by carrying them to the Aircraft in their cars; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and measures taken/being taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) and (b). The Government has no specific information about the alleged smuggling of tiger and snake skins, hashish and other banned items by some engineers of foreign Air Lines though the intelligence gathered in general indicates that these items are attempted to be smuggled out of India.

Various anti-smuggling measures such as systematic collection of intelligence, intensification of preventive checks and keeping constant watch on suspected smugglers in the vulnerable sectors along the coast and land frontiers have been taken. Extra staff and equipment have also been provided to field offices. A large number of smugglers have also been subjected to preventive detention.

In respect of attempts at export particularly of tiger, snake skins etc., instructions have also been issued for confiscation of such goods and imposition of deterrent fines and penalties, besides launching of prosecution in suitable cases.

Visit to India by Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia

3383. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the points discussed by the Government of India with Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia while he was in Delhi recently; and

(b) the results of those discussions?

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

(a) and (b). Various matters relating to expansions of trade and diversification thereof, industrial Corporation in India, in Yugoslavia and in third countries as well as other issues in the field of mutual economic relations were discussed with the Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia during his recent visit to India for the meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee.

Several items having potential in the Yugoslav market were identified. Possibilities for collaboration in the industrial field in India and in Yugoslavia as well as in third countries were discussed. It was agreed that a Sub-Committee on Banking and Financial cooperation be set up to consider measures for increasing mutual consultation and cooperation between the respective governments, their Central Banks, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions.

Amount allocated by United Commercial Bank to small scale units in North Eastern States

3384. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a Bulletin of United Commercial Bank it has been stated that Rs. 70 lakhs were allocated in

the months of June, 1972 for 108 small scale units in North Eastern States and only Rs. 38 lakhs were spent for the above purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount so allocated during 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 for the small scale units in Eastern Zone and the amount actually disbursed by the nationalised banks during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the quarterly data compiled by United Commercial Bank in respect of its advances to different priority sectors. The bank has reported that the sanctioned limits of Rs. 70 lakhs with outstandings of Rs. 38 lakhs to 108 small scale units as at the end of June 1972 related to the State of Assam

(b) Commercial bank's credit to small scale industries for meeting their working capital requirements is generally in the form of cash-credit arrangements. The borrowers operate with the limit sanctioned, the amount of loan outstanding fluctuating from time to time depending on the borrowers' liquidity requirements. Usually for Small Scale Industry on an average the total amount outstanding is around 62 per cent of the total limits sanctioned.

(c) Available information is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-9182/75]

Jumbo Jet service from Dum Dum Airport

3385. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jumbo Jet service will start operating from Dum Dum Airport;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether the operation of Jumbo Jet service will attract tourists to Eastern States of India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). Government would like international airlines to use Calcutta to the maximum extent of their entitlements. However, no foreign airline has filed schedules for Jumbo operation to Calcutta Airport so far. Due to commercial considerations, Air India is also not in a position to operate Jumbos through Calcutta till such time as it operates its Eastern Services with wide-bodied aircraft.

(c) The operation of Jumbos does not by itself attract tourist traffic.

Scheme of RBI for Development of coconut cultivation

3386. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has prepared any scheme to assist the development of coconut cultivation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme, the total amount allotted for the scheme and the time by which it is expected to start working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tourism in Kerala

3387. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of projects which are included in the State of Kerala

for the development of tourism during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and

(b) the main features of these projects and their total estimated expenditure and the extent of Central assistance to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Further expansion of the beach resort being developed at Kovalam will be undertaken in the Central sector during the Fifth Plan. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 310 lakhs has been included in the draft Fifth Plan on Tourism. The nature and scope of the development to be undertaken will be determined after assessing the utilisation by tourists of the facilities already provided at Kovalam.

An amount of Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been in addition provided for Youth Hostel at Trivandrum and the question of its management is under discussion with the State Government.

Aranya Nivas Hotel Kerala

3388. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

SHRI VERKEY GEORGE:

SHRI C JANARDHANAN:

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

(a) the reasons for delay in taking a final decision on the request of Government of Kerala for reimbursement of 50 per cent expenditure incurred on the construction for the Second Stage of expansion of Aranya Nivas Hotel, Kerala; and

(b) when a decision by the Union Government is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-

DRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). An assistance of Rs. 2.47 lakhs has been given for expansion of the Aranya Nivas Hotel prior to the commencement of Fifth Five Year Plan. With the abolition of such schemes, assistance on the basis of the 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred has been discontinued. The State Government has been requested to send a copy of the proposal sent by them which is awaited.

Officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Service on deputation to Public Sector Undertakings

3389. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service sent on deputation during 1974 a few months before their retirement to the various Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the manner in which these Officers who were due for retirement, were selected for appointment to the high posts in the Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) the period of deputation in each case while in service and after their date of superannuation and the cases in which these Officers will go upto 60 years instead of 58—the date of retirement in Government Service;

(d) the pay and allowances drawn by these Officers in their new posts in Public Sector Undertakings; and

(e) whether some of them have also been allowed to retain Government accommodation and if so, the reasons therefor and at what rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) No Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service was sent on deputation during 1974 to Public Sector

Undertakings only a few months before retirement. The shortest pre-retirement service was over one year 16 months in one case. In all other cases, the period ranged from 4 to 18 years.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Deposits and advances made in South Kanara District of Karnataka by Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank

3390. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits and advances made in South Kanara District of Karnataka by (i) Canara Bank and (ii) Syndicate Bank as on the 31st December, 1974, purpose-wise and Taluk-wise;

(b) the amount advanced to parties outside the districts from the offices inside the district; and

(c) the reason for advances being lower than deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). The latest available district-wise data relating to deposits and advances of branches of Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank located in South Kanara District and the purposewise distribution of advances of these two banks utilised in that District are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-9183/75]. The present system of statistical reporting does not provide for Compilation of data Talukwise or according to the domicile of the borrowers.

(c). The level of advances of individual branches is determined by the level of economic activity in their command areas particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry, and the opportunities for extend-

ing credit to small borrowers in terms of specific development programmes like land development, minor irrigation, setting up of industrial estates etc.

Recruitment Rules for employment in Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank

3391. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any recruitment rules for employment in Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank;

(b) if so, the salient features of these rules; and

(c) whether there are any provisions to safeguard the interest of backward classes of people and ex-service men in these banks and if so, what are those provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank have reported that in their respective banks recruitment rules have been framed laying down, for different posts, the eligibility criteria which include age requirements, educational qualifications and qualifying standards.

Both the banks have informed that they have made reservations in posts filled by direct recruitment for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, giving relaxation in age requirement, in educational qualification and qualifying standards and for ex-servicemen, giving relaxation in age requirement only.

Direct flights from Calcutta

3392. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign airlines have shown interest to reopen their direct flights from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the names of such airlines and the number of flights they will start from Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Government of India will welcome the operation of scheduled air services by foreign carriers to/through Calcutta in accordance with their entitlements. However, no fresh request from foreign airlines has been received in this regard.

Charging of Chairman of United Commercial Bank with anti-Congress activities

3393. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in an English daily dated the 17th December, 1974 that some persons in the name of the congress organisation of West Bengal have charged the Chairman of the United Commercial Bank with anti-congress activities and threatened Shiv Sena type agitation to compel removal of the then Chairman; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the news report which appeared in the daily 'Patriot' of 17th December, 1974. Government have seen the said report.

(b) For sometime past, Government have been receiving communications from the Congress Economic Council, Economic Cell of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, Calcutta, containing allegations against the Chairman, United Commercial Bank as also against the performance

of the bank. As has been their normal practice, Government have been looking into the allegations against banks, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Financial aid to private and public sectors of textile industry

3394. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the financial aids given by his Ministry to the private and public sectors of the textile industry during the years 1971-74;

(b) facts about the production of the two sectors during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to improve production in the public sector of the textile industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Commerce has not given any direct financial assistance to the cotton textile industry during the years 1971-74.

(b) The total production in the cotton textile industry (including mills under the National Textile Corporation) is shown below:—

Year	Production in millions	
	Cotton yarn (Kgs.)	Cotton cloth (Metres)
1971	881	3,9579
1972	1972	4,245
1973	998	4,169
1974 (Provisional)	1008	4,298

The figures of production exclusively by the mills under the National Textile Corporation are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In order to improve production by the mills under the National Textile Corporation, modernisation programmes in respect of 82 mills involving an outlay of approximately Rs. 49 crores had been sanctioned upto the end of 1974. Upto the end of March, 1974, orders for textile machinery to the extent of Rs. 22 crores were placed, of which machinery worth Rs. 10 crores had been received and installed by the mills.

Expenditure on advertisements given by Public Sector Undertakings

3395. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector industries are found to give big advertisements with pictures of Ministers and Managers in newspapers;

(b) if so, number of such advertisements made during the years 1972-73 and 1974 and the cost involved therefor;

(c) whether annual reports are published by such public sector concerns on costly paper and in decorative styles;

(d) if so, whether Government will direct public sector industrial organisations to stop such misuse in the form of advertisements and luxurious publication of their annual reports; and

(e) whether Government will set up a Committee to go into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). Advertisements released by public enterprises in newspapers

do not generally carry pictures of Ministers and Managers. In the past, in some cases, advertisements carrying speeches of Chairman of public enterprises used to be accompanied by their photographs. But this practice has since been stopped on the instruction of Government in the context of the need to effect economy in expenditure. Government do not have the details of number of advertisements issued by public enterprises and their cost. Collection of this information will involve work not commensurate with the expected results.

(c) Except for the cover, for which art paper is used, the other pages of the Annual Reports are ordinarily printed on ordinary paper.

(d) Government have issued orders restricting the public enterprises in the use of expensive paper and emphasising the need to effect maximum economy in such expenditure. These orders are being followed by the public enterprises.

(e) Since specific instructions have already been issued, the need for setting up a committee does not arise.

Use of costly paper by Public Sector Bodies for annual reports

3396. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the public sector bodies are found to publish their Annual Reports on very costly type of paper;

(b) if so, whether in the days of present paper crisis, such misuse of paper is proposed to be controlled; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Except for the cover page of the Annual Report, which is printed

on art paper, the other pages are generally printed on ordinary paper.

(b) and (c). Specific instructions have been issued in regard to exercising maximum economy in the use of paper by the public enterprises. The public enterprises are fully aware of this requirement and are following austere standards.

Smuggling of Indian Films

3397. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of Indian films is on the increase;

(b) if so, the estimated value of Indian films smuggled out of India during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to stop smuggling of films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). It is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the extent of smuggling of Indian films to foreign countries. No separate statistics were maintained regarding seizures of Indian films while being smuggled to foreign countries, before July, 1973. However, between July, 1973 and December, 1974 Indian films seized, while being smuggled out, were of the value of Rs. 5.25 lakhs approximately.

(c). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of the

goods, including films, out of the country; in addition to preventive detention of smugglers under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act.

Systematic collection and follow up of information and keeping a watch on the suspected smugglers, extra vigilance in examination of suspected baggage and parcels, rummaging of suspected vessels and craft and preventive operations in vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers are undertaken. Measures have been taken to set up preventive checks in vulnerable areas, the distribution centres and on the feeder roads. A wireless communication network linking a number of points on the West Coast has also been established. Extra staff and equipments have also been provided to field offices for the purpose. Ten Norwegian boats fitted with radar and other equipment have been acquired and ten more boats are expected to arrive by March/April this year.

Fixation of prices of standard cloth

3399. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the principles underlying the fixation of prices of standard cloth of various descriptions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Presumably the term 'standard cloth' refers to controlled cloth. The prices of controlled cloth were initially fixed in 1964 on the basis of cost of inputs and processing charges and overheads. With effect from 1st April, 1974 the price of controlled cloth was increased by 30 per cent over the ex-mill price fixed in May, 1968.

Trade agreement between India and Guyana

3401. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Guyana have concluded any trade agreement;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof;
- (c) the progress so far made in this regard; and
- (d) the time by which this agreement is likely to be fully implemented?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Guidelines regarding margin of profit on imports by S.T.C.

3402. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have drawn up any guidelines indicating the margin of profit on the imports made by the State Trading Corporation; and
- (b) if so, what are those guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A Pricing Policy Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to determine and review the pricing policy in respect of raw materials imported through S.T.C. Under the guidelines laid down, service margins for different categories of Actual Users have been fixed by the Committee.

Arrests of shareholders/Directors of Shriram Bearing Ltd. on charges of smuggling

3403. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any of the shareholders/directors of Shriram Bearings Limited has been arrested on smuggling charges or any sorts of raids were conducted on their premises;
- (b) if so, the particulars thereof; and
- (c) the goods seized from them in those raids indicating the present location and position of the goods so seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c). Shriram Bearing Ltd., is a large company with a subscribed, issued and paid up capital amounting to about Rs. 75 lakhs and the number of shareholders of the company is about 2,700 as per the annual return of the company made upto 28th December, 1974. The total number of shareholders of the company is quite large and they are spread all over the country. The information regarding the shareholders of the company who were arrested on smuggling charges or on whose premises any sorts of raids were conducted will have to be collected from the field formations all over the country and from various Government agencies. Collection of the desired information regarding shareholders will involve very considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. However, if the Honourable Member desires to have information about any particular shareholder(s), the same can be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Desired information regarding Directors of Shriram Bearings Ltd., is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to appoint agencies abroad for promotion of tourist traffic

3404. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to appoint agencies abroad for the promotion of tourist traffic to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Functioning of urban cooperative banks

3405 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA,

SHRI P GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI D D DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether functioning of the Urban Cooperative Banks has been reviewed by the Reserve Bank;

(b) if so, whether restrictions are proposed to be enforced so as to ensure their healthy development based on the co-operatives; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c) Currently, cooperative institutions which have share capital and reserves exceeding Rs. 1 lakh and are engaged in banking activities, come within the category of urban coopera-

tive banks and attract the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. These banks are inspected periodically by the Reserve Bank of India under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act and inspection reports containing the findings are made available to the banks concerned to rectify the defects. Reserve Bank also issued statutory directives to these banks from time to time on such matters like regulation of credit policy and lending to directors

Periodical reviews of the working of the banks are also undertaken by the Reserve Bank with a view to ensure the development along sound lines. Such reviews cover different aspects of the operations of the banks in the matter of lending and resource mobilisation and operating methods and procedures

Funds by banks for new power plants in States

3406 SHRI R S PANDEY, Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether R B I has disallowed banks to provide funds for new power plants in States, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Reserve Bank has advised commercial banks that bank finance for power programmes should be mainly in the form of subscription to the bonds/debentures floated by the Electricity Boards. The banks have also been advised that they can extend short-term loans for the energisation of pump sets on a limited and selective basis. Banks are also allowed to extend short-term accommodation to these electricity boards for whom they act as bankers, for meeting their working capital and bridging requirements

Rupee Trade

3407. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the countries other than the East European Countries with whom India has rupee trade;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish rupee trade with all or some of these countries; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Nepal, North Korea, Arab Republic of Egypt, Sudan and Afghanistan. As regards Afghanistan, the bulk of trade with that country is in Rupees but the goods imported from Afghanistan are paid for by the importers through export of Indian goods of equal value.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Reserves

3408. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange reserves of India in the form of (i) gold holdings (ii) SDR and (iii) convertible reserves as on the 1st January, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Information is furnished below:—

Rs. Crores

(As on Friday, the 3rd January, 1975)

Gold	182.53
SDRs	179.93
Foreign assets of RBI	513.42*

*Includes Rs. 488.12 crores drawn from IMF during the current fiscal year.

Decision on canalisation of export of Goan iron ore through M.M.T.C.

3409. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3405 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding canalisation of iron ore exports through M. M. T. C. and state;

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the question of canalising the export of Goan iron ore through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to do the same with regard to iron ore from Karnataka also; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Export of iron ore from other parts of India including Karnataka is already canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

विमान दुर्घटनाओं को जांच का परिणाम

3410. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में और विदेशों में हुई विमान दुर्घटनाओं, जिनमें भारत के विमान अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे, के कारणों की जांच कर ली है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

पर्वटन और भायर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) : 24 उल्लेखनीय दुर्घटनाओं में से, जिनमें पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में तथा विदेशों में भारतीय विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए, 12 घटनाओं की जांच पूर्ण रूप से की जा चुकी है जिनके ब्योरे विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या LT 9184/75 दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जा रही है।

नेपाल को कोयले का निर्यात

3411. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या भारत नेपाल समझौते के अनुसार भारत नेपाल को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयला सप्लाई करता है ,

(ख) क्या नेपाल सरकार के डिमांड नोट पर कोल कंट्रोलर कलकत्ता नेपाल को कोयला सप्लाई करता है।

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नेपाल को सप्लाई किया जाने वाला कोयला नेपाल को भेजे जाने के बजाय भारत में ही बेच दिया जाता है ,

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि इस समय नेपाल में कोयला बिक्रम नहीं मिल रहा है और क्या नेपाल को कोयला सप्लाई करने वाले भारत के कुछ कोयला व्यापारी नेपाल को कोयला न भेज कर भारत में ही चोरी से कोयले का व्यापार कर रहे है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) : भारत सरकार के अनुसार नेपाल को

कोयले की स्वीकृत मात्रा की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की जाती है। कोयला भेजने का कार्यक्रम कलकत्ता स्थित रायल नेपालीज कॉन्सुलेट जनरल की सिफारिश पर कोयला-नियंत्रक द्वारा जारी किया जाता है और रेलवे द्वारा बंगनो के ग्राबंटन में तर्जिह दी जाती है ताकि नेपाल द्वारा अर्पेक्षित सप्लाईयों का प्रवाह सुनिश्चित हो सके। नेपाल को जाने वाले माल को अन्य दिशा में जाने से रोकने के लिये उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact for Exchange of Films

3412. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact for exchange of films remained totally non-implemented;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the reasons for failure of implementation of Films Exchange Trade Pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There was no separate Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact for exchange of films, but under the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement valid upto 31st December, 1975 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs had been made to cover import and export of films. However, due to some difficulties arising out of the imbalance in trade of the Payments Arrangement no exchange of films took place. The old Arrangement has been superseded by a new Trade Protocol under which films can be exported and imported on the basis of payment in freely convertible currency.

Arrears of Taxes

3413. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in an English daily dated 14th February, 1975 under the caption "Tax arrears mount to record high";

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

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). Yes, Sir. The Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in The Economic Times dated 14th February, 1975.

(b). As Table I of the news report itself shows, the arrears of tax demands under all direct taxes which stood at Rs. 916.5 crores at the end of 1969-70 came down to Rs. 834.4 crores at the end of 1972-73, registering a decline of Rs. 82.1 crores in the arrears.

Some of the observations in the report are based on inaccurate and/or incomplete data. For example, column 1 of Table II titled "Assessed Income" purports to give ranges of income assessed while, actually, the ranges relate to arrears of tax. Again, in Table HI, while the figures under column 2 titled "Tax payable" give the total amount of income-tax and corporation-tax, the figures under column 3 titled "Tax collected" are confined to collection of income-tax and exclude collection of corporation-tax. Obviously, therefore, columns 2 and 3 of Table III are not comparable.

(c). Such steps provided in the various Direct Taxes Acts as are appropriate to the circumstances of each case have been/are being taken.

Export-Import Bank

3414. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up an Export-Import Bank with a view to getting past the present cumbersome procedure in export promotion, particularly for project exports; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). The question whether there is a need for an Export-Import Bank for the country and, if so, what should be its functions, is under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Government.

(b) The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

Avasion of Excise Duty by Tobacco Traders

3414. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Tobacco Federation has brought to the notice of Government large scale evasion of excise duty by tobacco traders;

(b) whether the Commissions appointed by Government supported the trade's stand and suggested methods to plug the loopholes;

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

(d) the action taken by Government to check the excise duty evasion effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the course of discussions held by the Tobacco Ex-

else Tariff Committee, appointed by the Government vide its resolution, dated 9th January, 1973, at Bombay, on the 17th October, 1973, the Federation *inter alia*, had urged that the existing gap between the higher and lower rates of duty on non-flue-cured tobacco was leading to leakage of revenue in growing areas, and that, therefore, this gap needed to be reduced to check such leakage. The point had been taken note of by the Committee while formulating its main recommendations regarding the Central Excise Tariff structure for tobacco.

(c) The Committee in its interim Report submitted on 9th January, 1975 recommended a uniform tariff rate for all forms of unmanufactured tobacco, other than that used for the manufacture of cigarettes, supplemented by a low rate of excise duty on certain specified manufactured tobacco products namely, biris and chewing tobacco sold under brand names, and snuff.

(d) Recommendations of the Committee have been broadly accepted by the Government and consequent changes in the Central Excise Tariff have been proposed in the Budget for 1975-76 presented in the Lok Sabha on 28th February, 1975.

Air Service in North Bihar

3416. SHRI BIBHUTI MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation Department of his Ministry is meant to provide facilities to people;

(b) if so, whether North Bihar has a population of more than two crores but there is no air service; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Air transport facilities within the country are provided by Indian Airlines in accor-

ance with the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. Under the said Act, Indian Airlines is expected to function on business principles as far as possible and perform their obligations as a public utility service, keeping in view the competing claims of the various states/regions depending upon the available resources.

Muzaffarpur, in North Bihar, is one of the 18 cities to which air services were discontinued by Indian Airlines as a part of the revised scheduled brought into force from 18th March, 1974, due to the steep increase in the price of the aviation fuel coupled with the rates of sales tax levied thereon, and the resultant decision to phase out Dakotas and Viscounts from its fleet. Air services have not been resumed to all those cities so far. Due to tight fleet disposition and increased cost of aviation fuel it would not be possible for Indian Airlines to resume air services to Muzaffarpur in the foreseeable future.

विदेशों द्वारा अन्नक की खरीद

3417. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : वे कौन कौन से देश हैं जो हमारे देश में अन्नक खरीदने हैं और किन शर्तों पर ?

जवाबियत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : बल्गारिया, चकोस्लोवाकिया, फ्रांस, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, हांगकांग, जापान, नीदरलैंड, नार्वे, पोर्लैंड, रमानिया, ब्रिटेन, स० रा० अमरीका सोवियत संघ तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी भारत से अन्नक के प्रमुख खरीदार हैं। खरीदारों के साथ ये व्यापारिक सौदे होते हैं, अतः उनकी शर्तों को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकट नहीं किया जाता है।

Promotion of Officer of Defence Accounts Department Responsible for Irregularities in Recruitment of S.C. and S.T.

3418. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer of Defence Accounts Department who has been adjudged having been responsible for serious irregularities in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes by Mora Committee at Poona is in the run for promotion;

(b) whether this officer is being rewarded for breach of rules and conducts;

(c) whether Government have any information in this regard; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Certain irregularities had been alleged in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates in the office of C.D.A. (O), Poona, but investigation by Shri N. D. Moray, Joint Controller of Defence Accounts, showed that there was no truth in the allegations. There was thus no question of an officer of the Defence Accounts Department having been adjudged responsible for such irregularities.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Transfer Policy of I.D.A.S. Officer of Defence Accounts Department

3419. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any set transfer policy of the I.D.A.S. officers and specially of class I officer of the Defence Accounts Department;

(b) whether any tenure of stay at a certain place is fixed for them; and

(c) if so, why approved transfers of certain Controllers of Defence Accounts in 1972 have not been given the complete effect as yet, and action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Postings of Controllers are determined and ordered with due regard to administrative needs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Jute from Bangladesh

3420 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation has indicated its willingness to export about four lac bales of jute to India;

(b) whether the prevailing prices of jute in Bangladesh are much higher to be remunerative for being imported into India; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to initiate discussion with the Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation to arrive at a negotiated settlement so that we can have more of jute from Bangladesh?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While there is no proposal at present to import jute from Bangladesh, prices for imports when necessary, will be settled through negotiations.

Airstrips in Karnataka

3421. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for maintenance and development of airstrips in Karnataka during the past two years;

(b) whether these funds have been fully utilised; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to improve further the condition of airstrips there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The improvement of aerodromes is a continuous process and efforts are constantly made in this direction consistent with operational requirements and the availability of resources.

Hotel Projects in Karnataka

3422. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of private sector undertakings who have completed their hotel projects in Karnataka; and

(b) its likely effect on the performance of India Tourism Development Corporation projects there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During the last three years the following private sector undertakings are reported to have completed their hotel projects in Karnataka, which had been approved by the Department of Tourism at the pro-

ject stage from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists:—

	Name of Hotel
1. Barton, Son & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Barton Court Hotel Bangalore
2. Hotel Highway Private Ltd.	Hotel Highway, Mysore
3. Guruprasad Hotels (Pvt.) Ltd.	Hotel Cauvery Continental, Bangalore
4. East West Hotels Ltd.	East West Hotel, Bangalore.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation is operating Hotel Ashoka in Bangalore and Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel in Mysore. The performance of these hotels is not expected to be substantially affected by the commissioning of above new hotels in the private sector. The Corporation is also operating a Motel in Hassan and a Travellers' Lodge in Bijapur. The Department of Tourism has not approved any hotel project at these two places.

M.M.T.C.'s Agreement with a Polish agency for Import of Fertilizers

3423 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has recently entered into an agreement with a Polish agency for import of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Poland will supply to India 3,30,000 tonnes of fertilizers during May to December, 1975.

Negotiations between M.M.T.C. and U.S.S.R. for Import of Fertilizers

3424. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations between USSR and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation took place in New Delhi recently regarding fertilisers to be imported this year;

(b) if so, whether there was a deadlock in the negotiations; and

(c) what were the reasons for such deadlock?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Agreement between India and Yugoslavia

3425. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for improving trade and economic co-operation any agreement has been signed with Yugoslavia recently;

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

(c) the date from which the agreement will be brought into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). No Agreement for trade and

economic cooperation with Yugoslavia has been signed with Yugoslavia recently. However, the meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee, set up under the Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement of 1972, met in New Delhi from the 10th to 13th February, 1975. The meeting of the Sub-Committee on Economic Cooperation in third countries also took place. The salient features of the discussions are that several items having potential in the Yugoslav market were identified. Possibilities for collaboration in the industrial field in India and in Yugoslavia and in the third countries were also discussed. It was agreed that a Sub-Committee on Banking and Financial Co-operation be set up to consider measures for increasing mutual consultation and cooperation between the respective Governments, their Central Banks, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions.

जापान के रेशमी कपड़े की बिक्री

3426. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या जापान का रेशमी कपड़ा देश के बाजार में चोरी छिपे बेचा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1974-75 में कुल कितने मूल्य का माल पकड़ा गया ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास न तो कोई सूचना है ; और न वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान कोई ऐसा जापानी रेशमी कपड़ा पकड़ा गया है जो संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र से भिन्न हो और जिसके जापानी मूल के होने का विश्वास हो ।

(ग) उपयुक्त (क) तथा (ख) को ध्यान में रखने हुये यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Crisis in Handloom/ Powerloom Industry

3427. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken concrete measures to overcome crisis being faced by powerlooms and handloom industries leading to their reported closure; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The health and development of the handloom and powerloom industries is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. Information has been received regarding accumulation of unsold stocks of handloom goods in certain States. Further particulars have been asked from the State Governments in this regard. Measures, if any, to be taken by the Central Government to solve the above problem will be considered after the relevant information from the State Governments is received.

Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh

3428. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Bangladesh with a view to expand the scope of the trade relations after determining the areas of co-operation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A Trade Protocol was signed between India and Bangladesh on 17th December, 1974 which expresses the determination on the part of two countries to improve and increase their mutual trade. Copies of this Protocol have been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Jabalpur on Air Map of I.A.C.

3429. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jabalpur is a major city of the sprawling State of Madhya Pradesh and that it is the seat of its important university, its High Court and a Centre of defence depots and literacy and cultural activity;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the nearest air-ports from this place are Gwalior, Bhopal and Nagpur; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering the suggestion to put it on the air map of the I.A.C. by making an intermediate halt between Khajurao and Banaras?

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

(c) On account of extremely tight fleet position and high cost of aviation fuel Indian Airlines are not in a position to airlink Jabalpur in the foreseeable future.

Assessment of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Income-tax

3430. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether profits earned by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, from receipts of fees for certificate of Origin fees per Special Certificates, royalty on Publications, shares of income from partnership with Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Calcutta, Licensed Measures are assessed year to year by the Income-tax Authorities; and

(b) if so, whether payments are regularly made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the amounts assessed by the Income-tax Authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Section 28(iii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides that the income derived by a trade, professional or similar association from specific services performed for its members will be taxable. In view thereof, Bengal Chambers of Commerce and Industry are assessed to Income-tax on all its income referred to except income derived by way of subscription and entrance fees from its members.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Instructions to Airport authorities regarding security checking

3431. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an airport security checking of Congress President at Dum Dum Airport on the 21st January, 1975; and

(b) what are the instructions to the airport authorities as regards the security checking of Ministers, party leaders, Members of Parliament and others?

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

President was subjected to security checks at Dum Dum Airport on the 21st January, 1975.

(b) The instructions in this regard to the airport security staff are that all outgoing passengers, domestic as well as international, should be subjected to security checks, before boarding the aircraft. No exception is made in the case of Ministers and MPs but due courtesy is shown to them when they pass through the security check post. Only Heads of Embassies/Missions (including acting Heads of Embassies/Missions, such as Charge d' Affairs and Acting High Commissioners) and diplomatic couriers, are exempted from frisking personal search.

Export of Turmeric

3432. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of turmeric from our country has shown substantial increase in terms of quantity and value during 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73;

(b) if so, whether this increase tempo will be maintained in coming years; and

(c) the reasons for the increase?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government would make all efforts to maintain this tempo.

(c) This is due to increased demand in some foreign countries, notably in the Middle East and East Asia. There has also been a substantial increase in the unit value realisation.

Demand of agitating Development Officers of L.I.C.

3433. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether along with upward revision of their pay scales and conveyance allowance, demands of agitating Development Officers of L.I.C. include better service condition to the policy-holders to have public sympathy; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of their monthly pay packets, including other benefits derived?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) While in recent statement, reference is being made to this aspect, the Charter of Demands submitted by the Development Officers to the management of L.I.C. did not contain any reference to the improvement of services rendered to the policyholders.

(b) A development officer was paid Rs. 1435/- per month on an average during the year 1973-74 as salary, allowances, bonus and incentives etc. This figure will get increased during the current year with the grant of further increases in their dearness allowance.

Indo-Pak talks regarding Civil Aviation

3434. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to be held as regards civil aviation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, whether burning and destroying of an Indian passenger plane sometimes back at Lahore airport will

also form an item on the agenda of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) At the conclusion of the last Civil Aviation talks held in Pakistan in November, 1974, it was decided that the talks would be resumed in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date. The dates, however, are yet to be fixed. The Government of India are in touch with the Government of Pakistan in this regard.

(b) The talks will cover all aspects of Civil Aviation concerning the two countries.

I.D.A. Credit for Sindri Fertiliser Plant

3435. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international Development Association, an associate of World Bank, is providing credit of \$91 million for the expansion and renovation of the Sindri fertilizer plant;

(b) whether after the expansion programme is completed, the output of different varieties of fertilizers will be increased, if so, how much each, variety-wise; and

(c) whether the said Association has provided credit simultaneously to other fertilizer plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Sindri modernisation project would provide for installation of a 900 metric tons per day ammonia plant and 1000 tons per day urea plant at Sindri. On completion of this phase and the other schemes under implementation, the Sindri unit of the Fertiliser Corporation of India would

be producing nearly 300,000 tons of urea, 285,000 tons of ammonia sulphate and 326,000 tons of super phosphate.

(c) The Association has also provided credits for the Cochin II, Gorakhpur Expansion, Nangal Expansion and Trombay IV Fertiliser Projects.

Loan advanced by State Bank of India in Tripura for Development of Agriculture

3436. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount advanced by the State Bank of India in Tripura in 1972-74 is very insignificant according to needs of the State; and

(b) if so, the reason for not advancing proper quantity of amount in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The outstanding advances of three public sector banks, operating in the State of Tripura, increased from Rs. 84 lakhs as at the end of December, 1972 to Rs. 120 lakhs as at the end of December, 1973. Of these advances, the State Bank of India accounted for Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs respectively. These data, however, do not include advances sanctioned by bank branches located outside the State of Tripura, but utilised in that State.

(b) The level of advances by banks in different areas is largely determined by the general level of economic activity and the availability of infrastructure facilities like transport, power, communications etc. It is, however, the endeavour of the public sector banks to assist all viable and productive ventures particularly in the relatively under-developed areas.

Operation of Parallel Banking Institutions

3437. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the name of 'chit fund' parallel banking institutions have been operating in the country for the last one or two years;

(b) whether they are allowed to function as per policies laid down by his Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports dated the 6th and 14th October, 1974 in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the press reports which appeared in the "Economic Times" of 6th October and 14th October, 1974, under the captions "Action needed to quell chit panic" and "RBI blamed; softness to chits", respectively. These have been seen by Government. They refer to certain aspects of the working of miscellaneous non-banking companies conducting chit fund schemes of the conventional type as also prize chit/lucky draws/savings schemes/benefit schemes.

Government are aware that there are certain miscellaneous non-banking companies operating in the country which conduct chit business of the conventional type in the course of which they collect from their subscribers subscriptions towards the chit schemes conducted by them. The Reserve Bank has reported that since the schemes of such chit fund companies conducting conventional type of chit fund business are of a self-liquidating nature and partake of the character of mutual be-

neft schemes, the chit subscriptions received by such companies from their subscribers have been excluded from the purview of the directions issued by it to regulate the deposit-acceptance activities of non-banking companies. However, control over the activities of such chit fund companies of the conventional type is mainly exercised by the State Governments, a number of which have enacted specific legislations for the purpose. The Reserve Bank has reported that while formulation of a model chit fund law as recommended by the Banking Commission is under its consideration, the necessity of passing suitable legislation for controlling chit funds has been brought by it to the notice of the State Governments of States which do not have such legislation.

Apart from the companies conducting conventional type of chit fund business, several miscellaneous non-banking companies conducting prize chits/lucky draws/savings schemes/benefit schemes have also come into being during the last few years. These companies collect subscriptions from the members of their various schemes and make advances to them or to others. The acceptance of subscriptions by such companies is governed by the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973. Reserve Bank has reported that while it has initiated action against some of these companies for the contravention of its directions referred to above, investigation is in progress in regard to the deposit-acceptance activities of some other companies vis-a-vis the provisions of its directions. Similarly action for contravention of the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 is being taken by the Department of Company Affairs against the companies concerned as and when these are detected.

The Reserve Bank has constituted a Study Group to make recommendations with a view to tightening the existing statutes and directions issued thereunder regarding deposit-acceptance activities of non-banking institutions and to plug any loopholes which are being taken advantage of by such institutions.

Un-economic arrangements of Delhi—Patna—Calcutta Flight

3438. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made as to why the Jumbo aircraft of Air India is not landing at Calcutta airport; and

(b) the reasons for non-economic arrangements of Delhi-Patna-Calcutta flight without making it a straight Delhi-Patna flight?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Air-India as any other airline has to be guided by the traffic potential of the stations through which its aircrafts are routed. In terms of traffic generated, Bombay and Delhi have been able to justify the operation of Boeing-747 Jumbo aircraft on the India/UK/USA route. With a view to gauge the extent of traffic potential and viability of such a service, a direct service was operated between London and Calcutta between October 1972 and the end of March 1974 with Boeing-707 aircraft and it was found that traffic potential to and from Calcutta did not justify the deployment of a wide bodied Boeing-747 Jumbo aircraft.

(b) Flight IC-409/410-Delhi/Lucknow/Patna/Calcutta serves the interests of three States. Patna has affinity with Delhi as well as with Lucknow and Calcutta. This service provides connection to the State capital of Uttar

Pradesh with Delhi. Indian Airlines has at present no plans to operate a direct Delhi/Patna service.

Financial aid given by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to Sen Raleigh Cycle Co.

3439. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid was given to Sen Raleigh Cycle Co., of West Bengal at Asansol by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India or Government of India in the last three years;

(b) if so, the figures thereof; and

(c) whether any improvement has been shown in the industry both in production, management and sale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Amongst the all-India long term financial institutions, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India alone has sanctioned, between March, 1972 and February, 1975 four reconstruction loans to M/s. Sen Raleigh Ltd., aggregating to Rs. 227.59 lakhs. Of this Rs. 156.35 lakhs have been disbursed to the company. Government of India, have not given any financial assistance to the Company.

(c) With the reconstruction assistance from IRCI the company resumed operations with effect from 31st March 1972. During the two and a half years of resumption of operation the level of production registered improvement although the production could not achieve the target projected in the reconstruction scheme. Since October, 1974, however, the level of production has declined owing to shortage of working capital, critical raw material and components etc.

Measures such as reconstitution of the Board and induction therein of professional expertise etc. have been taken from time to time to strengthen the management of the company. Steps are also being taken for recruitment of top executives including a General Manager.

In sales aside, there was a trend of improvement in the first two years of reconstruction. It, however, suffered reversal from early 1974 due to various factors including demand recession etc.

Compliance of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by Foreign Companies

3440. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have not been complying with Foreign Exchange Regulation Act till 31st December, 1974;

(b) the names of the Foreign companies which have so far not complied with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(c) the names of foreign companies which have Indianised their capital base during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, 877 applications have been received by the Reserved Bank of India, as on 12th February 1975, from foreign branches operating in India and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holding, which are under their scrutiny. Whether any foreign branches or Indian companies attracted by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have not made an application is being looked into by the Reserve Bank of India.

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

Trade Challenge from China

3441. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's foreign trade faces a tough challenge from Peking in both developed and developing countries as per study conducted by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the items and the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). An article on "Trade Patterns of China and India—a comparison" appeared in the October, 1973 issue of the journal published by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis. It contains details about China's trade with the developed and developing countries. The main point brought out in this article is that India has to face competition from China in developing trade with these countries, particularly with respect to export of manufactured goods. The challenge of international competition which is a normal feature of foreign trade can be met by more intensive export effort on our part.

Tax Relief to Investors of Unit Trust of India

3442. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced further tax relief to investors in the Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof

(c) whether it has been alleged that the latest measure is highly inequitable in that the higher the income and wealth brackets of an investor, the larger is the tax benefit he would desire; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

(SHRI C. SUBBAMANIAM) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The President of India promulgated the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance on 7th January, 1975 which envisages a relief from income tax to the extent of Rs. 2000 for income from units of Unit Trust of India over and above the existing limit of Rs. 3000 already available under Section 80L of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of certain approved investments including units, and also provide for further exemption upto Rs. 25,000 from wealth tax on investments in units over and above the existing exemption limit under Section 5 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 in respect of investments including units specified in that section.

(c) and (d) The above tax reliefs are intended to promote the sale of units and curb the re-sale of units by the unit holders. These reliefs are available to tax payers depending upon their investment in the units of Unit Trust of India, their level of taxable income under the Income Tax Act and taxable wealth under Wealth Tax Act.

Visit abroad of Shri S. Shukla, Director S. T. C. in connection with Purchase of Caprolactum and sale of Sugar

3443. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1973, the State Trading Corporation sent

its Director, Shri S. Shukla to Japan to negotiate the purchase of 1000 tonnes of Caprolactum;

(b) if so, quantity actually purchased and at what price;

(c) whether there was any bunglings in this connection;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon;

(e) whether the same Director was also sent to London to finalise a deal to sell 2000 tonnes of sugar;

(f) if so, whether it has been alleged that the said quantity of sugar was exported at a price of £275 against the highest bid of £350; and

(g) if so, what are the facts thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1200 tonnes at US \$ 750 per tonne c.i.f. Bombay.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Production of Cloth

3444. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of all varieties of cloth, year-wise during 1972-1974;

(b) share of coarse varieties in this total production, year-wise during 1972 to 1974;

(c) percentage of rise or fall in the prices of (i) fine and super-fine (ii) medium and (iii) coarse varieties of cloth, month-wise, during January to December, 1974; and

(d) share of controlled cloth in the total production of cloth, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) and (b). Production of cotton fabrics in the mill-sector.

Year	Production (in million metres)	
	Coarse	Total
1972	590	4,245
1973	605	4,169
1974 (Jan.-Oct.)	466	3,587

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec No. LT-9185/75]

(d) Period	Total Production Controlled cloth production	
	(Million metres)	(Million metres*)
Dec. 71-Dec. 72	4613	399
1973	4169	427
1974	4244	757

*Production figures for controlled cloth are maintained in sq. metres and have been converted to liner metres on the basis of 1.1 linear meter to 1 sq. meter.

उदयपुर हवाई अड्डा

3445. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उदयपुर हवाई अड्डा को धावन-पट्टी को चौड़ा करने का कार्य मंजूर शाह एंड कम्पनी को दिया गया है ;

(ख) यह ठेका कब दिया गया है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जाना निश्चित हुआ है ; और

(ग) ठेकेदार ने अभी कब तक कितना कार्य पूरा किया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) उदयपुर विमानक्षेत्र पर वर्तमान धावनपथ, एप्रेशन तथा टैक्सो ट्रैक को मजबूत बनाने के लिये ठेका मंसस शाह कन्स्ट्रक्शन कं० लि०, बम्बई को दिया गया है। धावनपथ को चौड़ा करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) ठेका 26-11-1973 को दिया गया था और काम पूरा करने की निर्धारित अवधि 18 महीने थी।

(ग) सामग्री एकत्रित कर ला गयी है उपकरण लगा दिये गये हैं और बिटूमनी पथ बनाने का प्राथमिक कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

Decision to underwrite current year budgetary deficits of U.P. and Bihar

3446 SHRI MOHLINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to underwrite the entire current year budgetary deficits of U.P. and Bihar amounting to Rs. 130 crores in spite of the recommendations of the Finance Commission to the contrary;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether similar favours have been denied to some other States in the recent past?

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

to (c). No additional Centre assistance is being provided to U.P. and Bihar in the current financial year for meeting their budgetary deficits.

कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड,
बम्बई

3447. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह जन ने की वृत्ता करेंगे।

(क) क्या कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लि०, बम्बई ने कुछ समय पूर्व बम्बई के एक बैंक से 3 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण लिया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इस ऋण के बदले में उक्त कम्पनी ने बैंक में जो कपडा रखा है, वह लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराना है जिसका मूल्य लिये गये ऋण की राशि से बहुत कम है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन प्रधिकारियों ने इनका अधिक ऋण दिया और क्या सरकार उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुविला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग) मांगी गई सूचना का सबंध बैंकों के एक घटक (कास्टीट्यूट) से है, इसलिये इसे, बैंकरो में प्रचलित व्यवहार और प्रथा के अनुसार तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को नियंत्रित करने वाली विधि के अनुसार भी प्रकट नहीं किया जा सकता है।

**श्रीराम रेवन्स, कोटा (राजस्थान) को
लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना**

3448. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा (राजस्थान) को लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने के बारे में 6 दिसम्बर, 1974 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न सं० 3565 के उत्तर क संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाग (ख) और (ग) के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उषत उद्योग ने इस संबंध में लगाई गई शर्तों में उल्लिखित उत्पादन से बहुत अधिक उत्पादन किया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो शर्तों में कितना उत्पादन उल्लिखित है और वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना है, और

(ङ) उत्पादन आरम्भ होने से अब तक प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने मूल्य के उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया और उत्पादन लागत तथा निर्यात मूल्य का अन्तर क्या है ?

जवाबिज्व मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) मैमर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स को लाइसेंस सं० एल०/23/5/एन-17 टैक्स (ड)/61 दिनांक 22-3-1961 तथा सं० एल/23/5/90 टैक्स (एफ) /65 दिनांक 29-4-1965 के मुताबिक 5,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता के साथ रेयन्स टायर कोर्ड के उत्पादन की अनुज्ञा दी गई थी। फर्म २५ मज का उत्पादन मजूर शुद्ध क्षमता से अधिक मात्रा में नहीं करती रही है।

वर्ष 1973 तथा जनवरी-सितम्बर, 1974 के दौरान रेयन्स टायर कोर्ड का उनका उत्पादन क्रमश 3188 मे० टन तथा 2259 मे० टन रहा है। इस तरह इस संबंध में सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्यवाही किया जाना जरूरी नहीं है।

(ङ) रेशन तथा रेयन्स टैक्सटाइल्स निर्यात संबंधन परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी के अनुसार इस फर्म द्वारा उत्पादन शुरू किये जाने के समय से अब तक रेयन्स टायर कोर्ड के निर्यात निम्नलिखित रहे हैं:-

(मूल्य लाख रु० में)

1971-72	38.23
1972-73	12.06
1973-74	14.17
1974-75	17.38

फर्म की इस मज को उत्पादन लागत प्राप्ति नहीं है।

मैमर्स डी० सी० एम० कैमिकल्स और श्रीराम रेवन्स के शेयरधारियों के बिफंड आयकर की बकाया राशि

3449. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैमर्स दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिन्स कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड इंडस्ट्रीज तथा श्रीराम रेयन्स मिन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के शेयरधारियों की ओर वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में आयकर की भारी राशि बकाया थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन शेयरधारियों के नाम क्या हैं, उनमें से प्रत्येक की धीर आयकर

की कितनी राशि बकाया है और वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

(ख) : इस ऋण का भुगतान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार कुलकर्णी) : (क) और (ख) मेसर्स 'दिल्ली बनाथ एंड जनरल मिल्स कैमिकल लि० इंडस्ट्रीज और श्रीराम रेयंस मिल्स, कोटा के नाम की कोई कम्पनिया नहीं है। 'डी० सी० एम० कैमिकल वर्क्स' तथा 'श्री राम रेयंस' दिल्ली क्लाय एड जनरल मिल्स कं० लि० दिल्ली के अंतर्गामी एकक है। चूंकि ये दो एकक कोई अलग निगमित निकाय नहीं है इसलिये इनमें कोई गेयर होल्डर नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) बैंकरो मे प्रचलित व्यवहार और प्रथा के अनुसार तथा बैंकिंग कम्पनी (प्रतिष्ठानों का अधिग्रहण और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपबन्धों के अनुगलन में भी, किसी षट्क (कास्टोटीयूएट) सबधी सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जाती। इसलिये सर्वश्री कोहिनूर मिल्स क० कम्पनी लिमिटेड को बैंको मे मिले ऋणों का विवरण देना संभव नहीं है।

कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थानों और बैंकों से लिया गया ऋण

पांचो अखिल भारतीय दीर्घकालीन वित्तीय संस्थानों अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम भारतीय यूनिट बैंक भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण निवेश निगम में से किसी ने इस कम्पनी को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई ऋण महायत्ता मंजूर नहीं की है। अलवत्ता इस कम्पनी ने भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की टुडी पुनर्भुगतान योजना का, देशी मशीनों के खरीदार उपयोगकर्ता के रूप में लाभ उठाया है, जिस का विवरण निम्नलिखित है -

4450 रुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोहिनूर मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किम किम विन निगम, संस्थानों एवं बैंकों मे किम किम धन पर कितना-कितना ऋण गा तीन वर्षों मे लिया , और

विवरण

वर्ष (जुलाई-जून)	भुगतान की गई हड़िया का अंकित मूल्य	28 फरवरी 1975 को बकाया राशि	प्रतिम किश्त की देय तारीख
1	2	3	4
1971-72	9 97	2. 64	22-5-1976
1972-73	—	—	—
1973-74	12 03	9. 15	22-12-1978
1-7-1974 से 28-2-1975 तक	46 16	46. 16	31-12-1979
जोड़	68. 16	57. 95	

Loan from U.K.

3451. SHRI NORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is receiving a loan of 95 million pounds from U.K. during the current financial year;

(b) the salient features of the agreement and how do Government propose to utilize the loan money; and

(c) the conditions for repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir, For the current financial year 1974-75, the Government of U.K. have pledged loans amounting to £ 95 million.

(b) So far three Loan Agreements aggregating £ 59.4 million have been signed with the Government of U.K. as indicated below:

(i) UK/India Maintenance Loan 1974 (No. 2) signed on 12-9-74	£ 30.0 m
(ii) UK/India Debt Refinancing Loan 1974 (No. 2) signed on 23-12-74	£ 9.4 m
(iii) UK/India Maintenance Loan 1975, signed on 11-3-75	£ 2.0 m
TOTAL	<u>£ 59.4 m</u>

For the balance amount of 35.6 million, Loan Agreements (relating to UK/India Mixed Projects and Capital Investment Loans) are likely to be signed shortly.

The UK/India Maintenance Loans are to be used to finance the import of non-project goods viz., materials spare parts and components. UK/India Capital Investment Loans are to be utilised for import of capital goods. UK/India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1974 (No. 2) is for reimbursing the Government of India for pay

ments made to the Government of U.K. during 1-4-74 to 31-3-75 towards the repayments of principal due to the Government of U.K. under the provisions of certain specified loan agreements. This assistance is not tied to the purchase of goods and services from Britain and thus amounts to a transfer of free foreign exchange. UK/India Mixed Project loans will be utilised for financing the foreign exchange requirements of mutually selected projects.

(c) All the loans are repayable over a period of 25 years, inclusive of a grace period of 7 years, and are free of interest or any other charges.

Posting and transfers of Inspectors of Customs and Excise Department

3452. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posting and transfer of Customs and Central Excise Inspectors in Delhi Collectorate are effected indiscriminately;

(b) whether there is no criterion for maximum and minimum stay in different branches and most of the executive staff are put on clerical jobs without any reasons; and

(c) whether there has also been stagnation in respect of promotions of executive staff in Delhi Collectorate?

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

(b) No, Sir. Normally officers having longer stay in particular units/branches are moved barring exceptions on special administrative considerations. No executive officer is deployed on ministerial work.

(c) The position in respect of promotions of executive staff in Delhi Collectorate is favourable as compared to their counterparts in the various other Central Excise Collectories. Stagnation in respect of promotion of executive staff to higher posts is an all India issue but by and large the Government is taking steps to provide relief in this direction to the extent possible keeping in view the work load and other administrative consideration

Export of Essential Commodities to Nepal

3453. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of essential commodities to Nepal will now be treated as strictly commercial transactions;

(b) whether Nepal has requested for more allocation of certain essential commodities; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The detailed arrangements in regard to export of essential commodities to Nepal during 1975-76 including quantities and prices thereof are expected to be finalised shortly.

Bank Offices opened by Nationalised Banks in Rural and Urban Areas

3454 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bank offices opened by the nationalised banks in the rural and urban areas upto December, 1974, year-wise and bank-wise, separately;

(b) whether there has also been any increase in the banking business of the nationalised banks during the last year; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) Available data are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-9186/75].

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, the deposits of public sector banks, including the nationalised banks, have increased from Rs 8465 crores as at the end of 1973 to Rs 1632 crores as at the end of 1974. Correspondingly, their advances have also increased from Rs 5912 crores to Rs 6665 crores over this period.

Service to Customers in Nationalised Banks

3455 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether service to customers has gone down considerably in nationalised banks; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take in consultation with the managements and employees

unions of the banks to improve service in the nationalised banks in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation, the rapid and large scale expansion in the activities of nationalised banks and the consequent strain on their resources particularly man-power, has had its effect on the quality of service rendered by them. It has, however, been their constant endeavour to take appropriate measures to improve the quality of service to their customers, such as, changing suitably the scope and content of the training programmes, recruitment of technically qualified staff, simplification of forms and procedures, decentralisation of the administrative structure, delegation of powers at regional and branch level and also promotion of better relations between the employees and the management with a view to improving customer service.

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

Small Water Jet-Propelled Boats to check Smuggling

3456. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Authorities have decided to acquire small water jet-propelled boats to strengthen the drive against smuggling; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their costs and the amount so far incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A proposal to acquire small water jet boats for certain tasks in the anti-smuggling drive is under the active consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance from World Bank for Relief Measures in Gujarat

3457. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has pressed to the World Bank for drought relief in Gujarat; and

(b) the attitude of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government of India does not feel it necessary to approach the World Bank for seeking assistance for drought relief.

Amount spent by Government on Salaries to its Employees

3458. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts were received as actual revenue by the Government of India during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) what amounts were spent by the Government of India on Salaries (including allowances) of its employees during the above period; and

(c) the percentage of increase each year on both the items?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):**

(a)	Rs. in Crores	
Year	Revenue receipts	Capital receipts
1971-72	4027 98	2504 05
1972-73	4578 35	2395 06
1973-74	5072 66	2975 69

The figures do not include Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Defence and are also not of States' share of taxes

(b) On the basis of the information readily available, the amounts spent on salaries (including allowances) of employees excluding Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Defence are as under —

Year	Amount in crores of Rupees
1971-72	303 68 (Actuals)
1972-73	324 68 (R E)
1973-74	362 68 (R F)

<i>Revenue receipt</i>	1972-73 1973-74	13 6% 10 8%	increase increase
<i>Capital receipt</i>	1972-73 1973-74	4 4% 24 3%	decrease increase
<i>Amount spent on salaries</i>	1972-73 1973-74	6 9% 11 7%	increase increase

Increase in Passenger fares in Indian Airlines

8459 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) how many times, when and to what extent were passenger fares increased by the Indian Airlines during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) the reasons for such increases every time?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The requisite information is furnished below:—

Year	Extent of increase in fare	Reasons for increase
1972-73	Nil	—
1973-74	(i) 5% (rounded off to the next higher Rs 5/-) from 1-4-73	Due to increase in excise duty, levy of sales tax on aviation fuel by the State Governments on <i>ad-valorem</i> basis landing fees, etc
	(ii) 25% (fares upto Rs 200 rounded off to near Rs 5 and above Rs 200 upward to next higher Rs 5/-) from 1-2-1974	Due to the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel in June and November 1973, increase in insurance premium on aircraft etc
1974-75	Nil	—

Development of Cotton Textile Industry

3460 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Committee/Board has been constituted for the development of Cotton Textile Industry in the country,

(b) if so, whether any representation has been given to Eastern Zone States, and

(c) whether only one Member from West Bengal has been taken in the above Board?

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

(a) The Hon'ble Member has, perhaps, in mind, the Development Councils, which are set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. If so, the answer is no, Sir.

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

Pay and Allowances of Field Officers of General Insurance Corporation

3461. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay and allowances of Field (Development) Officers of the General Insurance Corporation stand frozen since January, 1973;

(b) whether no relief was afforded to them by way of dearness allowance on account of rise in the price index during the past two years; and

(c) if so, what action Government proposed to take to improve the lot of these officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The emoluments of Development Officers of the two erstwhile companies viz., New India Assurance Company Limited and the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited continue to be regulated by old agreement which provide for revision of dearness allowance, increments in the old scale and the incentives. Pending rationalization of service conditions, the rest of the Field Staff have been given a rise in emoluments in 1973, 1974 and 1975 on an *ad hoc* basis, depending on their performance.

(c) The question of rationalisation of the scales of pay and other terms and conditions of service of the Field

Staff for the purpose of framing a scheme under section 18(1)(g) of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, is receiving attention.

Demands of RBI Employees

3462. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different sections of the Reserve Bank of India employees are agitating on different demands; and

(b) if so, the gist of their demands and the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that in support of the demand for additional Dearness Allowance, officers in the bank at all the centres went on mass casual leave on 10th January, 1975 and began to observe work-to-procedure with effect from 10th February, 1975. Following the sanction of revised *ad hoc* increase in Dearness Allowance for various levels of officers of the Reserve Bank of India, the agitation by the officers was called off on 22nd February, 1975.

Reserve Bank of India has also reported that the Class IV staff at Bombay stopped dusting and cleaning of furniture with effect from 17th February, 1975 on the plea that this did not form part of their duties. Since the chairs and tables were not cleaned the clerical and other staff also did not work. With the signing of an agreement with the management of the bank on 22nd February, 1975, the Reserve Bank Workers' Union, Bombay called off their agitation and Class IV Staff in Bombay resumed cleaning and dusting from 24th February, 1975.

Air terminal building at Civil Aerodrome, Ahmedabad

3463 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR,
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the air terminal building at the civil aerodrome, Ahmedabad is properly and fully equipped with all necessary facilities and services,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof,

(c) if not, why are the deficiencies allowed to persist, and

(d) the total cost of the renovation and equipment of the said terminal building?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ SAHADUR) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Arrival, Departure and Reserved lounges, Passenger, holding area, Restaurant toilets, Post Office, Telephone Information Counters, Car Park area etc are available. Certain minor modifications are in progress on a priority basis to provide increased area for security cleared passengers and for passenger movements. Additional furniture is being provided. The system of entry to terminal building by tickets has been introduced recently to reduce congestion in lounges

(c) Does not arise

(d) Rs 65 lakhs for expansion of the terminal building and for provision of other additional facilities

Searches carried out by Income-tax/ Customs Officials in Gujarat

3464 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any searches were made by the Income tax/Customs offi-

cial at the residential and business premises of individuals in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat between November 1, 1974 and February 28, 1975,

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) further steps taken in such cases where searches were made earlier,

(d) whether some cases were found not guilty of any offences and

(e) if so their names and other details and whether the said innocent cases were publicised or notified to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Kandla Free Trade Zone

3465 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kandla Free Trade Zone authorities have been recently empowered and strengthened to carry out their stipulated functions efficiently,

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) the progress, if any, achieved by the KFTZ during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 with broad figures thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the Kandla Free Trade Zone Board, earlier named as Kandla Free Trade Zone Committee. The composition of the Board has been streamlined and it has been vested with more comprehensive powers for

operational efficacy while enabling it to function as the main focal point for taking decisions on all applications for industry licences, import of capital goods, foreign collaboration, MRTP clearance, wherever required, and for clearance under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(c) The Zone has achieved continued progress, as indicated by exports, which increased from 128.84 lakhs in 1972 to 149.18 lakhs in 1973 and 218.59 lakhs in 1974.

Passenger baggages lost, misplaced, damaged on flights of Indian Airlines

3466. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger baggages are lost, misplaced, damaged on the flights of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether the passengers who lose their belongings are promptly and properly reimbursed for the compulsory expenses they are subjected to incur; and

(d) if so, the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Despite best efforts on the part of Indian Airlines for careful and efficient handling of passengers' baggage one or two pieces of baggage get misplaced or miscarried or even damaged due to human error, particularly during rush periods of traffic. During the course of the last 6 months, Indian Airlines carried on an average, 2,32,000 passengers per month and as many as 11 pieces of baggage only were miscarried or damaged.

(c) and (d). In cases of pieces of baggage lost or damaged the concern-

ed passenger is given monetary compensation to meet his immediate needs and every effort is made to trace the lost baggage and restore it to the passengers.

Disposal of confiscated goods

3467. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: DR. R. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed to dispose of the goods confiscated from smugglers;

(b) if so, value of the goods still in custody of Government and what difficulties are being faced by Government; and

(c) further steps being taken to dispose of these goods?

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

(b) and (c). The value of confiscated goods pending disposal as on 1st January, 1975 is Rs 619 lakhs approximately. The Government has not faced any difficulty in the disposal of confiscated goods. However, with a view to further speed up the pace of disposals, the Government has recently issued a new set of instructions to the field formations.

Deadlock between India and E.E.C. on quota of Cotton Textile Exports

3468. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a virtual deadlock between India and E.E.C. on the quota of cotton textile exports to the Community; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The negotiations with the EEC for the conclusion of a new agreement on textiles are still in progress.

Expenditure on Tourism in Orissa

3469 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure of Central Government on Tourism in Orissa so far in the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) what is the contemplated expenditure in the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(c) what are the specific projects in view to be taken up in Orissa; and

(d) is there any plan to develop Chilka lake in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 235 lakhs was incurred in the Central sector on the construction of Youth Hostel at Puri and on improvements to the Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar during the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). Completion of the Youth Hostel at Puri and environmental improvements around the temples at Konark and Bhubaneswar have been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the Department of Tourism. In addition, the ITDC proposes to expand its Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar and to provide a 3-star category hotel at Puri. These projects will be taken up subject to allotment of funds, satisfactory feasibility study results and lifting of the ban on new construction.

(d) There is no scheme for the development of the Chilka lake in the Central sector.

Steps to increase profits of Air India and Indian Airlines

3470. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

Whether any positive steps have been taken to increase profits of Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Yes, Sir. Air-India and Indian Airlines have taken vigorous economy and productivity measures. Some of the measures are as under:—

Indian Airlines:

(i) Withdrawal of Services to 16 stations which were uneconomic and redeployment of existing fleet to more remunerative routes due to exorbitant increase in the cost of aviation fuel, coupled with state and central duties thereon.

(ii) Elimination of certain wasteful work practices and introduction of revised shift system so as to reduce overtime and other staff costs.

(iii) Withdrawal of transport at major stations.

(iv) Augmenting the fleet by acquiring four new Boeing 737 aircraft including one in replacement of the aircraft that crashed in May, 1973 and ordering 2 more for delivery at the end of 1975.

(v) Phasing out of uneconomic aircraft—Viscounts and Dakotas—from the fleet of the Corporation.

(vi) A special group known as an Organisation and Systems Group has been set up by Indian Airlines to study in depth current procedures

and practices in the various Departments of Regions and Headquarters and recommend improvement to achieve maximum utilization of resources.

Air-India:

(i) Has supported the International Air Transport Association proposal for increase in fares and rates to economical level to keep up with the increase in the cost of fuel and the world wide inflationary trend in other costs;

(ii) Has planned (a) to step up flights on the Gulf and Japan routes; (b) to introduce in 1975-76 all cargo services between India-U.K. and London—Japan to fully exploit the freight market;

(iii) Has undertaken handling of wide-bodied aircraft operated by other foreign airlines;

(iv) Placed order for one additional Boeing 747 aircraft for delivery in December, 1975, for augmenting fleet capacity for carrying additional traffic;

(v) Secured contracts for overhauling of engines of Trans Mediterranean Airlines of Lebanon;

(vi) Introduction of cargo service to U.K. and Japan;

(vii) Increased utilisation of its fleet by duplicating its services to Australia and increased frequencies to the Gulf from five to six per week;

(viii) Has taken several measures to improve the sale efforts and control of expenditure by taking several steps such as (a) introduction of slip system of crew scheduling on the eastern and western routes, (b) drastic cut and control on publicity reduction in overheads, over-time, communications cost, staff travelling, etc. and (c) restriction on staff recruitment; and

(ix) It is proposed to gradually undertake complete overhaul of Boeing 747 engines in India to achieve reduction in cost.

Number of persons from Orissa serving in Air India and Indian Airlines

3471. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of persons hailing from Orissa who are serving in Air India and Indian Airlines in different capacities including air-hostesses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Recruitment to various categories of employees in Air-India and Indian Airlines is made through local Employment Exchanges in the case of lower categories and through selection examinations or tests on an all India basis to higher categories. The requisite information is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour that may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Expenditure on and out-turn from exhibitions organised in foreign countries

3472. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the expenditure on travelling and daily allowances of officers going out of the country for organising trade fairs or to participate in such fairs during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) who are those officers, their number and duration of stay in each country and expenditure on them; and

(c) what is India's total expenditure during the last three years on exhibitions outside and out-turn from such exhibitions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
The information 'a' 'b' and 'c' in so far as it relates to the fair participation and exhibitions on the approved programme of the Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity is as follows —

(a) 1972-73 R 3 00 lakhs

1973-74 Rs 9 24 lakhs

1974-75 Rs 4 01 lakhs
(Feb, 75)

(b) A per Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec No LT - 9185/75]

Out turn by way of firm orders

	Total expenditure R in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
(c) 1972-73	24 69	482 35
1973-74	71 13	1,217 96
1974-75 (upto Feb, 75)*	22 58*	746 70*

*Expenditure as booked and out-turn as reported pending finalisation of business under negotiation

Import of non-ferrous metals from USSR

3473 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the non-ferrous metals other than zinc being imported into India from the USSR?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
Copper, nickel, platinum and palladium

Visit of delegation from German Federal Republic

3474 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation from the firm DIAMANTENBOERSE from Frankfurt in German Federal Republic is expected in India,

(b) whether the visit of this delegation is connected with Indo-German trade and co operation in diamonds, and

(c) in case such proposals are being mooted the terms of such co operation?

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

(a) A delegation from the Frankfurt Diamond Exchange (Diamantborse, Frankfurt) visited India between 10th and 22nd February, 1975

(b) and (c) The purpose of the visit of this delegation was for developing trade in cut diamonds and other precious stones. As an immediate measure, they have proposed to organise an Exhibition (Indian Gemstones Fair) in Frankfurt in June, 1975

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Ventures in Third Countries

3475 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have lately identified fields for setting up joint ventures in third countries,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the contemplated respective nature and extent of share of each country in each different ventures?

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

(a) and (b). During the recent discussions with the Yugoslav delegation and the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Indo-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation in third countries, some areas sectors of cooperation between the enterprises of the two countries for setting up joint-ventures in third countries were identified. These include civil engineering works, consultancy and supply of equipment.

(c) Details relating to the nature and extent of share of each country etc. in such joint-ventures will arise and will have to be worked out between the enterprises of the two countries within the rules and regulations of the countries concerned if and when specific project proposals come up and are negotiated between the parties.

Affect of re-introduction of prohibition on tourism in Tamil Nadu

3476. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the re-introduction of prohibition to use alcohol in Tamil Nadu has affected Tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has been urged for exempting hotels from the prohibition; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and State Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No survey in this respect has yet

been conducted by the Central Department of Tourism.

(c) No, Sir. It, however, needs to be mentioned that foreign tourists in possession of All India Liquor Permits can consume liquor in permit rooms of the approved hotels in Tamil Nadu.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign tours by Central Ministers

3477. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Ministers who visited abroad during the last two years;

(b) the foreign exchange involved in each case;

(c) the names of the countries visited by them, individually; and

(d) the object of their visits?

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

Officers of S.T.C. who visited abroad

3478. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officials of the State Trading Corporation of India have been touring abroad;

(b) if so, the names and number of such officers who visited abroad during the last three years;

(c) the foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(d) whether any fruitful result was achieved and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Officers of the STC tour abroad only when the commercial requirements of the Corporation so demand.

(b) and (c). The number of officers who toured abroad and the foreign exchange involved on such tours during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of Officers	Foreign Exchange involved
1972	36	Rs. 1.78 lakhs
1973	38	Rs. 1.42 lakhs
1974	30	Rs. 1.88 lakhs

The names of the officers are given in the statement laid in the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8188/75.*]

(d) The tours are undertaken for commercial purposes like negotiations, conclusion of contracts, settlement of claims, market survey, export promotion, discussions with foreign buyers and commercial representatives, participation in fairs and exhibitions, as members of Government trade delegations at the instance of Government/other sponsoring authorities etc.

The results achieved by virtue of such tours are reflected in the trade turnover of the Corporation which increased from Rs. 258 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 490 crores in 1973-74.

Shortage of funds by Industrial Finance Corporation

3479. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation has been facing shortage of resources;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to augment the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation, over the years, has been sanctioning increased financial assistance to industrial concerns including textile and sugar mills in the co-operative sector. The number of applications for financial assistance has not only increased, but of late the costs of setting up projects have gone up considerably in many industries like sugar and consequently the requirements of term loan finance. The Corporation, which depends for its rupee resources mainly on repayment of loans granted earlier, issue of market bonds, short-term borrowings from the Reserve Bank etc. has been experiencing certain amount of constraints in the recent past. The question of augmenting the resources of the Corporation is kept under constant review by the Government.

Gaya Ganga Tea Estates

3480. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to probe in the subsidy granted to Gaya Ganga Tea Estate has since submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Committee on Gaya Ganga Tea Estate was appointed by the Tea Board and approved by the Government in December, 1974. It has met thrice but has not yet finalised its findings.

Proportionate contributions to States as a result of increase in Central Dearness Allowance

3481. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether with every increase in Central dearness allowance, Government make proportionate contributions to various States to enable them to pay such allowance to their employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): No, Sir. payment of dearness allowance to their employees is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Steps to revive receipts from Tourism

3482. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to revive the receipts from tourism and bring them at par with small countries like Mexico and Tunisia whose receipts are 4.55 per cent and 5.50 per cent, respectively; and

(b) if this be not possible, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The percentage of tourism receipts

referred to in the Question appear to be in relation to the national income of Mexico and Tunisia. According to the information available with the Department of Tourism, the percentages of tourism receipts in relation to national income for the years 1969 and 1970 are as given below:—

	1969	1970
Mexico	4.29	3.38
Tunisia	4.66	5.04
India	0.11	0.11

Tourism in India is still in growing stages. Our concept of tourism is not 'mass tourism' as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1969	1970
Mexico	20,66,000	22,50,000
Tunisia	3,73,000	4,11,000
India	2,44,724	2,80,821

Our concept of tourism is determined by the totality of our existing circumstances which, inter-alia, include distance from the tourists generating markets, budgetary resources allocated for tourism promotion and infra-structure facilities available. Keeping in view these factors, our target is for 800,000 tourists in 1978, and we hope to achieve it.

Displaying of recruitment rules on Notice Board in respect of S.P.M., Hoshangabad

3483. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons why recruitment rules are

neither displayed on the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad's Notice Board nor are they being supplied to the employes Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): The recruitment rules in respect of industrial posts have been notified and copy thereof has already been supplied to the Employees Union. As the recruitment rules in respect of Glass III and IV posts are still at a draft stage and copies thereof will be given to the Employees Union or displayed on the Notice Board of the Mill when notified. Recruitment rules for Glass I and II posts have been notified.

Properties of smugglers in foreign countries

3484. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smugglers, under arrest, own properties in other countries;

(b) if so, what are the names of smugglers who have properties in other countries, alongwith the names of such countries and the form in which they hold this property, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Smuggling itself involves illicit importation into the country of movable property held abroad benami or otherwise. In respect of unauthorised foreign exchange accumulations and immovable properties held abroad without declaration, the same is actionable under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. In respect of

smuggled goods found inside the Indian territory, these are actionable under the Customs Act.

Intelligence reports in this regard are under investigation.

Expenditure on old age pension

3485. SHRI BALAKRISHNA
VENKANNA NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the expenditure on old age pension incurred by the Centre per annum?

Under-utilisation of built in infrastructure for tourist traffic

3486. SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflation in the Western World has adversely affected the foreign tourist traffic in this country;

(b) if so, whether there are prospects of under-utilization of built in infra-structure for tourist traffic; and

(c) how is it proposed to meet this contingency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Inflation in tourist generating markets in the Western World has no doubt affected tourist flow to several countries including India. However, so far as this country is concerned, tourist arrivals have continued to expand and recorded an increase of 13,266 or 32 per cent in 1974 over 1973.

(b) and (c). The accommodation and transport facilities so far made available to tourists in the country are not on a scale where prospects of their under-utilization could reasonably be apprehended.

**Utilisation capacity in Indian Airlines
and Air India**

3487, SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the seating capacity of Indian Airlines;

(b) the seating capacity of Air India;

(c) what is the utilisation of this capacity in the two airlines, respectively; and

(d) what is the cost of transportation per passenger kilometre and how does it compare with rail and road transport?

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

Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft	Seating capacity per craft	Total
(i) Boeing 737	10	127	1270
(ii) Caravelle	9 (including three leased aircraft)	89	801
(iii) Viscount	2	48	96
(iv) F-27	9	40	360
(v) HS-748	15	44	660
			3187

(b):

Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft	Seating capacity per aircraft	Total
(i) Boeing 707	9	142 (16—First Class 126—Economy Class)	144 1134
(ii) Boeing 747	4	349 (32—First Class 317—Economy Class)	128 1268
		First Class —	272
		Economy Class —	2402

(é):

Indian Airlines

The utilisation on Indian Airlines network, expressed as passenger seat-factor (ratio of passenger-kilometers flown to available seat-kilometers) has been as follows:—

Year	Passenger seat factor
1973-74	70.5%
1974-75 (Upto Jan., 1975)	69.4%

Air-India

The utilisation of seating capacity or the occupancy ratio in Air-India is measured in terms of the passenger load factor for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto January, 1975) was as under:—

Year	Passenger Load factor
1973-74	56.8%
1974-75 (Upto January, 1975)	55.2%

(d) In Indian Airlines the total operating cost per passenger kilometre for 1973-74 was Rs 0.34.

In Air-India the total operating cost per passenger kilometre for 1973-74 was Rs. 0.27.

Average cost of operation per passenger kilometre in State Road Transport Undertakings during 1972-73 was 3.8 paise, based on data received from 22 out of 44 State Transport Undertakings.

The cost per passenger kilometre on Railways is not yet available.

अवकाश शिविर (होलीडे कैम्प)

3488. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश के कौन कौन से स्थानों पर अवकाश शिविर (होलीडे कैम्प) हैं तथा उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य प्रकार का खर्च होता है ;

(ख) इन शिविरों का प्रयोजन क्या है और इससे कौन लोग लाभान्वित होते हैं , तथा किस रूप में लाभान्वित होते हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार छात्रों को भी उक्त सुविधा का लाभ देने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाव सिंह) (क) से (ग) अवकाश शिविर (होलीडे कैम्प) कुछ राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं . कुछ हालतों में अपने कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिये । केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटकों के लिये इस प्रकार के अवकाश शिविर नहीं चलाता है । युवकों के लाभ के लिये कई स्थानों पर युवा होस्टल बनाये गये हैं अथवा बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

बैंकिंग आयोग द्वारा कृषकों को ऋण के सम्बन्ध में दी गई सिफारिशें

3489. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकिंग आयोग ने देश में छोटे किसानों को ऋण उपलब्ध करने के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें की हैं और इसने ये सिफारिशें

कब की थी और इन सिफारिशों को अब तक किंग पकार ने कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

(ख) क्या बैंकिंग आयोग की एक सिफारिश छोटे ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने के बारे में थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान के किन-किन स्थानों पर उक्त बैंक खोले गये हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख)। विशेषतः मध्यम और छोटे किसानों तथा उन वर्गों की, जो पहले ऋण-मुविधाओं से वंचित रखे जाते थे, आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बैंकिंग आयोग ने फरवरी, 1972 में दी गयी अपनी रिपोर्ट में "ग्रामीण बैंकों" की स्थापना की सिफारिश की थी। उसने सिफारिश की थी कि ये "ग्रामीण बैंक" या तो वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ममनुषगियों के रूप में चालू किये जायें या अच्छे प्रबंध वाली कार्यकुशल प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को 'ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों' के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाय। बैंकिंग आयोग की इस सिफारिश का आधार यह परिकल्पना थी कि सहकारी अधिकरणों पर अधिकार का क्षेत्र राज्य-सूची से या तो समवर्ती-सूची को अथवा नंब सूची को अन्तर्गत कर दिया जायेगा। आयोग की इस सिफारिश के प्रभावों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषि के वास्ते प्रत्यक्ष वित्तपोषण के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की अन्तर्गतता के वर्द्धन और राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार प्राथमिक कृषिक सहकारी समितियों तथा कृषक सेवा समितियों के माध्यमों से वित्तपोषण, द्वारा व्यापकतर वित्तीय प्रवाह की मृविधा के लिए हाल में किये गये अन्य अनेक उपायों के परिणाम र्भफलहाल देख लिए जायें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

World Bank Assistance for drought prone States

3490. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been included in the World Bank Assistance Programme under the drought Prone Areas Programme;

(b) whether Gujarat State has also been included; and

(c) if so, the names of the districts of that State to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An Agreement for a Credit of US \$35 million (equivalent of Rs. 26.25 crores) was signed between India and IDA on 24th January, 1975, to provide for assistance for increasing and stabilizing production from agriculture and related activities in six selected districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrears of Income Tax against Businessmen/Industrialists

3491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Income-tax arrears over Rs. five lakhs pending for the last three years against businessmen/industrialists in India;

(b) if so, the names of the businessmen/industrialists alongwith the amounts due from them, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). For the purpose of the levy of Income-tax, assessee are not classified according to their source of income, profession or vocation. Therefore, the requisite information is not available separately in respect of businessmen/industrialists in India. However, according to the available information, the number of all assessee from whom arrears of Income-tax, including Corporation-tax, exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in each case were outstanding as at the end of the last three financial years, is as follows:

As on	No. of assessee	
31-3-1972	1547	As per Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
31-3-1973	1536	
31-3-1974	1629	

These assessee are spread all over the country. Collection of the desired information therefore, will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular assessee(s), the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) Such of the steps provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961 as are appropriate to the circumstances of each case have been and are being taken for effecting recovery of outstanding demand

Money collected by Nationalised Banks and SBI from oustees of Pong Dam area of Himachal Pradesh

3491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARRASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money collected in the form of deposits by the nationalised banks and the State Bank

of India from the oustees of Pong Dam area of Himachal Pradesh in the year 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, year-wise for each one of the banks separately;

(b) whether any special recruitment was made from amongst the people of Himachal Pradesh for attracting the deposits during these years;

(c) the particulars of the recruitment made by each one of these banks; and

(d) the reasons for the termination of their services and whether they would be re-employed without any further loss of time in view of their valuable contribution to the collection drives launched by these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). Reports received from public sector banks indicate that Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India employed the following temporary staff during 1971-73 to canvass deposits from oustees of the Pong Dam Area:—

Punjab National Bank State Bank of India

Clerical Staff	8	Field messengers	8
Subordinate Staff	10		

Punjab National Bank has further reported that in July, 1972 the bank entered into an Agreement with the All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation whereby it was agreed to do away with the institution of temporary clerks in the bank and to give to the existing eligible temporary clerical staff a chance to compete in the recruitment test. Accordingly the eligible clerical staff working temporarily in the Pong Dam Area was given the chance to appear in the test. Only one out of 8 persons successfully qualified in the test/interview. He has

been appointed by the bank on a permanent basis. As regards the subordinate staff, the services of all the ten have been dispensed with but they are eligible for temporary chances subject to availability of vacancies and their eligibility for employment.

State Bank of India has reported that three of the field messengers were relieved after completion of the term of appointment offered to them. Five others are still being temporarily employed by the bank. These field messengers will be allowed to appear for selection in their cadre when vacancies arise in branches in that area.

विश्व बैंक ढल द्वारा इन्दौर का दौरा

3493. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के प्रतिनिधियों ने जनवरी, 1975 में इन्दौर, मध्यप्रदेश का दौरा किया था,

(ख) क्या नर्मदा परियोजना की प्रति के लिये राज्य सरकार की ओर से उनके सामने 17 करोड़ रुपये देने का एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विश्व बैंक द्वारा इस अवधि में अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) .

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विश्व बैंक की दी जाने वाले प्रस्ताव केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से ही भेजे जाते हैं । अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Seizure of Smuggled Goods on Indo-Nepal Border

3494. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the 16th November, 1974 in implementation of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2590 on the 18th August, 1974, regarding ganja and smuggled goods seized on Indo-Nepal Border and state:

(a) whether the sharp decrease in the number of persons arrested and sentenced and the quantity of smuggled goods of non-Nepalese origin seized during 1973 as compared to the previous year is due to the connivance of the officers of the Customs Department posted at Jaynagar and other places on Indo-Nepal Border;

(b) if so, the action taken and responsibilities fixed therefor; and

(c) if not, the actual causes of fall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The quantum of smuggled goods seized on the Indo-Nepal border as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 2590 on 18th August 1974 was of the value of Rs 35,037 per day in 1973 which was higher compared to Rs 29,321 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested in 1973 was 194 and was only marginally less than the number of 223 arrested in the previous year

The number of persons sentenced in 1973 was 1 compared to 8 in 1972. There has been a sharp decrease here but the sentences depend on the decision of Courts and no direct inference can be drawn therefrom against the conduct of the Customs Officers.

It may also be stated that no instance of connivance of the officers of the Customs Department posted at Jaynagar and other places on Indo-Nepal

Border, has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Construction of Hotels by I.T.C.

3495. SHRI BANAMALI BABU. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal to construct four new hotels for the tourists in different parts of the country,

(b) if so, their location and the time when they will start working,

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the earnings likely to accrue from each of these hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (d) The draft Fifth Five Year Plan of India Tourism Development Corporation contains a provision of Rs 1125 crores for construction of five hotels at New Delhi, Goa,

Mysore, Puri and Kovalam. The projects, will be taken up subject to availability of resources, satisfactory feasibility studies and lifting of ban on use of cement. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the time when the hotels would start functioning

Loan offered by SBI and Nationalised Banks for development of Small-Scale Industries in Kerala

3496 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how much money the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks offered as loan for the development of small scale industries in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the figures thereof, Bank-wise and District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Outstanding advances of public sector banks to small scale industries in Kerala as at the end of June 1972, 1973 and 1974 are set out below

(Amt in Rs Lakhs)
As on the last Friday of

Name of Bank group	June, 1972		June, 1973*		June, 1974*	
	No. of Units/A/cs	Amt	No. of Units/A/cs.	Amt	No. of Units/A/cs	Amt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. SBI Group . . .	2990	1537 14	5552	1651 25	6742	1861 07
2. 14 Nationalised Banks	2401	2268 39	3532	2654 21	4001	3236 60
3. TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS . . .	5391	3805 53	9084	4315 46	10743	5097 67

*Data is provisional.

(b) Data regarding priority sector advances of public sector banks are not compiled districtwise. However, data on sectoral distribution of advances of scheduled commercial banks as a whole is now being compiled districtwise under the new statistical reporting system. The available data in respect of the districts of Kerala relating to the last Friday of December 1972 and 1973 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9189/75].

Amount offered by S.B.I. and Nationalised Banks for Agricultural Purposes in Kerala

3497. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks disbursed as loan in Kerala for purposes of agriculture during the last three years; and

(b) the particulars of the schemes on agriculture in general for which loans have been sanctioned in the State during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The position is regard to outstanding agricultural advances, direct and indirect taken together, of State Bank of India Group and nationalised banks in Kerala as at the end of June, 1972, June, 1973 and June, 1974 is set out below:—

Outstanding agricultural advances of Public Sector Banks in Kerala.

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

	SBI Group	Nationalised Banks	Total of public sector banks
June, 1972	523.17	824.75	1347.92
June, 1973	448.40	1046.25	1494.65
June, 1974	572.09	1442.86	2014.95

(Figures are provisional)

(b) Direct agricultural advances are granted to farmers in the form of short term crop loans for seasonal agricultural operations as also in the form of term loans for minor irrigation schemes, installation of pumpsets/oil engines, purchase of tractors, power tillers, agricultural implements and machinery, plough animals, reclamation and land development schemes, construction of godowns and cold storage, developmental loans for plantations etc. Loans are given for financing allied agricultural activities like dairying, poultry farming, piggyery, bee-keeping, fisheries. Indirect agricultural advances are given to State Electricity Boards for energisation of tube wells, dealers of agricultural inputs and to entrepreneurs for setting up Agro-Service Centres.

Export of Natural Rubber

3498. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which natural rubber was exported during the year 1974-75, the quantity exported to each of them and the rates charged therefor; and

(b) the names of countries, other than India, which export natural rubber to international market on a large scale?

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

(a) Names of the Country	Quantity exported in 1974-75	Rate charged
Singapore	300 tonnes	150 tonnes at about \$ 877 per tonne and another 150 tonnes at about \$865 per tonne (FOB Cochin)
Sudan	50 tonnes	At about \$ 350 per tonne (CIF Price)

(b). Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

Export of Coir Goods

3499. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government want to pay greater attention to the export of coir goods during the Fifth Five Year Plan and whether an outline thereof has been prepared;

(b) the number of countries with which talks have been held or are to be held in this regard; and

(c) the date from which this scheme will be implemented?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Talks have been held with European Economic Community. A Sales-cum-Study Team of coir products visited West European countries, USA and UK recently.

(c) The schemes for research and development are already under implementation

Report of Export Inspection Council regarding Manufacture of Jute Goods

3500. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Panel of the Export Inspection Council has submitted its report regarding manufacture of special varieties of jute goods for export purposes; and

(b) if so, when it was submitted and action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was submitted to the Jute Commissioner on 13th November, 1973. The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Set back to Industrial Production due to Curbs by Central Excise Collectorate

3501. **SHRI C. M. SINHA** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of industrial units have started cutting back their production in view of the most irrational curbs imposed by the Central Excise Collectorate on the removal of goods from factories during the current month; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a)

and (b). No set-back in industrial production on account of the imposition of certain restrictions on the removal of excisable goods from factories during February, 1975, has come to the notice of the Government.

Trade Agreements

3502. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of trade agreements that have been signed with foreign countries during the last three months; and

(b) the main features of each agreement?

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

(a) During the last three months India has signed trade agreements/protocols/arrangements with Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Tunisia, Republic of Czechoslovakia, Polish People's Republic.

(b) Copies of the trade agreements/protocols/arrangements have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Fall in Tourist Traffic

3503. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any perceptible fall in tourist traffic from abroad due to disturbed condition in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether foreign tourists are avoiding certain parts of India; and

(c) the names of those parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Conditions in our country cannot be called to be "disturbed" and tourist arrivals in India have increased from year to year as shown below:—

Year	Tourist arrivals
1970	280,821
1971	300,995
1972	342,950
1973	409,895
1974	423,161

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 694 DATED 21ST FEBRUARY, 1975 RE, JUDGEMENT OF KERALA HIGH COURT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED RAW CASHEW-NUTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH): It is regretted that due to inadvertence, parts (c) to (e) of the Unstarred Question No. 694 on 21st February, 1975, enquiring as to whether Government had received a deputation headed by the Chairman of the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation were answered in the negative. On further verification, I have now come to know that a delegation headed by the Chairman

of the Kerala State Cashewnut Development Corporation had in fact called on the Commerce Minister in December, 1974 and discussed general questions regarding cashew including the situation arising out of the judge-

ment of the Kerala High Court. I, therefore, request that the reply already given to parts (c) to (e) of the above question may be corrected to read now as follows:—

Question	Answers
(c) whether Government had received in this regard a deputation headed by the Chairman of the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	(c) Yes, Sir.
(d) if so, what was their demand,	(d) A delegation headed by the Chairman of the Kerala State Cashewnut Development Corporation had called on the Commerce Minister and requested for taking immediate and effective steps for obtaining stay from the appellate court and for making the distribution policy proof from judicial intervention by legislation.
(e) the decisions taken thereon.	(e) An appeal has already been filed and stay obtained against the order of the Kerala High Court.

12.00 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST A.I.R.—*contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is a matter on which you were kind enough to... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): This is a matter not against the party; it is against you. We wish to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I have seen the statement by Shri Gujral. I have been requested to give a ruling. It is always in relation to the business before the House. Mr. Dharía made a statement on the 5th

and I have read about the announcement on the 5th. This was stated in the Bulletin of 9.00 O' clock on the 5th;

'Mr. Mohan Dharía who has been dropped from the Union Council of Ministers said today that his plea for national dialogue with Mr. Jayaprakash Narain and opposition party is not against the accepted policies of the Congress Party nor is it against the Parliamentary Democracy. Mr. Dharía who was making a statement in the Lok Sabha on his resignation mentioned that such a dialogue is still all the more necessary for meeting the situation which the nation is facing today.'

In this the word 'resignation' is mentioned, this was on the day that it occurred. It was relating to the pro-

[Mr. Speaker]
ceedings on that day and it was mentioned here as 'resignation'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. I have written to you. This is about my Privilege Motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There cannot be any point of order on your ruling at all. Why should he get up on a point of order? Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the Bulletin which I have read; it mentions the word 'resignation'. Mr. Dharia himself wrote to me that he does not want to pursue the matter further.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the property of the House. My motion is...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I don't think we should proceed further in the matter. It is not that I say this after Mr. Dharia's request. I have myself gone through the bulletin. It is mentioned as 'resignation'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They used the word 'dropped'.

MR. SPEAKER: In all cases where the Minister resigns on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, this is mentioned as 'dropped'. Also, at the same time, the word's resignation' is there; it is mention.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : प्रधान मंत्री के पत्र की प्रोप्राइटी का यह सवाल है। यह भारिया का सवाल नहीं है। आप उनको जरा धींचित्य सिबाएँ।

MR. SPEAKER: After all when the Minister after recommendation of the Prime Minister resigns this is the word that has been used. But at the same time to make it clear, it said, 'speaking on his resignation'. That word is also there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission arising out of what you said.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is my submission. You must allow me to make that because this arises out of certain observations that you have made. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, the notice purported to have been given has not yet been admitted... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make my submission. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I invite your kind attention to the Indian Express of to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You will kindly sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Arising out of what you said, I want to make a submission. Allow me one minute. In my letter I have clearly stated, based on fact, that even after the release of an official communique from Rashtrapati Bhavan—you will please allow me to make my submission under Rule 199—the Minister of Information and Broadcasting released a distorted and incorrect news to the millions of listeners. It was stated in the news bulletin, if I am right, which was broadcast at 2-10 P.M.—Hindi news—in the All India Radio on the 5th March and released also in T.V. at 3 P.M. the same day that Shri Mohan Dharia has been dropped from the Council of Ministers etc., etc.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen in all cases of Ministers, the word used is 'dropped' at the same time while speaking about their resignation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is this. If you will kindly go through different arguments put forward by the hon. Minister, you will find that the news room of AIR is run on the lines as is done by the privately run newspapers. This is the defence he took. They more or less copied the news from other newspapers. But my submission is that AIR is a Government organ and it cannot act on that news (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever be your grievance against A.I.R. and anybody else, I am concerned with reporting in connection with the proceedings before the House. On the 5th, when Mr. Mohan Dharia made a statement, in that reporting it is mentioned 'while speaking on his resignation....' But, so far as privilege issue is concerned, as for the reporting in general, you are at liberty—I do not prevent you—to do as you please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would only say that it would be befitting of you to make certain observations. About All-India Radio, I say that in the past more than once, they are always releasing the distorted news which does not suit the Government. If you wish.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here the news is about Shri Dharia. What I am saying is that All India Radio, in the course of last three years or so have been distorting the news.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your rebuke or warning will not work at all on the All India Radio.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona): May I, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, explain the position? The letter that was written was without any

pressure from anybody. I am not a man to be pressurised. But, as I have said in my letter, Shri Gujral himself confessed that the news bulletin that is broadcast on AIR or T.V. have no more importance than the news in the newspaper. He has himself confessed that no more credibility should be attached to it. They are not necessarily reliable. In the circumstances, there is no use proceeding with this. Therefore, I have written a letter (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You have been dropped. You have been sacked. All India Radio has credibility. What I object is you are a publicitymonger.

12.09 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST UNI

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and several other Members have given notice of a privilege motion against the Indian Express against the UNI news. It is a very serious matter the manner in which the notice given by Shri Madhu Limaye has been published in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat, I have seen this privilege motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a brief-case lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: The news has appeared in various newspapers. The no confidence motion is against the Speaker. Your privilege motion Mr. Bhagat came to me a bit late and I have not considered it. But I must say that the procedure we follow is:

[Mr. Speaker]

"334A. A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members:

Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House."

This is the rule. Now, as I happen to be concerned myself I feel a bit embarrassed in making any observations on it. It is not only in one paper but it has come in all the newspapers. As to what should be the position in this, I have to see the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Not only that even the contents of the motion have been published.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, if you want to listen to me, kindly sit down or I will not make any observation. Hon. members seem to be very over-zealous on their motion on this particular rule which I have quoted the procedure has been specifically laid down. It is more specifically given. In the case of all other motions when the Speaker admits a motion, of course, the procedure is already there but in this case the motion comes to the House for admission on or after 14th day. It just is given and the House gives the leave, then the Speaker admit it and till now that procedure has not been over yet. I had fixed a date. It came to me on the 3rd of March and I think that date falls on the 18th—to be on the safe side one day more. This motion has not yet come. I have been very often eulogizing the Press as part of Parliament and as if they have equal responsibility, and they feel always happy when I make such observations. If they feel they are a part of the Parliament, then, they are expected to know the rules of procedure also. This is not such a light subject. If you allow this practice any gentleman may

come, give a motion and then go out to the press with all these campaigns against the Speaker, it is very difficult for the Chair to function. So far as this motion is concerned, it is a matter for the House and the House could be seized of it any time. Nobody on earth can prevent it. But, there are procedures. Here, something is said against the Speaker. The Member can say anything against the Speaker. But, the Speaker cannot come down and reply at that level. I am not in a position to make counter attacks and make counter statements like anybody outside the House. When you say something against the Speaker, he is not in a position to enter the House and make counter allegations. This is the procedure laid down and I have not been feeling very happy over it. After all, this is a matter for the House. There are procedures and remedies against the Speaker. It is a very unfair practice to depart from that and I think that liberty to the Press should be...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):
Nothing wrong with the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Procedure should be followed correctly and in spirit. I respect the Constitution. I respect the rules. But, I also expect that the liberty should not be converted into a licence.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are violating all the procedures. I am on my Constitutional right. (Interruptions) I am not here at the mercy of Congress people.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the privilege is concerned, I will have to go into the various aspects.

No points of order. I am not calling you. Please sit down. When this motion comes, I will see to it.

12.18 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1975-76**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-9173/75]

AIRCRAFT (1ST AMDT.) RULES, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 260 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1975, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 9174/75.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CARDAMOM BOARD, ERNAKULAM FOR 1973-74 AND REPORT (1974) OF TARIFF COMMISSION re. DYE-INTERMEDIATES INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1973-74, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9175/75]
- (2) A copy of the Hindi version of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Dye-intermediates Industry, under subsection (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1976-75.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER, I am not allowing anybody. Kindly sit down. I have

fixed it for 18th. Mr. Madhu Limaye had written to me that it should be fixed for 24th because he is going out.

I am not calling any gentleman now. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have no intention to offend you in a manner which is not fair. We want to adhere to the rules of procedure. We have nothing personal against you. What does the rule say?

"Rule 334A. A notice shall not be given publicity . . ."

MR. SPEAKER: I have already made my observations. I do not want any more observations. All of you please sit down. I am not allowing anyone.

12.21 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1975, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1975"

NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (RE-ORGANISATION) AMENDMENT BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha,

12.21½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I also lay on the Table following two Bills

[Secretary-General]

passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 28th February, 1975:—

(1) The Indian Tariff (Amendment)

Bill 1975:—

(2) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

12.22 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 17th March, 1975, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1975 and consideration and passing of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Discussion and voting of—
 - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1974-75.
 - (b) Demand for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1972-73.

(c) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1974-75.

(4) General Discussion on the Gujarat Budget for 1975-76.

(5) Discussion and voting on—

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Gujarat) for 1975-76.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat) for 1974-75.

(6) General Discussion on the Pondicherry Budget for 1975-76.

(7) Discussion and voting on—

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Pondicherry) for 1975-76.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry) for 1974-75.

(8) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration & Passing of the Press Council (Amdt.) Bill, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(9) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Air Force & Army Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and consideration & passing of the Air Force and Army Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

I would like to add that the Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Ordinance,

Y. J Rathnam 26-4-75 3989 LS 8|10 nance, 1975, and consideration and passing of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha will come prior to the consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I want to draw the attention of this House to a serious matter which has jeopardised the long range interests of Gujarat. According to the Press Report, an agreement has been reached by Gujarat Government with Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan regarding clearance of certain projects in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat pending the Tribunal Award on the Narmada Dispute.

Members of Parliament representing the State of Gujarat in this House, have no authoritative text of the Agreement reached between four Governments, namely, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan till date.

As I understand, the Consultative Committee on Gujarat Legislation was not even informed about the broad outline of agreement and intention of the Government to give clearance to four projects of Madhya Pradesh. This is highly objectionable and deplorable.

The implications of the agreement is that the Administrative Government under President rule bartered away the claims of Gujarat on Narmada Waters by agreeing to the four Projects in Madhya Pradesh securing 100 per cent supply of waters from those, that would otherwise have flown down to Nava Gam.

On the other hand, Gujarat is not going to be benefitted by this agreement. How generous at the cost of the interests of Gujarat the present Government under President's rule

has acted to agree to taking up some of the disputed projects including Kolar when the Nava gam Project remains high and dry.

Therefore, Sir, I demand that the Minister should come before this House with a Statement and some time should be allotted during the next week to discuss this agreement in this House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): May I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government and the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the 68 day old strike in CMC Hospital, Vellore, Tamilnadu. It is a national institution with a great reputation; every citizen of the country is proud of that institution which is run in such a manner that it gives treatment to all patients, rich and poor. No settlement could be reached. I am not able to believe but it is a fact that such a vindictive attitude had been taken by the Government of Tamilnadu. You will be surprised to know that they have charged Rs. 6 lakhs for the 'protection' given to the institution and the commercial taxes department had charged Rs 5 lakhs from the hospital. The Deputy Director and the additional director, Dr. Mathai had been arrested and paraded through the streets. A Member of this House, G. Viswanathan, Deputy Leader of the DMK Party in Parliament had come out with a statement that the Government was not acting in accordance with democratic norms. It is regrettable that the Tamilnadu Government adopts such an attitude. Therefore, I appeal through you to the Minister to negotiate and find a settlement.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): On a point of order. The strike at the Vellore hospital for the last 68 days is really unfortunate. I should also like to share the feelings expressed by Mr. Vayalar Ravi. There was dispute between 2000 workers in

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

that hospital and the management there.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I am coming to that. When they could not settle the matter among themselves, the representatives of the management and the representatives of the workers left the matter for a decision by the Chief Minister. On such a request being made, the Chief Minister gave a decision which was accepted by all the parties including the party to which Mr. Vayalar Ravi belongs. The Chief Minister tried to make an amicable settlement. Yesterday all parties gave notice and observed a hartal.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hartal was imposed by the Government.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The State Government took all steps to give protection. It comes under the State subject and it should not be discussed. It is a State subject which my friend raised in this House; it is unwarranted, unconstitutional, undemocratic and it will set a bad precedent; it should not be discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a submission; you are not making a point of order.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) I had written to you three days back about Vellore Christian Medical College and hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: My difficulty is that I cannot call all the twenty Members at one and the same time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): As this House knows and as you are also aware, the greatest crisis with which the people of this country are concerned at present is the question of prices for agricultural commodities

like wheat, cotton, jute, sugarcane and others, and also the question of prices for the consumers. In this the only beneficiaries are the middle man who are exploiting both the consumers and the farmers, and unfortunately the entire price structure is determined at the mercy, sweet will and pressure of these middle men and industrialists of the agro-processing industries. Unless fair prices are assured to both the producer and the consumer, the object of the exercise made in the Budget of checking inflation will be frustrated. Therefore, we want a specific discussion in the course of next week. Myself and many others have given notice under rule 193 to raise a specific discussion on the issue of agricultural prices, the prices of agro-processing commodities and other commodities also, and I am sure that on both sides there will be agreement that priority should be given to his discussion. I hope the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will take this matter before the Business Advisory Committee and fix a date. I beseech you to fix a date for a discussion of this subject.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious matter which has been reported in yesterday's *Indian Express* under the heading "Relief Scandal of Bengal."

It appears from the newspaper that a sum of Rs. 2 crores was given to the West Bengal Government by the Central Government for disbursement during the Bangla Desh relief operations, but this amount has not been accounted for by the West Bengal Government.

It further appears that Shri Khadilkar, the Minister of Rehabilitation, has not been able, in spite of several efforts, to obtain the necessary clarifications from the West Bengal Government.

From the newspapers we also find that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has drawn the attention of the Government to a number of discrepancies involving crores of rupees relating to expenditure on Bangla Desh relief operations, and that there has been a CBI enquiry also which reportedly made adverse remarks against some Ministers.

This is a very serious matter. A huge sum of Rs. 2 crores has been lost or misappropriated. The CBI report has involved some Ministers, but that report has not seen the light of day. Adverse remarks have been made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Therefore, the Government should make a statement on these points: what is the actual position with regard to this huge sum, what is the nature of the CBI report, who are the persons who have been implicated in this and what is the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General? The amount is so big and it concerns relief operations. These moneys cannot be allowed to be wasted or misappropriated like this. Government should immediately come out with a statement and place the relevant documents on the Table of the House so that we can look into them and find out what the position is.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn): I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious subject that has been agitating this House for long, on which questions have been denied and some pressure has been brought not to allow such questions. I refer to the subject of the Research and Analysis Wing.

Today in the *Hindustan Times* it is stated that this Research and Analysis Wing is acting as the counter intelligence agency of India. First it had its training in the CIA organisation of U.S. till 1965.

Not only that. It has been said that the initial computers ordered by the Indian intelligence departments were programmed according to the system followed in the United States. The report says that a change came about around 1968-69, when the USSR stepped in to help and a refresher course was held in the USSR though with far less frequency. This is a very serious matter. Even yesterday, I raised this matter in the House in the course of my speech on the budget, but neither the press nor the radio uttered a word about it. It is being said that huge amounts of our national income are being utilised by this organisation called RAW—Research and Analysis Wing. In Delhi alone there are 7 or 8 officers under innocuous names. This RAW is working not only as an intelligence agency but as an espionage agency. It is also doing certain mischief. It is reported that this organisation is bugging our phones. You will remember, Sir, that I mentioned in the House that the first 'Netaji Enquiry' Report was sent to RAW. It has come to our information that two officers who dealt with the report have been sacked, because I mentioned it in the House.

It is reported that during the recent Barpeta election, very important officers of this RAW organisation visited Barpeta and did a lot of mischief. It is also reported that during the Naxalite activities in West Bengal, RAW had a direct hand in killing many of the Naxalites. What is this RAW? Is it a ghost? Is it a mystery? The Indian people are paying for this organisation for doing counter-intelligence, espionage work and political work for the ruling party. Government should come out with full facts as to what this RAW is. For the first time the *Hindustan Times* has brought out this news. This country is being ruled now not by the Congress Party or by this Government but by this RAW, which is controlling the in-

[Shri Samar Guha]

telligence, doing espionage work against the opposition, just as CIA is doing in other countries. The whole country is paying for this RAW. Government must tell us what is the budget allocation for this RAW. Everything about it—the instructors, the programmes and all other details about this organisation RAW must be made known to this House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान बिहार विधान सभा और बिहार विधान परिषद के पिछले अधिवेशनों में जो दो कानून पास हुए हैं उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वे कानून हैं—साहूकार विधेयक और ऋण मुक्ति विधेयक। ये दोनों कानून पास किए जा चुके हैं और दोनों कानून राष्ट्रपति के पास मंजूरी के लिए विचारार्थान हैं। कई महीने हो चुके हैं। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार बहुत ही गरीब सूबा है। वहाँ के गरीबों को कर्जा दिया जाता है, सरकार भी देती है और साहूकार भी देते हैं। सरकार ने यह कानून बनया है कि जो लोग स्पेशल कैटेगरी के हैं हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनके कर्जे को माफ कर दिया जायगा। उनका कर्जा बमूल नहीं किया जायगा। एक तो कानून यह है।

दूसरा कानून यह है कि गरीब लोग अपने घर के काम काज के लिए जमीन पर पैसा लेते हैं। दूसरों को जमीन देकर उनसे पैसा लेते हैं जिसे हमारे यहाँ सूद भरना जमीन कहा जाना है। वे पैसे के बदले में सूद भी लेते हैं और जमीन भी कब्जा किए रहते हैं।

सरकार न वहाँ यह कानून बनाया है कि जिन लोगों को सूद भरना के रूप में जमीन दिये हुए सात वर्ष हो चुके हैं, वह जमीन सूद-भरना देने वालों के कर्जे में वापस आ जायगी और

जो पैसा उन्होंने पैसा देने वालों से लिया हुआ है, वह पैसा उनको नहीं देना होगा।

ये दोनों कानून बड़े ही महत्वपूर्ण कानून हैं। यद्यपि इनमें कहीं कहीं गड़बड़ी है, लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् ने इनको सर्व सम्मति से पास किया है। सभी दलों के लोगों ने इन कानूनों का समर्थन दिया है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि इस तरह के कानूनों से, जिनसे गरीबों को लाभ होने वाला है, यहाँ राष्ट्रपति जी के यहाँ वे कानून फाइलों की शोभा बड़ा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कानूनों को स्वीकृति देने क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है? आप कृपा कर पत्री जी से इनके बारे में एक बयान दिलवायें और श्रीधरातिथीधर इन दोनों कानूनों को राष्ट्रपति जी से स्वीकृति दिलवायें ताकि बिहार के करोड़ा गरीब लोगों को फायदा हो सके। बिहार की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद द्वारा इन कानूनों को पास हुए कई महीने हो चुके हैं, इसलिये आप इन दोनों कानूनों के लिये जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये। बिहार में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग, किसान सभा के लोग और अन्य प्रगतिशील दलों ने इन कानूनों के लिये आन्दोलन किया है और आगे आने वाले दिनों में भी यदि ये कानून शीघ्र कार्यान्वित नहीं हुए तो फिर आन्दोलन होगा। रघुरमया साहब यदि गरीबों में आप को कुछ भी हमदर्दी है तो मेहरबानी कर के इनके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी से बयान दिलवायें और इन दोनों कानूनों को राष्ट्रपति जी से शीघ्र मंजूर करवायें ताकि बिहार का भला हो सके।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंसौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक अत्यन्त ही सन्सनीबेज समाचार प्रकमणित हुआ है, जिस में बताया गया है कि किस प्रकार से यू० एस० एस० आर० के लोग भारत में रह कर यहाँ के सभी विद्यालयों की विशेष गतिविधियों पर घ्यास डालते हैं।

इतना ही नहीं वे सारी इन्फॉर्मेशन कलकट कर के ले जाते हैं। जो किसी भी दशा में प्रकट नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस के मारे में इस अखबार में कहा गया है

"Two Air Force men spied for USSR, punished

Two officers of the Indian Air Force have been found guilty of espionage by a court martial. They were selling classified information to the USSR."

SHRI S. M. BANEREE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member is referring to a news item in the *Hindustan Times* that two air force officers were found spying for USSR. I contacted the counsel for one of the officers and got the news that the entire thing has been referred to the air force authorities yesterday and a notice has been issued to the two officers. This particular officer is not connected with this. There is only one officer and the court martial has acquitted him of the espionage charge. I have the documents with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is for the Government to say that ...
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Government will reply to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am saying this because it is very relevant.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The news item further says:

"Intelligence officials then got on the trail and shadowed the culprits for several months. They followed one of them to the beach resort hotel at Kovalam in Kerala, where a large sum of money is said to

have changed hands for services rendered."

यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, आखिर किनना रैसा इन को मिला रहा, किनने समय तक मिला रहा? ठाई वर्षों तक यह क्रिया चलती रही और यहा की गुप्त सूचनाये वहा जानी रही। इसमें क्लामि-फाइड इन्फॉर्मेशन की बात कही गई है। यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सारी स्थिति पर बतव्य देने की कृपा करे ताकि वस्तुस्थिति लोगों के सामने आ सके।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the newspapers are reporting during the last few days, and several of them are also giving editorial comments in detail, about the limited Narmada Accord which is supposed to have taken place between the four States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Apart from the question as to who took the initiative—it is said that Shri Jagjivan Ram took the initiative—and apart from the merits of the Accord itself, I want to know as to how such an accord, though limited it may be, can be arrived at a time when Gujarat has no popular Ministry. The Prime Minister, you will recall, kept this question of Narmada Waters Dispute pending for more than two years and, after that, she let it be passed over back to the Tribunal on the plea that Gujarat has no popular Ministry and, therefore, this cannot be done by her, that is, by the Prime Minister. Now, if that was the argument, at that time, I fail to see how, when Gujarat continues to be under the President's Rule, such an accord, though limited it may be, can be reached between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat, Mr. Sarin, who

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

is reported to have been present and who is reported to have signed that accord.

As a Member of the Consultative Committee on Gujarat Legislation to which you yourself appointed me as one of the Members, I had raised this question of Narmada Waters dispute in all the four meetings of the Consultative Committee held during one year. Each time at these meetings never was even a hint given about the coming accord on these eight irrigation projects, four in Gujarat and four in Madhya Pradesh.

I would like to ask the Home Minister to come with a statement next week and explain to us as to how this limited accord took place. It would not be right for me to be uncharitable. But I am bound to add that if an accord of this nature comes in the middle of the President's Rule in Gujarat and, at a time when the political situation is both uncertain and explosive in Gujarat and outside Gujarat, and elections are very near on the horizon, then such an accord has undoubtedly a kind of political flavour which may be favourable to the ruling party.

It is unfortunate, and it should not have been done. Therefore, I demand that because of the fact that the Gujarat Consultative Committee was neglected, because Gujarat has no popular Ministry, such a limited accord should not have taken place. But having taken place, it is unfortunate that this Parliament is not given any information at all and we are taken for granted.

Secondly and lastly, I would like to say....

MR. SPEAKER: Only one item.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is a very important and an urgent matter

The UGC revised pay-scales, earlier ones, not the ones according to the

Sen Committee—the Sen Committee came only recently—have not yet been given to the teachers of the Gujarat Agricultural University. They have been demanding these revised pay scales, and is it because there is no popular Ministry that the Gujarat Administration are putting a deaf ear on it? The teachers are now threatening to go on strike. I say with responsibility, as a member of the Board of Management of the University, and we have been telling the teachers that they will get justice because justice is due to them. If they are not given justice, I do not know what we should do. Perhaps, we have to say that the teachers are right in asking for justice. If they go on strike, it will be the responsibility of the Gujarat Administration. Therefore, I say, the Home Minister or the Education Minister, should look into this matter also.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one item was allowed to be raised. Every time, more than one item are being raised. It is very difficult to control the Members.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Health and Family Planning to a very heart-rending situation that has emerged in the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, Tamil Nadu....

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already mentioned that.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It is a State Matter. It is unconstitutional, undemocratic and unwarranted to raise it in this House. It is against all conventions of this House. It is a bad precedent that is being created. He should not be allowed to raise a State matter here. He should not raise it here.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The Central Government has sufficient *locus standi* to interfere in the matter.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I am on a point of order. What is your ruling? This is a State subject. This should not be raised in this House, and if it is raised, it is unconstitutional, undemocratic and unwarranted. I want your ruling, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I support my hon. friend. This is a State subject. It should not be raised here.

DR HENRY AUSTIN: I am raising this under article 131(a) of the Constitution of India. This is a Constitutionally-protected institution; it is being run by a minority getting grants from the Central Government. There is the Constitutional protection. Besides that, we have also to consider it on humanitarian grounds—about thousands of patients are undergoing treatment there for serious maladies.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The State Government is giving full protection to the minority communities living in Tamil Nadu. What is the necessity for him to raise it here?

MR. SPEAKER: When he says that it is a minority institution, he has the right to speak.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The State Government is not interfering with the rights of the minorities; it is safeguarding the rights of minorities. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: As you know, there was a question about a certain minority institution in Kerala, and when I stopped that, Mr. Frank Anthony made out a case. If it is a question of minority institution, it is just on the border line. After all, he will take only one minute. You do not allow him to speak even for one minute. After all, the minority has the right to speak for one minute.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Mrs. Fowler, Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Santhosham, Member, Legislative Council, belong to the Christian minority; and they are not complaining of anything. (*Interruptions*). In fact they are also taking steps to settle the disputes.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The most important point with which the House should concern itself is the fate of about thousand patients undergoing treatment for very serious maladies. The Vellore Medical College Hospital is one of the best hospitals in the country—internationally known. In the last two months, the entire service facilities have been cut off and the essential services have been immobilised. Outstanding doctors of international repute and recognition are being harrassed (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Sir, he should not be allowed. This is a State subject. The State Government is giving them full protection.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: This is a photostat copy. I am going to submit the photostat copies of all the correspondence between the officials of the government and the college authorities and you will see for giving the elementary protection of police bandobust to this institution....

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you only one minute. Please conclude now.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: For giving the elementary police protection for two months, the photostat copy would show, the government has charged the hospital Rs. 5,85,500 ...

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: This is for the Police bandobust given at their request.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The Central Government should take up the issue and bring relief to the patients. Police

[Dr. Henry Austin]
protection is the elementary right of every citizen. This is not a factory where you can think of trade unionism, but this is a philanthropic organisation run on no-profit-no-loss basis. Therefore, it is the duty of the House and the country.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a national institution.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It is not a national institution. It is run by a private management. It started as a charitable institution but now it is run on commercial lines. It cannot be raised in this House.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You know the other day it came up and I stopped it. I told you that this is a State matter. He says that it is not a State matter. He again raised it. He says that it is a minority institution with whom some injustice is being done. He raised this yesterday. He is again raising it to-day....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an institution run by American missionaries. I know.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After all, whatever information will come, it will be through the Government and the Government will not give it on its own and they will have to get it from your Government there.

DR HENRY AUSTIN: I want to place* this photostat copy on the Table of the House

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): You also defend the action taken by the Tamil Nadu Government in this matter?

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): This is not the place to defend it. The Minister asked whether I am defending it....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a question of humanity.

SHRI SEZHIAN: The question was raised by Mr. Ravi and Dr. Henry Austin that they were concerned about the fate of the patients there. I am also equally concerned.... (Interruptions) Yes, we are all concerned. Whether it is a minority institution or not is beside the point. Even if it is run by the majority community, we will be concerned.

DR HENRY AUSTIN: The other day your esteemed colleague pointed out that there was no *locus standi* for our raising this issue here. I only wanted to raise the issue on grounds of humanity. Sir, this is an issue which requires our intervention.

SHRI SEZHIAN: Regarding the second question that many facilities were cut off, I can assure my friends over there that no services has been cut off to the institution. So far nothing has been cut off.

Regarding the amount charged for providing police bandobust, I am not here to defend the Government there. I am not a spokesman of the Government. I am a Member of Parliament ..

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad.

SHRI SEZHIAN: In the same way, Mr. Subramaniam also....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I expected something better from you. That is why I asked.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is a question of responsibility. They raised the issue that some amounts were demanded by the State Government. Whether it is proper or not, I am not going into that question. But I want to know whether this is the proper forum with regard to the matter of details. If there is a question raised, there should be somebody who should be able to give the answer.

12.00 hrs.

MR SPEAKER: After all you had a say for about two minutes. He put his own things. Some telegrams came to me also. Some were written by minorities. They are not taken notice of in the House but they are in office. If you want to see you can. Mr. Sezhiyan, it is not a question whether it is technically admissible or not admissible. Something happened. You are running the Government there. I cannot see a more human and kind person like you. I would request you that instead of bringing this into the House, you better go and try to straighten it out. Why should it come in the House?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry): I want to draw your attention to a very important matter where large amount of public money is being wasted by big bureaucrats connected with the National Mining Development Corporation in connivance with contractors in Balladela complex in Madhya Pradesh. I had an opportunity to visit this place last week. I have seen that for the development of mining in Deposit No 5 they have to construct a tunnel under a mountain. The tunnel is 1200 metres long and the construction has started. Several millions of rupees have already been spent. Now they have come to a situation that they cannot further construct it because there is a terrific inflow of water into the tunnel. In a minute 1' of water

level is raised. There are 16 pumping sets engaged round the clock to pump the water out of the tunnel. This has happened because of the obvious reason that they have no contact with the responsible people. The National Mining Development Corporation has not done the geological survey properly or could not study the results of the survey and they have now decided to give the contract to another contractor for a bigger amount with a view to succeed in building this tunnel. This brings a problem—millions of rupees have been spent and the mining is now in jeopardy. The commitment of the Government to export iron ore to Japan has come to a standstill. For another part of the mine Government has come to an agreement with a private contractor. He is exploiting the workers like anything. I want the Government to investigate and come forward with a statement as to how this kind of thing is happening in jungles of Bastar. I would like the Government to look into this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We gave certain notices under the appropriation also. I can mention the same thing here. I have given notices. I will refer to two items.

MR SPEAKER: Last time you promised, only last time. Now again you say this. After all, there should be a limit. No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on Appropriation Bill and Vote-on-Account, I will not be allowed to speak. My request was accepted. So, kindly accept this particular request of mine. These are the two issues, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aht-pore): Why complicate matters?

MR SPEAKER: You are giving a right leadership.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I take it as a compliment.

This is a very important issue which I raise with your permission. This has appeared in the Public Accounts Committee's Report which has been laid on the Table of the House on the 5th March, 1975. This is regarding a matter relating to the Department of Supply, that is, purchase of blankets for the Army. I read from pages 40 and 41 of this report. Not only a few officers like Lieut. Cols. and others, but one of the highest official, army official, Lieut. General Sandhu, Director of Ordnance Services, who is practically controlling 27 ordnance depots in the country, who are involved. I read from the committee's report:

'The Committee would also like to know the decision taken by the Government on the recommendation that business dealings with this firm and any other firm or company owned, managed or controlled by the Directors of this Firm should be banned.'

As early as 1972, I wrote about the Sri Krishna Woollen Mills to the Prime Minister and the Director of the CBI against Lt. Gen. Sandhu and Williams, who has conveniently left for Australia.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, these matters go for the Action Taken Report and not brought here, because, if the Minister cannot reply, that will be not proper. It goes to the Action Taken Report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Nobody expects a reply. Why should anybody expect a reply? The report says:—

'The Committee are of the opinion that an immediate inquiry should be instituted into the part played in this case by various officers in particular the Director of Ordnance Services (Lt. Gen. Sandhu). The Committee would suggest that this inquiry should be entrusted either

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to the Central Vigilance Commission or to a Judicial Commission presided over by a sitting High Court Judge.'

'The Committee are most distressed to see that the officials mentioned above who were entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of the Government while procuring an essential item for our fighting troops, namely, blankets, in the forward areas conspired with private business and defrauded the exchequer as well as seriously jeopardised the fighting efficiency of our troops by exposing them to climatic hazards. Appropriate action should be taken against them immediately and the more senior the officer involved the more severe the punishment that should be inflicted on him.'

The employee of the IGS, New Delhi Mr. Harbans Sharma was sacked for giving the information to the CBI. This gentleman has sacked that officer, Mr. Harbans Sharma only because he gave this. I congratulate the Public Accounts Committee, its Members including Chairman, for vindicating the same stand taken by Mr. Harbans Sharma who was sacked. I demand that a statement should be made by Hon. Minister immediately. You can imagine that these people, instead of getting blankets got rags at a height of 7,000 feet. I demand that Lt. Gen. Sandhu should be immediately kicked off from the Defence Ministry at the earliest opportunity possible. He tried to pretend that he was having a heart-attack and he was in the hospital for six months. He does not want to retire prematurely. So, it is high time that this man is compulsorily retired prematurely and prosecuted also. Shri Sharma whose services were terminated for giving this information should be re-instated immediately.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister for Energy through you regarding the damaging decision to link the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Satpura and Chambal Power systems with that of Bhakra, disregarding the contrary views of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This has really come as a big surprise to the industrial and agricultural circles in Rajasthan. The daily consumption of power in Rajasthan is 77 lac units during January, 1975, and this will increase to 83 lac units per day in February, 1975 and to 88 lac units per day in March, 1975. Against the above, the total availability of power is only 72 lac units per day. The deficit of 5 lac units per day during January, is met by over-generation at Chambal. This is a risky generation, and this source cannot be exhausted since the water level at Chambal has already gone down by 9 ft. in comparison to last year. When Rajasthan is already facing shortage of power on daily basis, it is not understood how the demand of 15 lac units per day of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. can be met.

So, I want that there should be a discussion on the subject or the Minister should come with a statement here.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Sir, the matter has already been raised on the floor of this House this afternoon. That is regarding the dispute in the Christian Medical College at Vellore. Unfortunately, for the last 2½ months, this dispute is going on. We have been informed that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already advised the management of the C.M.H., Vellore to reinstate the Fifteen dismissed or suspended workers. But, in spite of that, still the stalemate is continued. This is causing concern to a great section of the people in our country because patients from all over the country go to Vellore for treatment.

Therefore, I would urge on the Minister of Labour and also the Minister of Health and Family Planning to intervene in the matter. Of course there is no question of intervening. But, once the Centre intervenes in the matter, then they may, interfere with the right of the State Government. At the same time, since the problem is of a great magnitude and it is causing concern to all, I would urge upon the Labour Minister and also the Health and Family Planning Minister to obtain all relevant information from the Government of Tamil Nadu and place the same on the Table of the House and to assist in such a way as to settle this dispute as early as possible.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, yesterday, throughout the country, a protest day was observed by the Central Government employees regarding D.A. During this protest action, they repudiated the earlier settlement that the Government had with a section of the employees. And this time, throughout the country, they are demanding: (i) the representatives of all Central Government employees' organisation should be invited in the D.A. negotiations which are to be held on 15th March, 1975; (ii) the four instalments of D.A. which have since become due should immediately be released; (iii) the decision to hold back the arrears of D.A. increases upto 31st December, 1974 in P.F. Accounts be reversed, and (iv) the scope of the forthcoming discussions should be spelt out by the Government sufficiently in advance so that employees organisations may meet and formulate their views thereon.

Sir, my humble suggestion to you is to see that at least the points I have raised may be taken note of by the Finance Minister, who is present here, and a satisfactory answer be given here and now.

श्री मधु सिमये (बाक.) : अध्यक्ष महोदय रक्षा मंत्रालय में संबंधित ये सारी बातें हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय विस्तार के साथ इन सभी बातों का, एक वक्तव्य के द्वारा जवाब दें।

श्रीजर में जो मिग फ्रंटर है, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण फ्रंटर है। मुझे पता चला है कि रूस से जो मैट्रियल थ्रीग्रेड आयात किये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ शिक्कत उत्पन्न हुई है। रूप वालों का कहना है कि दोष हमारे कर्मचारियों और अफसरों का है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच करने के लिए क्या कोई कमेटी और टीम बनाई थी? उस टीम ने हमारे कर्मचारियों और अफसरों की तारीफ की और कहा कि उनका कोई दोष नहीं है?

आज के अखबार में Two Air force men spied for USSR के शीर्षक से एक खबर आई है। सोवियन रूस और भारत के बीच में मित्रता बना रहे यह बेरी भी राय है और यह जो इंडो-सोवियन करार हुआ है उसमें दोनों ने आटिकल 1 में यह प्रतिबन्धन दिया है—

"Each party shall respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other party and refrain from interfering in the other's internal affairs."

ऐसी हालत में इस तरह जामूसी का काम करना और हमारे एयर फोर्स के अफसरों को पैसा दे कर उनकी लायन्टी को सबवर्ट करना, क्या यह मित्रता में मेल खाना है? आज के अखबारों में यह भी खबर आई है कि आर्मियों के द्वारा जो ट्रक्स और जीप डिस्पोज्ड आफ किये जाते हैं, वह एकत्र संविभंडन के लिए थे। लेकिन फर्जॉ ग्लिडर आईडर और

एल्कीकेगन के आघात पर हजारों जीपें और ट्रक्स बेचे गए हैं और उनमें बहुत से लोगों ने मुनाफा कमाया है। यह भी आइडलान्स का मामला है, रक्षा मंत्रालय में संस्थित है।

अन्य में अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेना के कई सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारी हैं, उनके नाम में मेना उचित नहीं समझना हूँ लेकिन मेरे पास शिकायतें आई हैं कि जब वे रिटायर हो गये तो उनके पाम बहुत ज्यादा एस्पेक्ट पावे गये, जो कि उनकी कमाई का धन नहीं हो सकता है। आमकर आईडलान्स और सलाई में यह बहुत हो रहा है। हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमारी मेना और सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का निर्दोष ढंग में सवालन बहुत जरूरी है। किस तरह से हमारे मित्राही जाल हथेली पर लेकर कुर्बानियाँ देने हैं। जब उनकी पता लगेगा कि इस तरह का प्रोब्लम हो रहा है तो उनको कितनी तकनीक होगी? इसके बारे में रक्षा मंत्रालय को जरूर सोचना चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में अपनी सहाई देनी चाहिए।

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबलपुर आर्डिनेंस फ्रंटर में 36 मजदूर निकाल दिये गये हैं। वहाँ के जेनेलमनेजर, श्री मायक, का इतिहास यह है कि वह फानपुर और जबलपुर आदि जित आर्डिनेंस फ्रंटरियों में भी रहे हैं, वहाँ उन्होंने मोनी और लाठी चलवाई है—जहाँ भी वह रहे हैं, मजदूरों को बर्बाद करने का उनका ऐतिहासिक सिलसिला चलता रहा है। वहाँ भी उन्होंने 36 मजदूरों को लम्बे कर दिया है, एक को बर्बाद कर दिया है और फ्रंटरों के अन्दर पोली चलवाई है।

इस बारे में तथ्य ये हैं कि बहुत एक मजदूर को मारा गया था। उन लोगों ने

इकट्ठा होकर इन पर कार्यवाही करने की मांग की। जेनेरल-मैनेजर 11 बजे तक नहीं आये, और जब वह आये, तो पुलिस को साथ ले कर आये, जिन ने तमाम बंदूकों को मारा-पीटा। 36 बंदूकों पर पुलिस के द्वारा केस चलाया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के एक मंत्री ने जिस मजदूर नेता को कालोती में लगी आग से तीन बच्चों की जान बचाने के लिए बधाई दी, जिस की बधाई की तो आरोप की, उभी आदमी को अब बर्खास्त किया गया है। वह अभी तक सविन से बाहर है। श्री बनर्जी इस बात को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

अब मैं उन की अनियमितताओं पर आता हू। एक मजदूर को अग्रेजी में आरोप-पत्र दिया गया। उस मजदूर ने कहा कि मैं प्रजेजी नहीं जानता हू मुझे हिन्दी में— जो भाषा मैं जानता हू उस में—इन मामले की पूरा जासगी दी जाय। जेनेरल-मैनेजर के पत्र को आंग्लिनन काफी मेरे पास है। उसमें उन्होंने मजदूर को लिखा

“Your above quoted letter has been considered. But, it is regretted that no Hindi translation of the above memorandum can be furnished by the factory. If required, necessary arrangements for getting the charge-sheet translated may be done by you at your end”

यदि आप कहें, तो मैं इस पत्र को सभा-पटल पर रख दू। हिन्दी केन्द्रीय सरकारी भाषा है, और जेनेरल-मैनेजर ने लिखित रूप में उनका अपमान किया है।

जेनेरल-मैनेजर के बारे में दूसरा मामला यह है कि वह एग्जैक के सुपरवाइजरों का ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैंने उन के दायर का कामिया

निकलवाई है, जिन में उन्होंने एग्जैक के सुपरवाइजरों के ऊपर के लोगों का ट्रांसफर किया है, जो उन के अधिकार में नहीं है। ऐसे गैर-डिप्लोमेटार जेनेरल-मैनेजर के बारे में मैं प्रमाणित आरोप ले कर आया हू। मैं चाहता हू कि रक्षा मंत्री इन बारे में बयान दें। इस तरह के जो अधिकारी इस देश की केन्द्रीय सरकारी भाषा हिन्दी का खुल्लम-खुल्ला अपमान कर रहे हैं, अब मैं उन के बारे में यह लिखित आरोप दे रहा हू, तो उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

जिन मजदूरों को इन तरह से मनाया जा रहा है, जिन लोके सरकार ने उन की बहादुरी के लिए इनाम दिया था, उन का एक आरोप था कि उन फैक्टरी में बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ी चोरिया चल रही है। एक चोरी 120 लाख रुपये की है और इसके अनायास प्रीम बहुत सी चोरिया हुई है। उन मजदूरों ने उन चोरियों को पकड़वाया और सम्बन्धित लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा। लेकिन श्री गणक चोरो के उस गिरोह से बिल्कुल रिने डूग है, और ये लम्बा-चौड़ी चोरिया चला रहे हैं।

कल की खबर है कि कन बहा बम मिले हैं, जो जबलपुर की फैक्ट्रियों में चुराये गये हैं। एग्जैक की बात नहीं है। काफी दिनों से जबलपुर की फैक्ट्रियों से बम, गोशिया और पिस्तौल आदि गायब हो रहे हैं। मेरा आरोप है कि यह काम चोरों के गिरोह की बड़े अफसरों के साथ दिनों-दिना होने के बगैर नहीं हो सकता है। जब सिक्किमिटी का इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा इनाम होने के बावजूद आतक हथियार इतना बड़े पैमाने पर फैक्ट्रियों से आगे निकल जाते हैं, तो इस का मतलब कि अफसर

[श्री भरद यादव]

किसी एजन्सी से, चाहे वह विदेशी ही या देशी, मिले हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह जो विधि आरोप लिख कर आया हूँ—मैं ने इस बारे में बहुत मेहनत की है—, मैं आर्डर नम्बर बता सकता हूँ, उस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय यहां ध्यान दें। इस तरह के झूठे अफसर ने जो इल्मीगल काम करने का आदि है, 36 ईमानदार मजदूरों को, जिन को सरकार ने इनाम दिया है, अभी तक नौकरी से बाहर निकाल रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर तत्काल बकनव्य दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I fully support him. These are serious charges against this officer. He should be sent out.

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बांदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले मप्ताह मैंने मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि बांदा जिले में पर्याम्बनी डाइवर्शन में सहायक अभियन्ता और ठेकेदारों ने वहां काम कर रहे हरिजन मजदूरों पर तरह तरह के अपराचार किये थे और हरिजन युवतियों के साथ बलात्कार किया था, उस के बारे में वह कुछ समय निकाल कर इस सदन में चर्चा करवायें।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मदरलैंड में छपी एक घटना की खबर की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिस में कहा गया है :

“Cops burn hut after girl's refusal to yield.”

महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस के दो कर्मचारी 21 वर्ष की एक आदिवासी बालिका की झोंपड़ी में घुस गये और उस के साथ बलात्कार करना चाहा। जब उस ने मना किया, तो उन लोगों ने उस की

झोंपड़ी में आग लगा दी। इस घटना की मृत्युता को महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट फार होम, श्री आर० पी० बाल्बी, ने भी माना है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ तरह तरह के दुर्व्यवहार और उन की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार की घटनायें आये-दिन होती हैं। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय कुछ समय निकालें, ताकि इस सदन में इस विषय पर डिसकशन हो सके।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार भी मैं ने यह निवेदन किया था कि जब 27 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हुई चर्चा का जबाब दे रहीं थीं, तो मैंने पूछा था कि मारुति करप्शन के बारे में क्या होगा, और उन्होंने कहा था कि देयर इज नो करप्शन इन मारुति। उस के बाद अभी अखबारों में छपा है कि श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी ने मारुति की टैकनिकल सर्विसिज की डायरेक्टरशिप से इस्तीफा दे दिया है, क्योंकि वहां बहुत बर्गनिंग है।

इतना ही नहीं, मारुति के खुलने के बाद से देश भर में यह चर्चा चल रही है—और उस के मुबत भी आ रहे हैं— कि श्रीमती लिया मोगांधी और उन के मातृ-परिवार के लोगों ने इटली में एक सेवन-स्टार होटल खोला है। देश की पूजा एक भ्रष्टाचारी तरीके से परदेश में जाये, यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। मैंने इस बारे में एक नोटिस भी दिया है कि इन सदन में इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, ताकि सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप लगातार लगाये जा रहे हैं, वे

निर्मूल हो सकें। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि उन पर ये आरोप लगे। लेकिन अगर ऐसे आरोप हैं, और वे निर्मूल नहीं होते हैं, तो जो लोग इसके लिए ज़म्मेदार होते हैं उन का सजा मिलनी चाहिए, चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हो और चाहे कोई छोटी हैसियत का आदमी हो।

तामिलनाडू में अलग झंडे के लिए लड़ाई चल रही है। और बहुत से राज्य भी स्वायत्तता की मांग को दोहराते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री इस पर भी जल्दी बक्तव्य दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I am raising this issue because Shri Raghuram Ramannaiah had chosen to write a letter to me and in that on the issue of holding a discussion on the floor of the House based on the ruling that you in your wisdom had given he has said that because there is a court case pending against Shri Tulmohan Ram, it cannot be discussed. A debate cannot be withheld because it concerns the conduct or misdemeanour of a member of this House. We also derive feel-proof authority from the ruling that came from the Chair on 31 May, 1967. But it seems Shri Raghuram Ramannaiah has chosen to sit in judgment on the Speaker's ruling and has given his views which is uncalled for and unwarranted. He has exceeded his jurisdiction. He has said 'In our view, the Speaker's ruling of 31 May does not seem to apply in this case'. When the accused goes and occupies the chair of the Judge, this sort of letter comes

My point is this. I have quoted your ruling of 1967. I have also quoted your ruling which you have given recently. Both the rulings help us, in fact give us a clear directive that this House cannot really abdicate

its power in favour of a court when the misdemeanour of a member is involved

In the course of the last three months, we had spent considerable time in perusing the document and unless within the limitations that you had laid down and which we shall loyalty abide by, we are able to make use of it and apprise the House and the people of this country, what was the point in our going and perusing the document?

Furthermore another thing is there, concerning Mr. N. K. Singh, Special Assistant to the Foreign Trade Minister. His name figures repeatedly in the CBI report. To my mind there is *prima facie* case against him. Government not only refrain from taking any action against him, they have kept him in his position without even removing him from there. I am also sending as enclosure a letter that I have in my possession which came from the Prime Minister, which says that N. K. Singh's baggage while coming from abroad, was searched on the instructions received from Interpol, in Palam. In spite of that, this particular officer is there. He is dropping hints to people in high position, he is threatening the Government 'if you take any action against me, I shall divulge everything'. So no action has been taken against him. Therefore my humble request to your goodself is let there be a debate on Tulmohan Ram, let the hon Prime Minister bring a motion for suitable action as the House may deem fit for misdemeanour and misconduct which had been *prima facie* established against him. In the meantime the Government should proceed against Mr. N. K. Singh and suspend him at once because his name is also figuring in the CBI report repeatedly and he should not remain in his office.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMANNAIAH: With regard to matters mentioned by Shri

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

Janeswar Mishra and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I have stated the position of the Government more than once and I do not want to repeat it. With regard to the other matters, to the extent they are relevant to next week's business, I shall communicate to the Ministers concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I let the hon. Minister be told that in this House the Speaker's ruling is supreme and final; Government cannot come into the picture. This is what Mr. Raghu Ramaiah should convey to the Leader that the Speaker's ruling, as far as this House is concerned, is supreme, final and binding. You should also issue the necessary directive to the Government to remove Mr. N. K. Singh.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): When I met you in your Chamber the other day, you had stated that it was a State subject and that it could not be discussed here. I want to point out that the students and research workers are suffering due to unfortunate happenings and it should be taken due notice of as this matter comes under Central Act of the Medical Council Act. Hence this matter should be looked into urgently by the State Government so that the patients, the undergraduate and post graduate students do not suffer.

MR. SPEAKER: When I said that it was a State matter, they said that it was a minority institution.

DR. KAILASH: I want not allowed that was the unfortunate part of it. I wanted to raise the question of Tamil Nadu flag also. The DMK Government has started flying its own flag on the office of the IG Police by removing the National flag. This is very unfortunate; this should also be discussed in this House. I wish the Home Minister makes a statement about this:

MR. SPEAKER: We take up the next item now.

13.35 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, as the House is aware, by virtue of a further Order made by the President on the 7th March, 1975, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the reference to Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Pondicherry in the relevant sections of the Act, dealing with financial matters, shall continue to be construed as reference to Parliament for a further period of six months with effect from 28th March, 1975. Accordingly, with your permission Sir, I lay before the House, as required under section 27 of the Act, the Annual Financial Statement of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975. Besides the Annual Financial Statement and the Explanatory Memorandum, the Demands for Grants for the whole year 1975-76 are also being circulated to the Honourable Members, although I shall, at an appropriate stage in the current session, move the House to make, on account, supplies needed to meet the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry during the first five months of the year, for the present pending grant of supplies for the whole year by the appropriate Legislature.

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Revised Estimate 1974-75

2. The Budget of the Union territory for the current year, presented to and approved by the House, assured Revenue Receipts at Rs. 11.60

crores, including Rs. 4.73 crores as grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India. During the year, the Union territory administration raised additional resources by increasing the rates of State Excise Duties, Sales-tax and Motor-Vehicle Tax and also revised the Electricity Tariff. As a result of these measures as well as buoyancy in collections, Revenue Receipts in the current year, including grants-in-aid of Rs. 4.17 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India, are now estimated to be more by Rs. 1.49 crores. Expenditure on Revenue Account, originally estimated at Rs. 11.60 crores, will also be more by Rs. 3 crores, due mainly to the measures which the Union territory administration had to take to provide relief in the distress caused by drought in the Pondicherry and Karaikal regions following the failure of monsoon, revision of pay scales of the employees of the Union territory on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission as well as grant of additional dearness allowance and payment of surcharge levied by Tamil Nadu on Electricity supplied to the Union territory. As a result, there will be a deficit of Rs. 1.80 crores on Revenue Account, while no such deficit had been anticipated in the original Budget for the year. On Capital Account, receipts are now estimated to be marginally more by Rs. 16 lakhs and disbursements by Rs. 32 lakhs, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs. The overall deficit is thus, estimated at Rs. 1.76 crores, which will be met entirely from the balance in the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory at the commencement of the year.

Budget Estimate 1975-76

3. Excluding grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India, receipts on Revenue Account are estimated at Rs. 9.95 crores and expenditure at Rs. 15.34 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5.39 crores, which will be met by grants-in-aid to be paid from the

Consolidated Fund of India. Disbursement of Capital Account is estimated at Rs. 2.96 crores, of which Rs. 81 lakhs will be towards repayment of loans advanced from the Consolidated Fund of India. Receipts on account of loan repayments to the Union territory are estimated at Rs. 41 lakhs. Consequently, loans of the order of Rs. 2.55 crores will have to be paid from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the Union territory.

Plan Outlay

4. The Budget of the Union territory for 1974-75 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 4.11 crores on its Plan, of which Rs. 4 crores was to have been met by grants-in-aid and loans from the Consolidated Fund of India. Following raising of additional resources by the Union territory administration during the year, the Plan outlay is now estimated at Rs. 4.45 crores in the current year. The Budget for 1975-76 contemplates a higher Plan outlay of Rs. 5.14 crores to be financed wholly by grants-in-aid and loans from the Consolidated Fund of India. A sectoral distribution of the contemplated Plan outlay in 1975-76 is given in the Annexure to the Explanatory Memorandum which is being circulated along with the other Budget documents. In addition, the estimates for 1975-76 include Rs. 36 lakhs for expenditure on Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes in the Union territory.

13.38 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1975—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion of the General Budget. Finance Minister to reply.

श्री सरजू पांडे (भाकीपूर) : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब देने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो खांडसारी झील सुगर पर टैक्स लगाया है उस से सगर

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

उत्तर प्रदेश अफेक्टेड है (अध्वधान)
मंत्री महीदय जवाब देते समय इस के बारे
में भी जवाब देने की कृपा करें।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have listened with the closest attention possible to the debate that has gone on here for the last four days, and I should say that I have been greatly benefited by the speeches of many hon. Members who tried to throw some new light on the various aspects of the economic situation facing the country.

On all accounts we are passing through not only a difficult situation, but a complicated and complex situation. This has got international component as well as national component. As hon. Members are aware, the international component is the instability that has come into the international monetary system which itself was the result of inflationary trend in various parts of the world, particularly eastern countries. And to add to that, we had the price hike of petroleum crude and naturally, all these have great impact on our economy.

Then coming to the international situation and particularly in the light of the charges that have been made that we have not been able to fulfil the 1971 commitments to the people, even though, this might be a repetition but since many hon. Members have made mention of it, I think, I should again place before this House various situations and challenges that arose within the country since the election of 1971. Soon after the election we were faced with the Bangladesh situation which ended with the confrontation with Pakistan at the end of 1971. Even though, we came out victorious and we were all happy that our armed forces played their meritorious role in the liberation of Bangladesh, from the economic point

of view, we had to pay our own price for that. Then, later on we had unfortunately drought after drought in successive years. And it is in this situation, Sir, the international situation also came in and it made an impact on our economy. So much so that the inflationary spiral not only outstripped all the increases that have taken place during the last 20—25 years but it looked as if it would turn into a galloping inflation. Therefore, it was necessary for us, first of all, to stop this inflationary trend and for those hon. Members, no doubt with all sincerity, who have pointed out our failure to stand by the commitments that we have made, I would respectfully submit to them that in this situation naturally, whatever might have been our commitments, the priorities unfortunately, got completely changed. When we are healthy and we are in a position to undertake various tasks, we make a resolve that we will do all this. But, suppose, we fall sick, naturally, we cannot take up those tasks and then there is no use of pointing out to these resolves. And it is the same situation with regard to our economy. Therefore during the last 2-3 years, particularly this year and last year, our endeavour had to be directed towards containing the inflation and in this connection, I would like to pay my tribute to my distinguished predecessor for taking very many hard decisions and sometimes harsh decisions also for the purpose of containing this inflationary trend. Fortunately, the situation as it is, is under control. But still, quoting the economic survey and in my Budget speech I have warned the country and I have brought it to the notice of this House also that we cannot take a complacent view. Even though, there is a falling trend in the prices but still unless we are careful this inflationary trend might set in again. Therefore, our first priority is to contain the inflation.

For containing inflation, we have to tackle three fronts. First is Government expenditure, State and Central. That is why we are trying to contain deficit financing as much as possible. But in spite of our efforts, in the current year we will be ending with a deficit of Rs. 625 crores. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao wanted to know—I am sorry he is not here—whether the figure of Rs. 330 crores represented by the food and fertiliser stocks that we have got was not contemplated in the beginning of the year and not taken into account when we formulated the budget. I have gone into the budget figures and I may say that with regard to that Rs. 200 crores with reference to the fertilisers, this was not there in the beginning of the year. Similarly, the food component of Rs. 130 crores also is a new factor. So, about this Rs. 330 crores, my statement still stands valid that this amount represents the purchases made abroad by drawing on our foreign exchange reserves and therefore, this is not likely to be inflationary because it is not by monetary expansion that this is being held. The question was put whether we would be able to recover it. The answer is, yes; we would be able to recover it as we go along, some of it during the current year and most of it during the next year. So, out of Rs. 625 crores if you take out Rs. 330 crores, there is another Rs. 300 crores, against the contemplated deficit of Rs. 125 or 126 crores. I have given details as to why the deficit has gone up in spite of the buoyancy in tax collections. It is not, as some hon. members would like the House to believe, that we are chronically addicted to this practice of under-estimating the deficit financing and going beyond it. We have taken all measures necessary to curtail our non-plan and non-developmental expenditure. But in planned expenditure, we cannot certainly cut down the expenditure, particularly in the core sector, because it would be at the cost of the future. That is

why we have added something more so far as plan development projects are concerned.

Second comes private spending through banking sector, commercial credit for business, etc. There also we have taken very strict measures with our tight money and dear money policy. I would not call it credit squeeze but credit planning, so that whatever credit is available in the commercial sector, it may go to the priority area. This year we had a very detailed exercise with regard to what should be considered as priority areas and to what extent this credit should go for seeing that production does not fall in those areas. Naturally in the other areas, when there is tight credit, some production might have been effected. This is inevitable, but we have ensured that the production does not fall in the priority areas, particularly so far as essential commodities required for mass consumption are concerned. This is the second component.

Thirdly, I come to private consumption with illegitimate money. Here, we have got to be very careful because this could disrupt our economy as a whole. Fortunately, because of the various measures that we have taken, this is under control. It is not that it has been eliminated. I should say that it is under control.

With regard to the smuggling activities, tax evasion, hoarding, black marketing, etc., I am not prepared to say that we have eliminated all these things; to a certain extent, things have been brought under control. With regard to black money, I would like to make another observation, because it is relevant here. We talk about corruption in the various sectors and the national sector, whether it be administration or anything else. What is the source of this corruption? The source of corruption is the black money. Therefore, unless you eliminate black money, you can-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

not eliminate corruption. But, unfortunately, those who are crusading against corruption, do not seem to care about the black money, the illegitimate money which is coming up. Therefore, if a priority has got to be given with regard to the elimination of corruption, it has got to be given to the elimination of black money, wherever it may arise, and people know where it arises. I wish the anti-corruption movement was concentrated on this rather than striking at the source of corruption. But instead, they allowed the source of concentration not only to prosper but also to participate in this anti-corruption movement, and they say that they will remove the corruption. Particularly those who have got the capacity to remove it, are in the vanguard for the purpose of pleading this anti-corruption movement. Therefore, I would say before this hon'ble House that we cannot slacken our efforts. My hon. colleague, the Minister of State, yesterday mentioned about our efforts. I want to reiterate it again that it will be our utmost endeavour and we shall do all in our power to see that this illegitimate sector is not only crippled but it is completely eliminated, as far as possible. For that purpose, the cooperation not only of the political parties but also of the public is absolutely necessary. I am sure that cooperation will be available in eliminating this cancer.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): What is the use of giving such explanations? For the last 25 years, have you ever tried to control it? You are only talking; you are giving a false hope only. These are your pious hopes.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is because of this interruption that the corruption also comes. I am sorry I am not having a good throat to shout with you. Therefore, have some patience. If there is any you want to put after my speech, I am prepared to answer that This has become almost a disease to go on interrupting.

Therefore, this is the priority area which we have to take up. Unless we take all the necessary measures for this purpose, whatever else we may do in the other sectors, we may not be able to succeed in it.

Then coming to the first sector itself and the second sector, that will also depend upon the attitude that we adopt, and particularly I would appeal to those who are concerned with the Government employees and the dearness allowance. It is all right that we talk about dearness allowance. Suppose my deficit increases further. What would be the effect of it on the economy, also will have to be taken into account.

Therefore, when hold discussions—and I want to give this assurance that this discussion will start soon with the representatives of the Government employees—this broad perspective will have to be kept in mind. I do not want to go into the various other arguments because today, after giving these three instalments, the prices have not risen further. As a matter of fact, the prices have tended to go down a little bit. It is in this context that we have to view this problem. At the same time, I am also aware that if we go on increasing the prices of essential consumer articles, certainly we cannot expect the Government employees to make sacrifices, while others might walk away with the cake.

It is here what sort of price we should fix, particularly for the rabi crop, becomes very relevant. If you want the Government employees or the wage earners to make sacrifices for the purpose of stability of the economy, then it is all the more necessary that those who are in a position to have surplus of wheat or any other commodity to sell should also make some sacrifice and do not ask for increased prices. Because, any increase in prices would automatically induct

1975-76—

into the system an inflationary trend. So, particularly for this year, if we want to contain the inflationary trend so that the deficit could be what we had indicated, naturally it depends upon how far we are able to supply the essential commodities to the employees and wage earners at a reasonable price. Therefore, I would appeal to all those who are campaigning for increased prices, particularly for food-grains, to have this in mind. One depends upon the other. You cannot say let us have Rs. 140 or Rs. 125 per quintal, as against Rs. 105 last year, and, at the same time, ask the Government employees alone that they should not ask for increased dearness allowance. Certainly, it would be inconsistent and we would not have any face to tell the Government employees that they should make sacrifices for the purpose of stabilisation. Therefore, this has got to be complementary, one supporting the other.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Dearness allowance would depend on the open market price but not on the fair price shop price. Therefore, kindly bear that in mind.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is an illusory argument, because in the fair price shops and various shops we have to sell it at a particular price. If we increase it, then certainly the open market price will react to the price in the fair price shop. It is ordinary economics. Therefore, this is a matter in which we have got to be very careful. This is my point and, in my view, a very relevant point.

In this context, you have to look into the price situation not only within the country but also abroad. There was a question listed for today but, unfortunately, the Hon. Member was not here to ask the question so that I could answer it. Some people seem to think that the value of the rupee is falling. I would like to give this information to the hon. House that as

against the totality of currency—of course, we are linked to the sterling and, therefore, sterling does not come into the picture—in relation to the rest of the currencies, our rupee within the last six to eight weeks has improved by one per cent; as against the dollar it has improved by 4 per cent during the same period. This shows that all the measures that we have taken, the package of measures that we have taken, not only has controlled the inflationary situation within the country but has also strengthened the value of the rupee externally. This factor we will have to keep in mind.

Therefore, we have to continuously keep this watch over it with regard to all the three sectors. And I am sure that when we take these measures, somebody or the other somewhere is bound to get hurt in this process. But if we want to deal with a difficult situation without anybody being put into difficulty certainly that is not an easy job. Somewhere somebody is bound to get hurt in this process, and we should be prepared for it. You have to take the national interest and the national sector as a whole and try to find out whether this is justified or not. This is how we propose to continue to deal with the situation with regard to fighting inflation.

14.00 hrs.

As I already stated in my budget speech, we cannot fight inflation, continuously by containing demand for loan. On the other hand, it can be contained in a healthy manner only by increased production. It is for the purpose of bringing about a situation in which the increased production, particularly of essential commodities required by the common man, would be there that I claim and I claim with some justification that this Budget has provided some direction for that. I do not say that this solves all the problems. But we have given some direction for the purpose of directing our economy, directing our resources, for the purpose of strengthening this sec-

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for where the essential commodities are produced.

Naturally, we have to have priorities particularly when the resources are scarce. I am glad to find, whatever else might have been stated about the Budget, with regard to identification of priorities, with regard to food and energy as the priority sector, not only in this House and even outside also it has been accepted that the identification of right priorities has been done. Therefore, naturally, the hon. Members will be interested to know, if these are the priorities, what sort of financial priority has been given in the Plan allocation for the purpose.

I would like to place before the House certain figures. As far as agriculture and energy are concerned, in 1974-75, the allocation for agriculture—it excludes the State Budget—is Rs. 447 crores whereas, in 1975-76 Budget, it is Rs. 567 crores. As regards energy, as against Rs. 288 crores, now it is Rs. 447 crores. Therefore, if you take the total, as against the total of 23 per cent increase, as far as this sector alone is concerned, agriculture and energy, it is 45.9 per cent increase. Therefore, even taking into account that there has been inflation and the value of rupee has eroded, if you take the percentage even in real terms, we have increased the allocation with regard to food and energy in the next year's Plan. So, that priority has been properly reflected in the allocation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Can you give us separate percentage figures for agriculture and energy?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For agriculture, it would be 39.3 per cent increase and, for energy, it would be 55.4 per cent increase.

Naturally, it is not merely the allocation of resources which is important but it will be deployed and how it is going to be reflected in the production.

Naturally, as I have said already, it is agricultural production which is important particularly in the context of essential commodities for the masses.

I was not surprised when Shri Indrajit Gupta made a point, saying, what is the use of all this technology....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I did not say that. I said, technology by itself will not do.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am coming to that. Kindly let me finish the sentence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't twist the things I said.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Let me finish the sentence.

It was said, what is the use of allocations unless institutional changes take place within the agricultural sector, the land reforms are properly implemented and the land is distributed to the landless labour and that, then alone, the real buoyancy will come. As far as land reforms are concerned, apart from the ideology, apart from the social justice aspect of it, I want to emphasize this aspect. From the technological point of view also, it is a must now that the limitation of holdings, small holdings alone, would provide the answer to it because it is not extensive cultivation which is going to produce results. Extensive cultivation can be done provided you are prepared to mechanise and replace all the manual labour which is engaged in agriculture.

If you leave out large-scale mechanisation, then it is only on the basis of small farms that you can have intensive cultivation and not only one crop, two crops or three crops, but more than three crops can be organised. This is what has happened in Japan which is foremost in regard to

productivity. Small farms with intensive cultivation and intensive exploitation can give increased production.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do you know the average size of a farm in Japan?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not only land reforms—which includes consolidation of holdings etc—but, more than that, in my view, treatment of land on small ownership basis alone would give high production in agriculture. All that is necessary; but shall I say that till this comes about I will not do anything else—that I will have nothing to do with regard to irrigation, that I will have nothing to do with regard to fertilizers and that I will have nothing to do with regard to pesticides? Therefore, I as the Finance Minister and also my colleague the Agriculture Minister have got to take steps, particularly for the next year, to see how the production can be increased in the existing circumstances. Or should I wait for the ideal conditions to come about with regard to land holdings and then take steps? That is why I want Hon. Members to say whether, even taking into consideration the fact that there are distortions with regard to holdings and the kind, we should not take all the steps necessary for increasing production instead of saying that without this we can't increase production and without that we can't increase production and, on the other hand, place all sorts of obstacles on big farms by way of curtailment of this and that and take away all the incentives. Therefore, our job now is to attain self-sufficiency. Well, ideologically, we have to move towards that goal. But, in the present context, even in the circumstances, unless we are in a position to improve production in the agricultural sector, we will be down and out—and that is what is happening. As a matter of fact, I remember that many of my Hon. friends belonging to that group had, even then, when I introduced this new technology in 1965-67, raised the same scare saying that this technology will be of no use and that it will only increase so-

cial tensions and therefore it should not be brought in unless we went through the land reforms. But whether land reforms are being implemented or not is a different thing. Had I taken their advice and said "all right, let me hold back the technology till the land reforms are put through", would we have been able to produce today 26 to 28 million tons of wheat as against the 10 to 12 million tons of wheat in the past? No country would have helped us and there would have been large-scale starvation. While I agree that this has produced a certain amount of social distortions in the community, the national production has gone up and we are able to deal with the situation. Otherwise, we would not have been able to face starvation within the country.

So, to all those who talk in terms of land reforms and other ideological considerations, though I won't brush them aside, I would say that we have to take approach where, even in the existing circumstances, we are able to push up production as much as possible. That is what I would respectfully submit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody would have been happier than us if these technological inputs were made available to the small farmers; but my point was that it is cornered by only a handful of people. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The point for consideration is this. Take even, for example, the increased production which had taken place from 10 to 12 million tonnes to 26 million tonnes. This happened in spite of what we would call 'distortion' within the agricultural thing. It is not as if it cannot take place at all. But I do agree that we cannot allow this situation to continue for long, and particularly the State Governments should take note of the warnings which are quite evident in the economy and in the society as a whole. So, it will have to be pushed through, but that

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problem should not be put in a way that other steps should not be taken for the purpose of increasing the production. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why has it come down?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Having reached the figure of 26 million tonnes, the hon. Member puts the question, why the production is going down to 23 or 24 million tonnes. I was temporarily in charge of Agriculture for three months and I had gone into it in some detail. I could identify immediately as to what are those factors which have let us down. The first is, seed; the quality of the seeds has deteriorated allround. Once the seed deteriorates, whatever else you may have, you cannot get the results out of it. That is why, we have given the highest priority for the production of high quality seeds and maintenance of that quality. He seems to think that it is because of social factors that it has come down. There may be social factors, but technologically we have slipped. That is why, it has come down. You will find that it went up till 1971-72 because one generation of seeds can be sustained for three or four years. After that, it will have to be replaced. But unfortunately, that replacement did not take place. Therefore, even with the best of the enterprise, which the Punjab farmer has got, his production has also started coming down.

We are taking about distribution system for essential commodities; we say that it is absolutely necessary. In the same way, a rational distribution system in the case of the material inputs required by the farmer is also absolutely necessary. Fertiliser is, no doubt, in short supply. But, with reference to the short supply, how do we distribute it in the most rational manner and get the maximum advantage out of it? In the same way, if any other chemical is in short supply, how to make the best use of it? That

is the point. Not only a rational system has not come into existence, but we find that adulteration of these inputs has also taken place on a large scale. You must have heard of fertiliser scandals—mixing of the mud with chemicals. Chemicals which have to react to the various pests and diseases, if they are adulterated, do not react to the situation. These are the things which have been identified, and that is why we are going forward with a big programme for the purpose of production of seeds and also with reference to the distribution of the various material inputs, etc.

It is, in this context that the question with reference to the small farmers arises. Modern agriculture cannot take place unless the farmer has got the capacity to invest. The small farmer does not have the capacity to invest today. Therefore, unless the capacity is given to him, you cannot expect the small farmer to take to modern agriculture and make these investments.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या कन्द्रीय सरकार भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों को यह निर्देश देगी कि लेवी वसूली में पांच एकड़ तक के किसानों की जमीन को छोड़ दिया जाये और जिनके पास हमसे अधिक जमीन है, उससे लेवी की वसूली की जाये? (व्यवधान) आज लेवी वसूली के मामले में बहुत अत्याचार चल रहा है। पुलिस धरों में घुसकर दमन कर रही है, और लेवी वसूल कर रही है। कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को इस तरह का निर्देश देगी या नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order here.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a question of making credit available to the small and marginal farmers; it is a crucial question if they have also got to adopt the new technology. How do we do it? People seem to think that we have got the nationalised banks and that we could ask them to go into the rural areas. But that itself creates another distortion there. You go and have a bank there on the basis of what our commercial banks are today. A peon gets Rs. 400 in the village and the village headmaster gets Rs. 150—250. Not only that, the bank employees are not tuned to the agricultural sector and rural surroundings and, therefore, to expect the banking institutions as they exist today to go and purvey credit to the rural agriculturists will be a moon-shine.

That is why, this matter was gone into by the agricultural Commission. That is why, Shri Mirdha was anxious to point this out. As a matter of fact, the subject was taken up when I happened to be the Chairman of that Commission, and then a Committee which was appointed recommended in their interim report that there was no use of extending these commercial bank branches into these areas, but we should have Farmers Service Societies, not only for providing credit and supply services, but linkage with marketing also. As soon as I came to this Ministry, we have taken up this seriously and we have now asked our banks to take this responsibility wherever cooperatives do not exist. Where cooperatives are prepared to take up the responsibility to provide finance for it, the Farmers Service Societies could be organised on a large scale.

But I want to warn that this cannot be done overnight; this has to be done in a phased way so that we do not commit the mistake which we have committed elsewhere. This is how we are trying to activate the small farmers also by providing credits to them. In the meanwhile, I know that

they are not able to get full advantage of that. In spite of that, if you go to Punjab or Haryana, there is no distinction between the small farmers and the big farmers. Everyone has taken to agriculture, but certainly that cannot take place all over the country. Service societies will have to come into existence.

As far as agriculture is concerned, it is not as if we are trying to take some steps in the nature of hit or miss. It is a question of positively identifying the various areas where we have slipped during the last four or five years and strengthening them. And I want to give an assurance to this House that it is on this basis that the Prime Minister herself has taken the responsibility of chairing the Committee on Agriculture for the first time. She toured the various States for injecting this dynamism in agriculture and today we are confidently saying that we would be able to solve our food problems and I want to say with some emphasis, knowing something about the Indian agriculture, that we are not going to be beggars, we can produce our requirements and we shall produce our requirements and this is going to happen perhaps to the disappointment of some of the Members (*Interruptions*).

With regard to the industrial sector, naturally there also there are two points of view. One policy is that there should be no place for private sector in this. The other extreme is, what is this public sector—it is an inefficient organization; inefficiency has come in it, and therefore, it should be purely private sector. And even if it is not purely a private sector, do not have any control over this private sector at all, allow the free market economy to function, allow the *laissez faire* economy to have complete freedom.

These are the two extremes. As far as we are concerned, we have taken a middle path. There is the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1954

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where we have given a place for a private sector, a private sector not without any control whatsoever, but with controls for the purpose of subserving the society. Whether we have effectively controlled it or not is a matter for debate. But naturally if we have failed, we have to take further steps for the purpose of control.

If the argument is that the private sector should be completely not only curtailed but even the existing units should not be allowed the freedom to go forward to produce, then, within the short time we have for the purpose of improving the economy, we will only be creating further difficulties. That is why to those who argue that there should be no private sector, I would only tell them to wait till the day we are able to completely abolish them. But as long as it exists, we have to provide all the facilities for them to produce more and to develop within the constraints and within the policy frame which we have adumbrated and which we have put before the country also. This is how we have to do it. It is here in the present context of scarce resources we have to take various measures for the purpose of seeing that the priority industries are taken care of and if they are non-priority industries they should stand in the queue for the purposes of might be credit, might be for investment and even might be for raw materials... (Interruptions).

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो फसल बारीश से पकती है उस पर लेवी न लगाई जाय और जो पीयल जमीन है, जिस जमीन में सिंचाई होती है उस में 5 एकड़ तक छोड़ कर उस से ऊपर लेवी लगाई जाय। पांच एकड़ तक उस में लेवी न लगाई जाय। अगर इन दो मुद्दों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तो यह भाषण नहीं बकवास है...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is very difficult to go on in this House... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: What did he say?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. I will request this gentleman to restrain himself. This is not the way that we should conduct the proceedings of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We have already wasted enough time..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will request him not to do it again.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) Very rarely he does it.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Thank God.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, this Budget has attempted not only to identify the priorities in the industrial sector but to take various other fiscal and monetary measures also for the purpose of directing investment in these vital sectors.

Some hon. Members mentioned that so many concessions have been given, so many reliefs have been given. But if they only analyse them, they will find that these concessions and reliefs are for the purpose of directing these scarce resources in the desired channels. Unfortunately, these big houses have the resources. Do you allow their resources to be utilised in the various unessential sectors or do you want to guide them to make investments in the vital sector? It is from that point of view that the concessions given have to be viewed, whether it is the tax holiday or whether it is with regard to the inter-corporate investment. Then the relief is only limited to four or five industries because they are all core industries with reference to not only the internal consumption but even for the purposes of export also they are very important. Therefore, there is no use of saying that we are

giving incentives which are going to benefit the richer people and the larger houses.

Unfortunately, it is the situation that richer people have the resources and if these resources have got to be utilized, then we will have to give direction and incentive so that they may go into this sector. But when we want to abolish them, it is a different thing altogether. But today this is the situation. Instead of allowing them or giving them inducement to go into all sorts of sectors, we want to see that these are diverted to the vital sector. This is the philosophy with regard to various reliefs that we have given and you may take any measure. You will find that this is what has been kept in mind and, of course, we shall keep a watch over it whether it works or not, whether it is abused or not. We will take care that it is properly utilised for increasing production in the vital sector and there is no answer to it. Therefore, it is the question of not only activating agriculture, as I already stated, agriculture cannot be activated unless it is backed by various industrial projects which provide the input for this purpose and it is in this context that our fiscal policies have been directed.

Then there is another factor. Unless we export and earn foreign exchange we will continuously be in debt and whatever debts we have, we have to discharge them also. Therefore, export has a right priority and even if you take various measures which you have taken with regard to taxation, even though it is indirect taxation and affects consumer articles, if you take the main areas in which we have put this excise duty and other indirect taxes, these are mainly in the areas where we want to have more exports so that there may be less consumption. Take for example sugar. On sugar we have increased the excise duty, on the non-levy part of it, so that instead of being consumed here particularly when the production is going up—

it has gone from 39 lakh tonnes to 45 lakh tonnes—we have to see that it is not consumed fully here. Because the more and more it is available, it will be used for export. As a matter of fact as far as sugar is concerned, I want to give an instance of an advertisement which I saw in U.K. It is a big advertisement. "There is less of sugar. Therefore you keep sure that the nation will be healthy. So, this is the philosophy that they adopt and therefore, nobody is going to suffer even with regard to nutrition point of view, health point of view, for want of sugar. Therefore, it is that not only we want to have more and more of production in this area, we want to make it available for export also. And it is in this context you should look to the khandsari also. Even if it is cheaper, if you go on consuming to that extent you will be drawing sugarcane into this area.

Now take cement. The production of cement is increasing and we have various restrictions. Suppose many people want that these restrictions should be removed, the only way is that we have to increase its production so that it should be available for export as well as to meet internal consumption.

Therefore, if you identify articles which we have taken up for the purpose of putting excise duty, this is one aspect which we have kept in mind—export promotion and from this angle I want the House to examine the various tax proposals.

The question now is, shall I leave this deficit as it is or cover the deficit to a certain extent and therefore, we have to find some way out? Not that any tax will be unwelcome and no Finance Minister can be popular because he has to impose some tax on them. If I leave one sector and tax the other sector, naturally I will be unpopular where the tax is levied. But on the whole we have to identify the areas where the tax will not affect the people as a whole.

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Therefore, taking all that into account, this is what we have done. We have gone into certain areas like for instance synthetic fibre. In synthetic fibre, at the fibre production point it is very much spread out; therefore, there have been many loopholes; many have been escaping levy of excise duty. Therefore, we have now taken it out of the yarn production point. There are a few units producing synthetic yarn. Therefore, it could be properly protected and tax collected and in that process also we have increased the tax to some extent and in this regard I need have no apology. With regard to tobacco, I agree bidi is used by the poor, but here is an article which we should discourage.

AN HON. MEMBER: Poor man's article.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Poor man's vice. Therefore, do you want to encourage it, because it is a poor man's vice? Therefore, bidi is one of the things which we are discouraging and I am giving you the reasons also. Naturally when the Finance Bill comes up here we will have a further opportunity to further satisfying the House about these measures. Therefore, if you take the whole structure of our taxation measures, you will find this. We have taken such things which will not effect the essential consumption, which are necessary for healthy living and therefore. Sir it is from that point of view that we have taken these steps. Even from taxation point of view, we have been quite discriminatory and I can claim some credit, not only for myself, but for the entire Ministry in that we have been careful in identifying these areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about tea? You are going to get Rs. 2.4 crores but could you not spare the common man his cup of tea? Why not tax alcohol much more and leave out bidi and tea?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: Many Members have raised this point earlier, why liquor has been left out. I am sure hon. Members are aware that excise duty on alcoholic liquor is a State subject. So, as far as that is concerned, we cannot go into it, we have to depend upon imported duty on imported liquor. As hon. Members are aware, we have evolved a system in our import duty whereby we are getting more and more manufactured within the country. And, what we call foreign liquor has become indigenous now. Because, these are manufactured within the country. And, it is not as if there is no import at all. But, with regard to import, I would like to give the figures which we have now. As far as whisky is concerned, it is 600 per cent over CIF price and for brandy, it is 350 per cent. If we go on increasing it this will only encourage a little bit of smuggling into the country, because, when there is so much disparity between the price outside and the price here, there is a limit. And also, I may say, the quantity which we are importing is also very much limited.

Therefore, this is where we are with regard to taxation also. There my respectful submission is that we have not gone about taxing everything and everybody. We are told that we have been quite discriminating. We shall see what further can be done.

Then, Sir, very many criticisms have been made. And I would like to refer, particularly, to the criticism made by Shri Virendra Aggarwal. He used the expression 'statistical jugglery' about inflation. I think that has been very effectively answered by Shri Salve. He made an effective speech and he met all the points which Shri Aggarwal raised. I, therefore, do not think that I should go into them again. But, of course, Shri Bhattacharyya initiated the debate with his usual phrase of 'anti-people' and 'anti-democratic'. You know what is anti-people

and what is anti-democratic. What we consider as pro-people, to them it is anti-people and anti-democratic. It is their own philosophy. Unfortunately, we are all considered to be anti-people. Certainly we cannot deal with such philosophy because such a philosophy will have no place in our country. And I am sure they will also not have any place in this House very soon. That is the real difficulty. What they are doing is that they are taking all impossible postures. I know now they are trying to get into Tamil Nadu and that is why they are shamelessly allying themselves with the D.M.K. and are now trying to go out of it. Therefore, I do not think I should give much credence to what Shri Bhattacharyya and his party colleagues said about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are selective.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: And a little more sensible! Therefore, very many criticisms have been made. I have, even in my general speech, covered various criticisms that have been made. And ultimately, I have mentioned in my budget speech many things. It is not merely a budget speech. Of course, I know that fine speeches cannot make any economic development. I am quite well aware of it and I have always said that if fine speeches can solve all our problems, we should have no problems at all. Unfortunately, today we make only such fine speeches. What is needed is implementation and action in the vital sectors. Action in some of the problems in various sectors is called for, particularly, when we are in this difficult situation and the country is passing through that. We cannot face this situation unless we have a discipline. That discipline will have to be on the basis of a national consensus. Unfortunately, there are certain elements who would not go in for the national consensus. They would like to have more and more indiscipline so that they may have a rich harvest for themselves. I say

that they are not going to have any rich harvest whatsoever. I have no doubt about that in my mind. The nation, on the whole, will fully respond to the healthy response. And that healthy response will lead us to the removal of various difficulties with which we are confronted today. For that purpose, I seek the cooperation not only of the Members of this House but also the entire people of this country.

Several hon. Members rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. One by one. The difficulty here is that the hon. Members do not hear what I say. I say I shall call all of you one by one. Why do you want me to raise my voice? Shri Gupta,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): With your permission, I would like to seek two clarifications from the hon. Minister. He talked a lot about discipline—fiscal discipline—and so on. This morning, though the question was not reached unfortunately because of lack of time, there was statement made by him regarding this deposits acceptance by non-banking companies. It says:

“There is no provision casting an obligation on the company either to obtain prior approval of the Reserve Bank before making or accepting deposits or to file with the Reserve Bank copies of the advertisements—even the advertisements appearing in the papers—on sales tax deposits before they are issued”

They are not in a position to tell us how many companies have invited public deposits etc., etc.

As a result of this, the banking deposits have been adversely affected. The L.I.C. and Unit Trust too have been adversely affected today. I would like to know from him, when

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he spoke of three types of spending—government spending, private spending based on commercial credits and thirdly illegal black money spending—I want to know whether there are any complaints about this spending because of the dimension it has assumed? According to the reply given, they do not know anything about it; there is no control over this and there is no further scrutiny over this. This is my first question.

My second question is although we are happy that some raids and so on have at least been carried out yet I do not think they touch even the fringe of the problem. My point is since in many of these raids a large amount of unaccounted money in the form of cash has been found bundles of currency notes have been found running into lakhs and crores of rupees—we can assume that a large amount of unaccounted money is being held in the form of notes. Therefore, I want to know why Government is still persisting in not carrying out demonetisation which will bring out all this illegal currency?

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA (Chittorgarh): Sir, I want a small clarification from the hon. Minister. In his budgetary speech he had withdrawn the limitation on the distribution of dividends by the companies but he has said nothing about distribution of net profits of the company on which there is ban that they cannot distribute more than 33 1/3 per cent of their net profits. I would like to have a clarification on this point.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am only interested in finding out at the moment whether the Finance Minister has considered the administrative expense and the expense that his taxation provision throws on the various sectors of the economy. For instance, khandasari, where as a result of the change-over of the system from the compound system to ad-

valorem system how these peoples' shops and godowns costing such a huge money plus the administrative cost of collecting this and administrative cost of collecting 1 per cent on every conceivably other commodities that he has levied to collect something Rs. 34 crores. I want to know whether this Rs. 34 crores is net after your expenditure over these items or is Rs. 34 crores collected and Rs. 96 crores spent?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOU DHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, I heard the hon. Finance Minister's explanation about the taxation on tea but it was not clear to me. While he has raised the taxation for certain immediate necessity in order to balance the budget at the same time in his budget speech he stated that the incentive for export of tea has been increased from 75 paise to 85 paise per kg. I would like to submit for his consideration by giving some relief in curtailing this excise duty that has been put on tea. The hon. Minister could balance the budget by withdrawing certain more incentive that has given to the exporters of tea. In our country the exporters of tea are very few monopoly houses and, as such, more benefits are being given to those houses. So, I would suggest that you may reduce this incentive from 85 paise to 50 paise and give some relief in the form of excise duty on tea.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): According to the sixth Finance Commission Rs. 4.5 crores are provided as Central assistance for the State of Gujarat for relief works. Due to unprecedented drought in the State of Gujarat may I know from the Finance Minister whether this recommendation of the sixth Finance Commission will be suspended and liberal Central assistance be given to the State of Gujarat?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I would like to seek this clarification from the hon. Minister. He talked of the black money menace. In view

of the fact that most of the huge amount of black money running into about Rs. 15—20,000 crores by now would have been converted into properties and real estate, are we thinking in terms of bringing forward a Bill for ceiling on urban property, and secondly, a comprehensive Bill on economic and social offences?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

Sir, the Minister has said so much about food. He says that there is enough food. My question is, if this is so, why there is still so much scarcity in the rural areas?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has to foot the bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

Sir, this is the case specially in West Bengal and various other places. Modified rationing has completely failed and not even wheat is supplied. The Minister is saying so much about the priority being given to agriculture and so on. Even if there is increase in food production, is the guarantee that people will get it?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

Sir, I would support the suggestion of Mr. Daschowdhury in principle and I would add that while imposing additional excise duty on tea, in different zones, the hon. Finance Minister should consider that one zone is paying only 35 paise and another zone in a neighbouring State is to pay Rs. 1.30. The required amount can be realised by rationalising the duty in the different zones. This 30 paise should be raised to 50 or 60 paise. In this way, it will be possible to raise Rs. 300 crores.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर मिश्र (इनाहाबाद) :

संजी जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि किसानों के खलिहान से गल्ला लेबी के रूप में लिया जायगा। जो यह भाव तय करने जा रहे हैं, पिछले साल तक

विदेशों से जिस भाव से यह गल्ला मंगा रहे थे, उस से कम भाग पर तय करने जा रहे हैं या ज्यादा भाव पर ?

क्या किसानों की जो पैदावार है उस को यह सम्ना कर देंगे और कारखानों की पैदावार वैसी ही महंगी रह जायगी तो बाजारों में कारखानों के द्वारा किसानों का शोषण नहीं होगा, इसका भी मैं उन से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent is he going to effect economy in expenditure and what precise measures are sought to be taken in that connection to ensure austerity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the growing and genuine discontent among the Khandsari producers, powerloom weavers and the breech manufacturers and in view of this, whether he will reconsider his decision in that regard?

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): In the case of bids, excise duty is proposed to be levied only on branded bids. But no such distinction has been made in the case of snuff. Does the Minister propose to tax all types of snuff and thereby stop sneezing altogether?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I had raised in my speech two points. One was about the need for compiling basic data on unemployment and poverty conditions. Will Government give us basic data on these problems as without these all our efforts and calculations become meaningless?

Secondly, in regard to economy measures, I had suggested in so many words that they should go on avoiding wasteful expenditure. What is being done with regard to this?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The edge of my question has gone because of Shri Mavalankar's question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then do not put it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I will put it. There has been this scheme of sustained hard work. Unlike the Maharashtra Budget which has come out with an employment guarantee scheme, this Budget is silent about it, about giving employment to people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech..

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is a concurrent subject. How does he propose to go about it?

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): I want to ask something involving the very basic policy of the budget. The Finance Minister talked big of taxing the affluent section of society but by merely taxing them and not depriving them of their power of exploitation, how can the poor people be benefited?

श्री मधु लिनये (वाका): मेरे दिमाग में बहुत से प्रश्न इस वक्त उठ रहे हैं। लेकिन एक ही प्रश्न मैं करता हूँ। बिना लेबल वाली बीड़ी को इन्होंने छोड़ दिया है और लेबल वाली बीड़ी पर टैक्स लगाया है। इससे बीड़ी के जो छोटे-छोटे कारखाने हैं वे बिल्कुल तबाह होने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बीड़ी पर से टैक्स हटा करके अगर लगाना ही है तो क्या शराब पर लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर मिश्र: बीड़ी गरीब पीता है, शराब मिनिस्टर पीता है। गरीब के शौक पर टैक्स लगेगा और मिनिस्टर के शौक पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर): उत्तर प्रदेश में खाडसारी के लोगों ने अपने कारखाने बन्द कर दिए हैं। अगर ये चालू नहीं होंगे तो लोग भूतों मर जाएंगे। किसानों का गन्ना कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी यहीं पर कोई एनाउंसमेंट होनी चाहिए कि आप क्या पालिसी निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव (सागर): मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ियां बहुत बनती हैं। जब से आपने मजदूरी बढ़ाई है तब से जो कारीगर हैं वे मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं क्योंकि बीड़ी कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं इसके बारे में ? क्या आप वहाँ कोई उद्योग धंधे खोलने जा रहे हैं ? दमोह, सागर, जबलपुर, भोपाल, गोंदिया में कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं और लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): I would ask whether rationalisation of fertiliser supply can be done if big and small farmers are not differentiated on the basis of holdings, when the ceiling on land is not implemented by the States.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry): According to the latest figures, it was proved that annually Rs. 53 crores are repatriated from our country to other countries by multi-national corporations. When you are taxing the people, this is a good source to tap, if you can put an embargo on repatriation. Also what is the earthly reason why the Minister is insisting on taxing books?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: (Nagaur): We need resources. I suggested revision of two policies. Can we sell out 40 per cent of the

public sector capital to make it a national sector? Secondly, we have the concept of net zero aid. We need money for finishing our major projects, irrigation projects and others. When resources are available from friendly countries, the World Bank and other international institutions, should we not change this concept of net zero aid and take this aid?

श्री लाल जी भाई : उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पिछले तीन सालों में 1972 से 1974 तक सीलिंग बिल पास किए हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक को कितनी भूमि प्रतिवर्ष प्राप्त हुई है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the taxation measures are concerned, I would point out to the hon. Members that a detailed discussion will take place when we discuss the Finance Bill. Let me also get exposed to the various views, other views also which will be coming on the various measures, so that at the time of considering the Finance Bill, perhaps we may go into the details whether relief should be given or some other adjustment should be made. That would be considered at that time. That is why even in my speech I did not deal with each item of taxation because we will have ample opportunities of discussing outside also and finally discussing inside the House. Hon. Members would pardon me if I avoid the questions with regard to taxation.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: But they are going to realize the tax. Stop it at least.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The first point which Shri Indrajit Gupta made is very relevant. If we do not have even information with regard to deposits accepted by non-banking companies, how are we going to con-

trol it; particularly the large companies walking away with great amounts of deposits? I am sure he is aware of two things that we have done. One is that the ceiling on deposits has been reduced from 25 to 15 per cent of the total equity. In addition to that, only 85 per cent of it will be taken into account for the purposes of giving them tax relief.

Another question is: what about the information? That information no doubt was not available, but I am sure the hon. Member is not aware of it, I was also not aware of it till recently but on the 8th February the Company Affairs Ministry has taken action. Now we have asked all the companies to make applications and to make known to the Company Affairs Ministry these various deposits etc. Therefore, here after we are bound to get that informations. Action has been taken on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the use of it? Is there any control as to how they will use that money?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Firstly, they cannot go beyond a certain percentage, namely 15 per cent of the total equity. In addition to that, a second disincentive is that only 15 per cent of it will be taken into account for the purposes of giving them tax relief. If this is not adequate, we will consider other steps.

The hon. Member wanted to know about demonetisation. Demonetisation is never talked about. Only when it comes it comes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want you to talk about it, but to think about it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to dividend limitation, the ceiling of 33 1/3 per cent will also be removed. I would request the hon. Member to wait till we propose an amendment to the existing Act. He would then come to know.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Shri Piloo Mody for once made a serious suggestion that our administrative expenditure should not be over and above what we are going to collect. I fully agree with him and I am taking various measures for the purpose of seeing that the administrative expenditure does not run away. With all these new taxation measures, I am very well aware of it. Finally when the administrative action on this front is made available to him, I am sure he will agree that we have made an honest effort to see that administrative expense is curtailed as much as possible.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Naik made a plea with regard to different zones in tea.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I mentioned about employment.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Another Member, Shri Mavalankar, also referred to unemployment and poverty. It is not as if you assess unemployment and poverty. If you have the economic data as a whole with regard to the income and the various sectors which get the income, on that basis you make an assessment. Certainly I do not think you can make an assessment with regard to poverty and you can find out how much poverty there is. After all, it is a relative concept. Therefore, it is only by finding out the *per capita* income of the various sections, how much they get, that you will be able to make an assessment. This data is being compiled even now.

With regard to unemployment, we appointed a Committee to find out whether any method can be adopted for the purposes of finding out the actual unemployment in the country. The Dantawala Committee came to the conclusion that it is impossible to make such an assessment because there are people who are fully

employed underemployed, partly employed etc. It is very difficult, and here also it is through the Employment Exchange Registers that we are able to get an idea of trained labour, educated persons etc. and how much unemployment prevails among them. I do not think that over and above that, as Shri Piloo Mody pointed out, we could have another body to go round and find out from the rural areas as how many people are employed and how many are unemployed. As a matter of fact, what is more important is to have a more general integrated development in the rural areas, about which I have spoken in my Budget speech.

Mishraji raised a point about the levy prices and particularly what we are paying to the foreign producers. Certainly the foreign producers are all rich countries. They can afford to pay any price, and that price we have to pay if we want food. If we compare ourselves with American and other countries and say that what they are paying we should also pay, some of us may not be impoverished, but I am sure than the poor population for whom we want to have fair price shops and the public distribution system would be greatly affected.

Shri Bhagat made a point with regard to economies in expenditure. This is a continuous exercise. There is no question of saying that we take some measures and then sleep over it. We have got to be continuously vigilant for the purpose of seeing that there is no unnecessary expenditure. We will continuously keep a watch over this, particularly non-productive expenditure.

Shri Chavda raised the point with regard to the limit of rupees 4.5 crores fixed by the Finance Commission. No doubt, for actually using for relief immediately only Rs. 4.5 crores is available, but if there is extra expenditure required then we have given plan advance for the purpose of taking various measures. If

only the hon. Member looks into the figures with regard to Gujarat, he will find that there we have given a good deal of money during this year for the purpose of meeting these various expenditures.

A ceiling on urban property is under consideration. We have been talking about an urban ceiling for a long time and I hope something comes out soon. Some paper has also published some sort of Bill. I do not know how far it is correct.

With regard to economic offences, I entirely agree that they will have to be treated in a different manner altogether because I find that even in cases where there is provision for appeal to the Supreme Court, they go to the High Court and get a writ. Once you get a writ and a stay from a High Court it stays there for years and years together. I have made mention of it in my speech also that economic offences will have to be dealt with separately.

SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN (Kishanganj): Are you bringing a comprehensive Bill?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is now under the consideration of the Law Ministry and is in the process of formulation. I hope it will be possible for us to bring it.

Shri Bhattacharyya again raised the question as to why there is scarcity in spite of food availability. You will have 14 hours to discuss the Agriculture Ministry. It is that Ministry which deals with it, and he will get all the answers at that time. Because of this question of multi-national corporations and various things, we have brought in this para and we are taking action on this. And we are giving this assurance that we are not going to allow the role of these multi-national corporations, particularly the role of upsetting our economy here and upsetting the Government else-

happen elsewhere. It cannot happen here particularly because the multi-national corporations are managed and manned by Indians. And I don't think the Indians are so unpatriotic that they would play into the hands of big multi-national corporations. That is one safe-guard we have.

Mirdhaji raised the point of net zero aid. Since last year and this year, what is the aid? For crude alone, we are paying Rs 1200 crores more than what it should be; for fertilisers another Rs. 700 crores; for food which we are importing, another Rs. 600 or Rs 700 crores. On the whole, you will find that there is 2500 crores net outflow over and above what was happened. Therefore, instead of transfer of resources from other countries to our country for the purpose of development the present situation is that there is net outflow outside. This is the situation which we will have to deal with. That is why, I am saying that there is no question of zero aid. Whatever is going outside, we have to get back. It is our money which is going away. may be due to international situation on which we have no control. But we have some enterprise to get back the money. And, I hope, the people here will take a more rational view of this. Therefore, these were the points that were raised. I thank the hon Members for this.

15.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1975-76.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take the next item—Demands for Grants on Account. According to the convention that we follow, there is no discussion on that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):
What next?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we strictly go by rule, we cannot prevent you. The point is that this is an interim grant to enable the Government to run its business for an interim period. And that is the convention.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: When the rule allows, kindly allow us to make brief observations.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I looked into the rule and strictly according to the rule I cannot stand in your way

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I waive my right!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I wrote a letter to the Speaker this morning. I knew that I could not speak under the rules.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not taking my stand on the rules because I looked into the rules and I told Mr. Madhu Limaye that I could not prevent him and Mr. Madhu Limaye had very kindly withdrawn his demand. You should also withdraw.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I withdraw.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 107."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants on Account, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 2—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,47,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,85,25,99,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 3.—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,96,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Fisheseries'."

DEMAND NO. 4.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,13,03,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 53,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges dur-

ing the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 5.—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,95,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,99,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 6.—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 51,64,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,55,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No 7—DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,72,29,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,00,05,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of, 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education'."

DEMAND No. 9.—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,56,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No 10 — DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,77,36,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 74,27,000 Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of Department of Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 11.—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 12.—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding 33,28,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 47,79,38,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND No. 13.—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,64,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 14.—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 80,97,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 15.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,59,74,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 16.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues'."

DEMAND No. 17.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,75,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND No. 18.—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,82,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,66,36,000 on capital account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 19.—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,11,47,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No. 20.—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,43,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

**DEMAND No. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—
AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,06,13,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 22.—DEFENCE SERVICES—
PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,83,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of Defence Services—Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 23—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
DEFENCE SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,57,71,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'."

**DEMAND No. 24 —DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,42,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND No 25.—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,83,55,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,48,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND No. 26 —DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL WELFARE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 27 —MINISTRY OF ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Energy'."

DEMAND No. 28 —POWER DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,97,32,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Power Development'."

DEMAND No. 29—COAL AND LIGNITE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,65,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1976 in respect of 'Coal and Lignite'."

**DEMAND No. 30 —MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,54,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,05,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 31—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,32,93,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 32—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 33—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,39,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 34—TAXES ON INCOME, ESTATE DUTY, WEALTH TAX AND GIFT TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,88,90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax'."

DEMAND No. 35—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 36—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,67,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 37—CURRENCY, COINAGE AND MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,49,63,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mines'."

DEMAND No. 38—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Pension'."

DEMAND No. 39—OPIUM AND ALKALOID FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,31,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,18,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Opium and Alkaloid Factories'."

DEMAND No. 40—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,06,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,003 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 41—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,05,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 42,43,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 42—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,94,45,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants etc' "

DEMAND No. 43 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 44—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,12,07,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,33,99,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 45—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,18,41,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 19,90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 48—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms'."

DEMAND No. 49—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,02,86,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,41,85,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,00,13,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 52—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,49,11,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,64,80,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 53—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 76,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,65,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,40,19,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 55—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,89,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,17,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 56—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 24,04,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND NO. 57—LAKSHADWEEP

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,21,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,50,000, on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Lakshdweep'."

DEMAND NO. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,25,58,000 on Capital Account be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March 1976 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 60—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,66,80,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,21,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Village and Small Industries' "

DEMAND No. 61—CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 88,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 4,46,12,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March 1976 in respect of 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No 63—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,41,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 37,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No. 64—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,87,41,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 3,52,33,000 on capital account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No 65—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,94,000 on Revenue Account granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND No. 66—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,03,82,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 96,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No 67—MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3 67,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No 68—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the

charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Administration of Justice' ."

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' ."

DEMAND NO. 70—PETROLEUM AND PETRO-CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,08,64,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 29,72,86,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries' ."

DEMAND NO. 71—FERTILIZER AND CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 60,74,72,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries' ."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Planning' ."

DEMAND NO. 73—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,09,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Statistics' ."

DEMAND NO. 74—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Planning Commission' ."

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport' ."

DEMAND NO. 76—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,52,85,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,69,10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Roads' ."

DEMAND NO. 77—PORTS LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,61,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,32,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the

President, no account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.'

DEMAND No. 78—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,16,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,49,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport'."

DEMAND No. 79—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,80,22,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND No. 80—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINES AND MINERALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,96,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

DEMAND No. 82—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 83—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,59,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 84—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,88,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,56,04,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,39,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 86—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,23,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 33,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards de-

fraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 87—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,07,44,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 88—TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 97,24,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND No. 89—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges, during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 90—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,08,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,48,78,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 91—WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Water Supply and Sewerage'."

DEMAND No. 92—HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,81,30,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 93—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 94—DEPARTMENT ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 95—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,33,01,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,62,71,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1976 in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects'."

DEMAND NO 96—NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,36,15,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,94,11,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Nuclear Power Schemes'"

DEMAND NO 97—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,13,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO 98—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,39,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,23,11,000 on Revenue Account and

not exceeding Rs. 36,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March 1976 in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

DEMAND NO. 100—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 25,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND NO. 101 SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,60,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Survey of India' "

DEMAND NO. 102 GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 61,48,600 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,38,58,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Space'."

DEMAND No. 104—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 105—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 106—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 107—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

15.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause

1, the Enacting Formula and the

Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14-3-75.

†Introduced/Moved with the Recommendation of the President

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.12 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DIS-
APPROVAL OF THE TRUST LAWS
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1975
AND TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up the Statutory Resolution by Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya and the Bill by Shri C Subramaniam further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 Both the Resolution and the Bill will be taken up together

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मन्दसौर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 7 जनवरी, 1975 को प्रख्यापित न्यास विधि (सशोधन) अध्यादेश 1975 (1975 का अध्यादेश सख्या 1) का निम्नमोदन करने का सकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

इस अध्यादेश का जारी करने समय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा उन परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख किया गया है जिन के कारण इस अध्यादेश को जनवरी में ही सरकार को निकालना पड़ा। सरकार की तरफ से जो कारण इन के बारे में बताए गए उन में यह कहा गया कि चूंकि यूनिट ट्रस्ट पर पिछले कुछ प्रभावी उपाय या द्वितीय प्रतिबन्ध मुद्रा प्रसार की रोक हेतु जो लगाए थे उन के कारण उस के कार्यों के ऊपर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा था ऐसी दशा में यह आवश्यक था कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट पर उसकी

यूनिट की बिक्री के ऊपर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े, उस की बिक्री यथावत होती रहे, उस में से जो धन निकालने का क्रम जारी हुआ है वह क्रम उसी प्रकार से जारी न रहे, इन सभी कारणों को लेकर इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश यहाँ पर उपस्थित करना पड़ा।

पिछले साल जुलाई में ही कुछ इस प्रकार के पग उठाये गए सरकार की तरफ से डिविडेण्ड्स पर प्रतिबन्ध के बारे में और अन्य उपायों के बारे में तो यह कहा गया था कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट के कार्यकलापों के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा जैसा कि 21 जुलाई, 1974 की एक मीटिंग के अन्दर यूनिट ट्रस्ट के चेयरमैन ने बताया

"Mr. James Raj, Chairman of the Unit Trust of India told a meeting of its agents on Saturday that though the latest curb on ordinary shares would affect adversely income from a part of its portfolio, its overall impact would be marginal. He made it clear that since the current worth (value) of the share is about Rs 12, the Unit Trust would not mind buying back some units at the price of Rs 10 50 in somebody wanted it that way."

यह समाचार के रूप में फ्री प्रेस जर्नल में 21 जुलाई, 1974 को छपा भी था।

पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन जब उस का असर पड़ने लगा और उस का विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने लगा, यूनिट-ट्रस्ट से भारी मात्रा में पैसा निकाला जाने लगा, यहाँ तक कि उस की भारी जमा बापस होने लगी, उस के भारी मात्रा में यूनिट्स वापस होने लगे तो उन को एक चिन्ता पड़ी और सरकार को भी इस के बारे में सोचना पड़ा कि इस को रोकने

[डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जाय और सरकार को लाचार होकर इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने के लिए बाध्य होना पडा। यद्यपि 7 जनवरी, को इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश सरकार को तरफ से जारी किया गया लेकिन इस पर सरकार पहले ही विचार कर चुकी थी कि इस प्रकार का कदम उठाना चाहिए। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को एक न्यूज़ के अनुसार यह बताया गया कि जो टैक्स फ्री लिमिटेड यूनिट ट्रस्ट के ऊपर सरकार ने निर्धारित की थी उस के ऊपर वह इन्फ्रीज़ करने जा रहे है। यह न्यूज़ ग्राइंटम 3 जनवरी, 1975 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में थी जो जिस के अनुसार सरकार पहले ही इस बात का निर्धारण कर चुकी थी। केवल इतना ही नहीं इस के पहले दिसम्बर में ही सरकार ने इस बात के संकेत दिए थे कि हाँ सकारा है यूनिट ट्रस्ट के कार्यों के ऊपर चूकि विपरीत प्रभाव पड रहा है इसलिए शायद हमें इस तरह का कदम उठाना पडे और इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट के ऊपर या दूसरे बट्टों की लिमिट के ऊपर हम न जो छुट दे रही है उस को शायद बढ़ाना पड़े। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जो न्यूज़ निकली उस में यह बताया गया कि :

"An income of Rs 2000 a year by way of interest on deposit with the C.T.I. will now be exempt from income Tax. The decision is understood to have taken by the Union Cabinet here today."

यह समाचार इंडियन एक्सप्रेस का है। यह 3 जनवरी को न्यूज़ निकली थी। उस के बाद ही सरकार ने तत्काल इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश निकाला। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो सरकार की तरफ से या यूनिट ट्रस्ट की तरफ से हमेशा कहा जाता रहा कि इस का किसी प्रकार का हमारे डिविडेंड इत्यादि पर या लाभांश पर जो सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया या लाभांश पर प्रतिबन्ध के कारण किसी प्रकार का विप-

रीत असर नहीं डेगा लेकिन यूनिट ट्रस्ट के कार्य कलापी पर उस का असर पड़ा। पिछली जुलाई से ले कर दिसम्बर तक के आकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग 14 करोड़ रुपये के यूनिट्स वापस आ कर लोगों ने भुनाए और सरकार ने जो यूनिट्स बेचे थे, लगभग 10 करोड़ के यूनिट सरकार ने बेचे इस के अनुसार चार करोड़ की हानि तो सरकार को प्रत्यक्ष दिखाई पडती है किन्तु उस के बाद भी चेंजरमैन ने कहा कि हमें कोई हानि नहीं है और कोई फाइनेशियल क्राइसिस नहीं है। भले ही हम क्राइसिस की बात को दबाये लेकिन फाइनेशियल क्राइसिस है इस बात को सरकार ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है। जो कारण बताए उन कारणों के अन्दर सरकार ने कहा कि हमारी जा बिक्री है उस के अनुसार जुलाई से ले कर नवम्बर 1974 तक की अवधि में 9.6 करोड़ रुपये के यूनिट बिके थे जब कि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 21.80 करोड़ यूनिट्स बिके थे। इस प्रकार सरकार ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि यूनिट्स की बिक्री के उपर विपरीत असर पडा है। लेकिन चेंजरमैन इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं जब कि इसी बारे में अध्यादेश और यह विवेक यहा पर लाया गया।

मे एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह कहती है कि लाभांश पर प्रतिबन्ध का शेयर बाजार पर असर पडा है और शेयर बाजार की स्थिरता के लिए यह कदम जरूरी है किन्तु शेयर बाजार आज भी नाचे जा रहा है। केवल यह कदम उठाने से कि सरकार यूनिट ट्रस्ट के उपर किसी प्रकार की लिमिट बढा कर के या इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट बढा कर के या बैंक टैक्स की लिमिट बढा कर के उस को ठेकना जाहे तो वह कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं माना जा सकता है और वह इस में रुकेगा भी नहीं। शेयरों पर जो असर पडा है वह बाजार की दूसरी वित्तीय गति-विधियों का पडा है। बैंकों ने जो ऋण की

मार्ग्राए निश्चित की है या जो व्याज की सीमा बढ़ाई है और साथ दूसरे उपायों के कारण हमारे यहां पर जिस प्रकार से कुछ चीजों की कीमतें गिरी है या कुछ चीजों की कीमतें स्थिर हुई है या कुछ चीजों की कीमतें ज्यादा हुई है जो मार्केट की स्थिति है उस के अनुसार भी मैं समझना हूँ कि काफी प्रसर हो सकता है केवल एक कदम उठाने में यूनिट ट्रस्ट के उपर असर पड़ा हो नहीं है। लाभांश के प्रतिबन्ध के बाद में भी दूसरी बातें देखनी होंगी अब हमें ट्रस्ट को हालत सुधारने के लिए आय कर का माजिन बढ़ा कर या जैसा आप ने कहा है कि 2 हजार की और अतिरिक्त सीमा हम बाधना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ 25 हजार की अतिरिक्त सीमा और दी है जो धारा की सीमा वर्तमान में डेढ़ लाख की और दूसरी तरफ 3 हजार की वर्तमान सीमा है तो मैं समझना हूँ कि इन सीमाओं के आधार पर भी आपने कोई बहुत बड़ा लाभ उन को नहीं दिया है। वर्तमान में यंत्र दूसर जो डिविडेड दे रहा है वह 8.5 प्रतिशत है आपने कहा है कि इस का भी उस के उपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। यहां पर आप ने यह भी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा है कि जितना लाभांश देते हैं उतने बढ़ाकर डिविडेड देंगे। इस प्रकार का कोई निश्चित मत या निश्चित बात सरकार द्वारा हम में नहीं बनाई गई है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो कुछ भी बात आप इस प्रॉपोजेक्शन के ज़रिए लाभांश चाहते थे, वह आप को पहले में स्पष्ट थी, आधा सामने थी और जिस समय आप ने लाभांश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था उसी समय अनेको माननीय सदस्या द्वारा यह स्पष्ट रूप में बतलाया गया था कि लाभांश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर बाजार में इन्फ्लेशन को रोकने में आप समर्थ नहीं हो सकेंगे। लेकिन सरकार ने कहा था कि ऐसे कामों से निश्चित ही हमें इस प्रकार का लाभ होगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ—आप ने तत्काल कानून बनाने की परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा है—

“कम्पनियां ने—(नाभास पर अस्थायी प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत लाभांश के रूप में देय मुनाफे के वितरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है जिस का फल यह हुआ है कि शेयरों की कीमतें गिर गई हैं और सामान्य शेयरों पर लाभांश की दरों में वमी हो गई है।”

मैं आपकी इस विचारधारा से तनिक भी सहमत नहीं हूँ। सामान्य लाभांशों की दरों में कमी होने के बाद भी शेयर बाजार में कीमतों में कोई गिरावट नहीं आई है।

उन्होंने यह भी उल्लेख किया है—“बैंक की दरों में वृद्धि होने और बैंक जमा और कंपनी जमा पर व्याज की दरों में तेजी से वृद्धि होने से यूनिटों में धन लगाने में आकर्षण कम हो गया है”। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं पूजा लगानेवाले लोग हैं वे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर पूजा लगाने के लिए आकर्षित हो कर यूनिट ट्रस्ट में धन लगाने के लिये आकर्षित हो सकते हैं। कम्पनियां अपने लाभ के लिए ऐसा कर सकती हैं लेकिन जो साधारण इन्वेंटर हैं छोटी छोटी पूजा लगाने वाले लोग हैं उनको चाहे 2 हजार रुपये की छूट मिले या 25 हजार की छूट मिले उस के लिये कोई आकर्षित होने का कारण नहीं है उस का उस प्रकार के प्रावधान में कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

आप ने इस के अन्दर यह भी कहा है कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट की जो नकदी की स्थिति है उस को सुधारने में इस कानून के द्वारा बड़ा भारी प्रयत्न होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से यूनिट ट्रस्ट की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। आज भी यूनिट ट्रस्ट ने 4.25 कम्पनियों में विभिन्न दरों पर अपनी

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

पूँजी लगा रखी है और ट्रस्ट की स्थिति में सुधार इस लिये नहीं होगा कि ये कम्पनियाँ केवल यूनिट ट्रस्ट के पैसे पर नहीं चलती हैं। ये दूसरी फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से भी पैसा लेती हैं। केवल यूनिट ट्रस्ट पर निर्भर न रहने के कारण शेयर बाजार में भी इस नये प्रावधान से आप के अध्यादेश के द्वारा जो नयी घोषणा की गयी है उसका असर इन कम्पनियों पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

यूनिट ट्रस्ट की स्थिति आज क्या है? आप के पास 57.90 करोड़ रुपये के आर्डिनरी शेयर्स हैं 16.38 करोड़ रुपये के प्रिफरेंस शेयर्स हैं और दूसरा जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है वह 24.59 करोड़ रुपये का है। अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 45 परसेंट के करीब आप के पास आर्डिनरी शेयर्स विद्यमान हैं अब उन की स्थिति क्या है? जो विक्री हुई है लगातार लोगों ने अपने यूनिट्स वापस करने प्रारम्भ किये उस में आर्डिनरी शेयर्स पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा? प्रिफरेंस शेयर्स पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा? कुल मिला कर वर्तमान पूँजी की वित्तीय स्थिति क्या है? आप ने यद्यपि बार बार कहा है कि इस से हमारे यहाँ कोई गड़बड़ी होने वाली नहीं है और आप यह भी कहते हैं कि इस अध्यादेश के जरिये आप वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारन में सक्षम हो जायेंगे। ये दोनों बातें एक साथ कैसे सम्भव है?

अब इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रावधान सरकार लाई है— मैं उन के बारे में भी संक्षेप में बतलाना चाहता हूँ विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने जिन कदमों को उठाने का प्रयास किया है जिन तरह से आप ने अध्यादेश जारी किये हैं— इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट तथा दूसरे एक्ट्स में जिन प्रकार का परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास किया है— उस में भी मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन होनेवाला नहीं है क्योंकि विभिन्न कम्पनियाँ अपने अपने तरीकों पर इसका लाभ उठा लेंगी किन्तु ट्रस्ट की सीधा लाभ नहीं पहुँचेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी मंत्री महोदय ने जो अध्यादेश निकाला है—इस में 1882, 1957 तथा

1963 आदि की न्यास विधि सम्बन्धी कतिपय धाराओं का जगह नई धाराओं का उल्लेख किया गया है—धारा 39 ख— इस में कहा गया है कि उन के द्वारा जो अधिकतम या नामनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्ति है उनके कार्य के बारे में कुछ उल्लेख है। साथ ही यूनिट धारकों को यह आश्वामन भी दिया गया है कि यूनिटों के प्रग्रेस्ट किमी प्रकार की कोई कुड़की नहीं लाई जा सकेगी, कोई जमा रकम है तो उस के खिलाफ डिग्री नहीं ली जा सकती है। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कर के पश्चात् आप ने इस बात को गारन्टी देने का कोशिश की है कि जो पैसा यूनिट ट्रस्ट के अर्जन लगाया जायेगा वह सुरक्षित रहेगा उस पर ज्यादा लाभ प्राप्त कि जा सकेगा। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों से ज्यादा लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

इसो सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और समाचार की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—यह समाचार इकानामिक टाइम्स में निबल है—

"There are, however, some irksome factors which may offset the beneficial impact of the increase in agricultural and industrial production, though they may be of a short-term nature. The two-week old strike in West Bengal jute mills and the country wide strike of dock workers will affect both production and exports. The power supply position in some of the States is still far from re-assuring. Speculation about a hurried midterm poll has created uncertainties about the budget being presented as usual at the end of next month. The tax concession given to Unit holders through a Presidential ordinance may prove helpful to the Unit Trust in that it can prevent re-purchases of units, and induce some fresh sales."

—आगे इसमें कहा गया है कि

It is doubtful indeed whether the tax Concessions would be of any real benefit to the unit holders.

इसमें उन्होंने जो सम्भावना प्रकट की है कि उसके अनुसार केवल री-सेल पर कुछ बेक लग सकता है। उन्होंने यह सम्भावना भी व्यक्त की है कि

इस से यूनिट ट्रस्ट को यह लाभ होगा कि जिस प्रकार से लोग वापस बेचना प्रारम्भ कर रहे थे, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा इस से री-सेल बढ़ेगी—लेकिन मैं नहीं समझना हूँ कि इस से किसी प्रकार की सेल बढ़ेगी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जुलाई से लेकर, जब से कि लाभांश पर प्रतिबन्ध प्रतिपादित किया है, तब से लेकर आज तक जो यूनिट्स वापस रि-सेल हुए हैं—उन की संख्या कितनी है और इस अवधि में कितने बिके हैं—यदि दोनों को आप सामने रखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट की स्थिति क्या है ?

इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करें जिस से जाना में विश्वास पैदा हो। यह फाइनेन्शियल इस्टीमेशन है, अगले इस में किसी प्रकार की विवृति आती है खराबी पैदा होती है और यह किसी प्रकार की क्राइसेस फेज करना है तो इससे यह सस्था बड़ी की नाई में पड़ जायेगी और आप ने ऐसे क्राइसेस के आने को सम्भावना व्यक्त भी की है।

एक बात की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस समय विशेष रूप में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा आप ने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि छोटे छोटे यूनिट धारक हैं उन को आप आश्वस्त करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप उन के डिविडेण्ड में कोई वृद्धि करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? बैंको में आज ब्याज की सीमा बड़ी है। जो यूनिट परचेज करनेवाले लोग हैं यदि उनको बैंको में ज्यादा ब्याज मिलेगा तो कोई भी सारे आठ प्रतिशत पर अपना पया यूनिटों में लगाना पसन्द नहीं करेगा। वह फिक्सड डिजाइट में बैंको में 13 परसेंट पर देगा या लम्बी अवधि के लिए दूसरे बैंको में जायेगा तो उसे 15 परसेंट भी मिल सकता है फिर आप के यहाँ यूनिट्स में पैसा लगाने का उसे क्या लाभ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

आप ने 2 हजार की जो छूट दी है...
सभापति महोदय, प्रमी मुझे इस पर थोड़ा और बोलना है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on Monday.

15.28 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER We now take up the Private Members' Business There is a motion to be moved by Shri S P Bhattacharyya

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) I beg to move

'That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th March, 1975."

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th March, 1975"

The motion was adopted

15.29 hrs

RESOLUTION RE GROWTH OF FASCISM IN THE COUNTRY- contd.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER We resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra He was on his legs On the last occasion, he had taken 45 minutes He should really conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Unfortunately, it happen-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra] ed to be the Budget day and everybody's mind was on the Budget and not on the Resolution. It is a very important Resolution. I crave your indulgence for giving me a little more time than stipulated.

15.30 hrs

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

Sir, I was submitting the other day now conditions are being created by the ruling Party in which dialectics of fascism may begin to work. And unless the public opinion is fully alert and vigilant, the dangerous drift towards the precipice may become irreversible and a point of no return will have been reached sooner than we imagine.

In this connection I have emphasized how the personal rule .

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आवला) :

सभापति जी, माननीय मिश्रा जी, जो कि इस प्रस्ताव के भूवर है मिथिले तीन सेशन में बोल रहे हैं। मानसून सेशन में शुरूआत की थी और न मालूम अब तक कितनी देर बाल चुके है। मैं जानना चाहती हू कि दूसरे वक्तव्यों को कब समय मिलेगा और कितने दिन में मिलेगा।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) Forty five minutes have already been taken by the mover of the resolution, as the Speaker had announced here in the House. I want to know how much more time he will take because this is an important resolution and everybody from this side and that side wants to participate. There should a time limit.

सभापति महोदय : मे आप की जानकारी के लिये यह अज्ञ कर दू कि माननीया सावित्री श्याम ने बड़ी अच्छा बात उठायी है जिस की वजह से मुझ को बजीयर करने का मौका मिला। कई घंटे इस के वास्ते रखे गये हैं। यह सही है कि माननीय मिश्रा जी 45 मिनट तक बोल चुके हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि अगर उन को डिस्टेब न किया जाता तो वह खत्म

ही कर रहे होते। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने भी उन से कहा है और मैं भी उम्मीद करता हू कि वह खुद ही महसूस करेंगे और मिश्रा जी सीनियर पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किसी के साथ नाइसाफी नहीं होनी चाहिये। 45 मिनट वह बोल चुके हैं। अब पीने दो घंटे बाकी हैं। इस के बाद मैं हाउस के हाथ में हू या जो भी बेयरमैन होगा वह हाउस के हाथ में होगा। जैसा आप चाहेंगे वह होगा।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) We can decide now, so that there will be no doubt. I would suggest that we may extend the time by another hour. That is the unanimous view of the House.

सभापति महोदय : मैं यह समझू कि हाउस इस राय का है कि 1 घंटा टाइम इस रिजॉल्यूशन वा और बढ़ा दिया जाय।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) एक घंटा टाइम बढ़ा दिया, ता क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि हम आज 6 बजे की जगह 7 बजे तक बैठेंगे ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र दूसरे दिन जैसा कि माननीय इन्द्रजीत गप्ट ने कहा था।

सभापति महोदय माननीय शास्त्री जी ने पीइट रेज किया है कि 1 घंटा जो बढ़ाया गया है इस का टाइम तो क्या आज ही 6 बजे के बाद बैठना पड़ेगा या आइन्दा के लिये यह समय बढ़ाया गया है ?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH. One hour and forty-five minutes are left out now. So, with the extension of the time, it goes automatically to the next day.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : चेयरमैन साहब, मेरे बक्त में इस को नहीं दर्ज किया जाय तो मैं कहूँ कि साननीय सदस्या ने जो कहा वह सही नहीं है। मैंने कई बार इस के लिये बक्त नहीं किया है। पिछली बार ही मैंने कुछ बक्त लिया था, जब कि बढकिम्पतो से बजट के दिन यह रिजोल्यूशन आया था

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kanara): We should rise today by 6 O'clock.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is going to be carried over to the next day.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Is it the pleasure of the House? Is it the ruling of the Chair that it is going to be carried over to the next day?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Shri Shymnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had submitted the other day, and I would like it to be inscribed in the minds of the hon. members, that now the personal rule of the supreme leader is absolute, and the institutional decline is total. That is the main thesis on which I am building the whole fabric of my ideas.

Now, what do we find since 1969? There has been a series of acts to seek and grab more and more powers, powers which have not been used for social change or transformation, powers which have not been used for the country's economic development or economic change, but powers which have been used for the aggrandizement of the Party, powers which have been used for establishing the supremacy of the supreme leader. This is precisely what happened in other countries where fascism took its birth. All these leaders of the potential fascist parties grabbed more and more

powers only to destroy the system, to destroy democracy and to establish their personal rule or the fascist regime in those countries. That was what happened with Hitler, that was what happened with Mussolini, and that is what is going to happen with Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the leader of the ruling party constituted (as it is) today.

Mr. Chairman, to recapitulate, I would like to recall to the minds of the hon. members that, since 1969, this ruling Party has been grabbing more powers.

It first thought that the party came in its way and so the party was split in 1969.

Then it came to the conclusion under the leadership of the great Prime Minister that Parliament was coming in its way. So, Parliament was dissolved in 1970. Then in 1971 ...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): He has already made all these points.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I said, I was recapitulating. Mr. Mohsin, it is my pleasure to go about in the manner in which I like. Why are you smarting like this? In 1970, they dissolved the Parliament.

They sought a massive mandate in 1971 and by hook or by crook they got the massive mandate. But I ask them, to what use they have put this massive mandate. Now, the blessed President of the ruling Party, Mr. Borooah, says that, during the next elections, they will seek the mandate for socialism. All the time, Mr. Chairman, we had been told that they had already got the mandate for socialism. But now they openly declare that they have not got the mandate for socialism; it is only during the course of the next General Elections that they will

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

seek the mandate for socialism. How long are you going to beguile this country? How long are you going to fool the people, the vast masses, of this country?

They got the massive mandate in 1971. This mandate was repeated in 1972. And may I say that it is only under the present leadership that they could raise some of the cries as they did during the elections in 1972? Bangladesh was not their achievement.

May I say and warn the country and its leaders that again they have been raising the cries of the threats from Pakistan? I ask this hon. House to consider whether this country which has got 600 million people has to perpetually fear threats from a country which has hardly 60 million people? Does it go to the credit of this great country of 600 million people to say that Pakistan still constitutes a great threat to this country? How is it that this country of 600 million people is constantly shaking in its shoes that there might be a threat of war from Pakistan? May I say that any war that you might have cannot be so successfully and unitedly fought under this leadership as we did last time because they used this victory for their party purposes. This is not the way in which a party which is ruling the country should exploit the victory. However, in 1972, they again took the massive mandate during the course of the elections to the various Assemblies.

Then they thought that the fundamental rights came in their way and they did not hesitate even to acquire powers to cut the fundamental rights of the religious, cultural and the linguistic minorities. There are some hon. friends belonging to the religious and cultural minorities on the other side, who would nevertheless go and tell the people that it is the opposition which is creating conditions in which the minority might not feel safe, and that it is the opposition parties which are taking away the fundamental rights of the religious and the linguistic and the cultural minorities.

But the fact of the matter is that it is the opposition which mainly came up with an amendment to the effect that at least the fundamental rights of the minorities should be insulated from amendments. It is the ruling party which came in the way of acceptance of that amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will have to go on and take much longer. It has been postponed from one session to another. Please allow me some more time. I will not take a minute during the course of the reply. . . (Interruptions)

समाप्ति महोदय : आप उस रोज 45 मिनट ले चुके थे। अब आप दस मिनट ले चुके हैं। आप दो मिनट और ले लें और समाप्त करें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : छोड़ दीजिये। मैं दो मिनट में खत्म नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री इन्वजित गुप्त (अलीपुर) : माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी को कौन दबाता है, आप देख ही रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On this resolution, Shri Mishra has already spoken and he is continuing his speech. He makes good points, but, Sir, he is particularly worried against the growth of fascism in the country. Sir, the manner in which he has behaved with you reminds us of fascism.

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इनको भाषा घंटा दे दिया जाए, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। हम इनके भाषण को सुनेंगे, हम इनको डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे। गुस्सा इन को इस बात पर है कि इनकी पार्टी के लोग इधर उधर चले जा रहे हैं और ये इसका गुस्सा हमारे ऊपर निकाल रहे हैं। हमारा इसमें कोई कसूर नहीं है।

श्री बीतेन महाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : इन्होंने कहा है कि जबकि देने के लिए ये समय नहीं लेते और अभी इनको समय वह भी दे दिया जाए। इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : अभी एम एम बनर्जी साहब ने वार्डेंट आफ आर्डर रेज किया है। वह मैं समझता हूँ कि बेयर की वर्किंग के सिलसिले में है। उन्होंने जो बात कही है उस पर गौर करना होगा। इस नान आफिशल रेजोल्यूशन के लिए वार्डेंट रखे गए थे। फिर एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया गया और साढ़े तीन घंटे कर दिए गए। अब वह और कितना वक्त लेना चाहें इसको मैं उन्ही की राय पर छोड़ता हूँ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : कुछ नहीं लूगा....

सभापति महोदय : यह एक इम्पार्टेंट रेजोल्यूशन है और इस पर दूसरी पार्टीज भी बोलना चाहती है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह पिछले तीन चार सेशन से चला आ रहा है। मुसीबत यह है कि कमी तो गवर्नमेंट बिजिनेस ने वक्त ले लिया और यह रेजोल्यूशन पी छे चला गया और कमी कोई दूसरी बात हो गई।

सभापति महोदय : आज गवर्नमेंट विजिनेस ने एक मिनट ज्यादा नहीं लिया।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जब मैं बोलता हूँ तो कितनी ही इंटरपोज होती हैं।

सभापति महोदय : उतना समय मैंने भ्रलग कर दिया है। आप नौ मिनट बोल चुके थे तब मैंने घंटी बजाई। इसका अब फसला मैं हाउस पर और मिश्र जी पर छोड़ता हूँ। साढ़े तीन घंटे में से 45 मिनट वह ले चुके हैं। कितना और लेना चाहते हैं इसको मैं उनकी कार्रवाई पर छोड़ता हूँ। साढ़े तीन घंटे में से दो घंटे वह लेना चाहते हैं और उनकी कसौम ऐसा

करने के लिए एलाउ करती है तो मैं आपको दे देता हूँ।

डा० कंलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आपने मुझे जो पांच मिनट दिए हैं वे मैं मिश्र जी को देता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : मिश्र जी पंडल हाल में एक घंटा या आधा घंटा बोलना चाहें तो हम शान्ति से उनको सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनको शिकायत यह है कि जो 45 मिनट ये बोले उसका एक शब्द भी प्रखबारों में नहीं छपा।

सभापति महोदय : आज भी क्या गारंटी है कि सब छप जाएगा। आज भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की रिप्लाय हुई है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उसकी बात नहीं है। इनका रेडियो इतना फासिस्ट है कि फासिज्म के खिलाफ यह रेजोल्यूशन था लेकिन उसने इसका एक लफ्ज भी प्रसारित नहीं किया। आप प्रेस की बात क्यों कहते हैं ?

डा० कंलास : सर्वलाइट ने कुछ लिखा क्या ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
In January, 1973 they thought that judiciary came in the way. So, judiciary was cut down to size and the threat of suppression was held out. Even now the sword of Democles hangs over the judiciary and judiciary is asked to behave.

Then fault was found with bureaucracy and bureaucracy was asked to get committed. Commitment to whom? To the ruling party and the supreme leader and not to any other.

This party now tells the country in so many words, although they might

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

not have spelt it out for public relations reasons, that they cannot run the country except on the basis of emergency powers. They are not running the country with the help of normal laws. They are running the country with the help of emergency powers—DIR, MISA and so on. The country which had taken away even the right to go to the court, the country which is being run on the basis of the abnormal powers can be said to be a close cousin to fascism. It has been my submission right from the beginning that the conditions have not already matured but they might mature to take the country towards fascism. This point will have to be borne in mind.

In a sense, the 60 million people in Bihar are behind barricade; the people cannot be permitted to go to their State capital. You will find an armed guard which stops you almost at every place and you are kept under close surveillance. There the right of peaceful protest has been denied. Many hon. leaders of the country cannot be allowed to visit Bihar. Is it the system of which we can feel proud? Have we not got the right of free movement, the right to enter any part of the country? So what is that we find normal laws are not operating in the country largely and the emergency laws have been in vogue, although there has been termination of hostilities with Pakistan. The hon. Prime Minister told the foreign Press Association about a year back that there was no war emergency but only an economic emergency in the country. One does not know, then, why is emergency being continued in the country; if there is economic emergency, it cannot be continued under Article 352. There is no such concept as 'economic emergency' in our constitution. There is the concept of 'financial emergency' and for that proclamation will have to be made under Article 360. So, emergency is being continued without any justification or reason. And can you feel superior to Pakis-

tan by continuing emergency? We regret that you have put yourself on the same footing as Pakistan. Now the entire sub-continent including Bangladesh is under an emergency. This is not the freedom for which we had struggled and the system—democratic system—for which we aspired.

The political opponents are put behind the prison on the flimsiest of ground and there are thousands of political prisoners under MISA. What explanation can you give for this? A firm assurance was given on the floor of the House that no political worker shall be arrested under MISA and no political movement would be sought to be suppressed with the powers that have been acquired under MISA. But this is what is being done in this country.

You will find here all the checks and balances eroded and that is mainly because the ruling party is interested in seeing that these checks and balances do not operate effectively. But if these checks and balances do not operate in a democracy, then democracy cannot run on healthy lines.

The first check is the check of Parliament. Does this check operate in the country? It is by sheer physical force of majority that they want to run Parliament.

In England any Member can say to Mr. Wilson, the Prime Minister; Mr. Prime Minister, your particular Minister is corrupt, and Mr. Wilson would not demand a majority to decide whether he is corrupt or not corrupt. He will only be guided by the genuineness of the charge, the correctness of the charge and all that; he will not go by majority at all. In this House, however, murder is decided by majority. You have reduced parliamentary check to nullity. You rule by brute force. Unless you develop the concept of running the country on the basis of a consensus or a near-consensus, you cannot take to democratic functioning properly. Parliament is

now, because of this brute-majority not proving effective in true sense.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It is a very irresponsible opposition which we have. Whenever you make a charge, you must understand what you are doing, you must undertake the responsibility to prove the charge you are making. You must take this responsibility to prove that also. Simply making a charge is not fair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What I say is that they rule only by force of the majority. They ignore allegations made by opposition. In the United Kingdom, a Prime Minister can be taken aside by another Member of the Cabinet and told "this is not done, this is not in the interest of the country." And the Prime Minister will have to hold his voice. Can you cite any single instance of any single hon Member sitting on the benches opposite taking the Prime Minister aside and telling "Madam Prime Minister, this is not done, this is not in the interest of the country." Leaders of yesterday are now simply yes-men of today. Therefore, Parliamentary check does not work; also the party check does not work. This is the position today.

Have you not seen the Assemblies meeting only for 5 days for a session? Do you know that the Speaker of the Haryana Assembly had written to the Prime Minister sometime back how the Haryana legislature had been reduced to a mere farce? I do not want to comment on the way in which a particular member of that Assembly was expelled from the membership. This whole business of expulsion of a member was finished within half an hour! That is the way in which you see the legislatures are functioning. It may be a very commendable way. I do not want to comment; but this is only for your consideration, whether such an institution can be an effective check.

Another trend of a fascistic or potentially fascist regimen is that it speaks of the language of socialism but it acts in the interest of capitalism and in collusion with big business. This is what happens in this country. More and more people are coming below poverty line. 60 per cent are below poverty-line now. This was only 40 per cent some years ago. Now it would have gone up to about 67 per cent as an hon'ble Members says. I ask you: Is there nobody answerable to the country? Why should the people be pushed behind the poverty line like this? Will this not lead to disastrous results?

16.00 hrs.

Hon'ble Members opposite would ask the country to believe that we are making a forward march to socialism. But, who is going to believe that? So many people are being immiserated. Never had income distribution been so skewed in this country. Let the hon House realise that income disparity has been increasing at the rate of 40 per cent a year. I ask them to tell us whether, this economic disparity had ever increased at this rapid pace earlier before 1969? Why is this economic disparity increasing at the rate of 40 per cent? If the price rise has been increasing at the rate of 27 to 30 per cent and if the big business has been increasing their assets by 10 per cent, then it is obvious that the economic disparity has been increasing at the rate of 40 per cent. It cannot also be denied that the big business had never had it so good. They are being enabled to augment their blackmoney power on which the ruling party can freely and generously drawn upon.

The industrial licensing policy has been changed. And we are now approximating the conditions of free market economy. I ask you: have you not brought about greater relaxation in the method of licensing? Even the capacity limit in the matter of licensing has been given a go by. So, it is clear we are now approximat-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

ing the conditions of free market economy in spite of their high sounding proclamations that they are running socialist economy in the country. This hon. House may also recollect how cases against the big business are withdrawn. What happened to the case of Shri Mody who was keeping 5,000 or more bags of wheat which is not permissible? And what happened to the case against Shri Narang? What happened to the case of Shri Singhania when MISA case was withdrawn? There are stories going the rounds that it was for a consideration of about Rs. 50 lakhs.

This is one of the dangerous trends in the country that the ruling party is doing everything conceivable to see that these big business men might prosper more and more so that they might give them tones of money with the help of which they can win the elections. But in doing so, they are going by the assumptions of a static situation. The situation has been changed radically in the country because of the movement, the people's movement. People are not going to allow them to make money the basis of winning the next Election.

....व्यवधान....

श्री राम सहय पांडे : इन्हें अपनी आवाज से बड़ी मुहब्बत है।

श्री उपामन्युन निरुध्न : किसी को अपनी आवाज से मुहब्बत होती है और किसी को अपने बेहरे से मुहब्बत होती है। उसको 'नारसीसस Narcissus' का म्लकम कहते हैं।

Now, I come to free press, and would say something about it. A free press is an important guarantee against the emergence of authoritarian trends.

But what we find is the brazen-faced interference with the freedom of press and pressures being exercised on it to toe the line. The strictures of the Press Council are being ignored as they have no sanctions behind them. We have seen how the ruling

party's governments in Bihar, Punjab and Haryana tried to crush the papers like the Searchlight, the Pradeep and the Tribune because they had the audacity to express their views so frankly and fearlessly. When these 'supresslords' in the Government do not want to show their own hands for fear of public opinion, they act through the 'presslords' in the world of industry and trade. We have seen the example of that very able, decent and fearless editor of the Hindustan Times whose management has served a six month's notice for the termination of his service. It is public knowledge that the management has done it under the pressure of the Government which did not like the views of Mr. Verghese as expressed in some of his editorials—particularly, the one titled 'Kenchenjinga, Here we come.' Mr. Verghese has not been given the grounds on which he is being removed. But, this is how the press is being treated.

Coming to Planning, the most potent instrument for socialist advance which alone can impart meaning and substance to democracy, it is as good as dead or at least in hibernation. Now, the Prime Minister is in search of a financial wizard as Hitler was so that thereby she could bring about a change in the economy. In the economic field the same conditions as existed in Germany when fascism took its birth seem to be created in this country. In Italy and Germany, there was the pressure of population and the agricultural production was not keeping pace with the increase in population. There also unemployment was mounting at a very rapid pace. Who provided the army to Hitler for the establishment of Nazism in that country? It was the unemployed youth of that country who provided him the source material. In the same way in this country too, you find on the register of the educated unemployed that their number has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Probably the number has gone up to five million by now.

In Sri Lanka, Mr. Chairman, when the number of educated unemployed

rose to 18,000, there was an explosion. Here also this Government is, therefore, sitting on a volcano.

Then you find that a dualistic economy has developed containing an advanced modern industrialised sector with a high rate of productivity and relatively high wages and a backward traditional sector with a low rate of productivity and low wages. The capital intensity of the advanced sector tended to accentuate the crowding of labour in the traditional industrial and commercial sectors. The State played a major role in the process of industrialisation in Germany and Italy. It is not because of the State enterprises only that you should think that we can make a socialist advance. The State played a great role in the industrialisation of Germany too and the character of growth in our country is almost of the same nature as prevailed in that country where fascism or Nazism was established.

Finally, Sir, some of the typical terroristic tools employed by fascism are also employed by the Government in this country. We find that the expenditure on police has been increasing in this country rapidly. Since 1952 the number of the para-military forces has gone up to 300,000 which is equal to the number of the armed forces in this country. Naturally, the expenditure on this vast army has gone up very considerably and we find that, according to the Public Accounts Committee Report for 1973-74, the expenditure of the Central Government on police increased 52 times in 24 years from Rs. 3 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 156 crores in 1974-75 and the State Government spent more than Rs. 300 crores in 1973-74. The bulk of the increase in the Centre's expenditure on it is accounted for by CRP, BSF, and Industrial Security Force. In the Report of the Home Ministry for 1973-74 it is mentioned that BSF was used for maintenance of internal security in as many as 13 States dur-

ing the year besides Union territories. This is not the purpose for which the BSF was conceived.

Further what do we find? Sir, the number of persons who are serving as under trial prisoners is very large and in the State of West Bengal alone, the number of such under trial prisoners who have been as under trials for more than three years is perhaps about 10,000. I ask you whether you can think of any country in the world where people particularly political workers, are kept behind the prison bars for more than three years as under trial prisoners without any proper judicial conviction?

I would, therefore, sum up that the policy of the country is now acquiring a dangerous rhythm due to the inefficiency, ineptitude, populism and corruption of the ruling party. Thanks to the populism of the ruling party, we are today living in a state of near political pandemonium in which the appeal to the irrational has become the most profitable political proposition. A cynic might say that the situation has become so irrational that he would be the maddest of all persons who would try to be rational and yet aspire to succeed. These are the conditions, Mr. Chairman, in which fascism had its emergence in other countries and these are the conditions which point to the serious writing on the wall that there is going to be emergence of a similar type of regime in this country if the public opinion is not fully alert and vigilant.

With these words, I commend my Resolution to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the amendments to the Resolution.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Sir, I beg to move:

[Shri M. C. Daga]

add at the end—

“and false rumours spread by parties through their programmes” (1)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) for “the Government is” substitute—

“certain reactionary and communal forces and individuals are” substitute—

(ii) for “resolves that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to make recommendations to counteract this dangerous trend.”

“recommends to the Government to ban the fascist activities of those reactionary and communal forces and individuals in order to save our independence and democratic values which are being threatened by the said forces.” (2)

सभारति महोदय, मैं यह भी चारुगा हूँ कि मने इस पर बोलने या मौका भी दिया जाय ।

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI
(Chandni Chowk): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) for “the Government is” substitute—

“certain communal, reactionary and anti-democratic elements are”

(ii) for “resolves that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to make recommendations to counteract this dangerous trend” substitute—

“recommends to the Government to effectively check such activities of those reactionary and communal forces and individuals in order to save our independence and democratic values which are being threatened by the said forces.” (3)

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
Sir, I beg to move:

for “the Government is” substitute—

“some of the opposition parties are” (4)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चेयरमैन महाश्व, जिन लोगों ने अपने अग्नेष्टमेन्टम प्रव किये है—इन्फार्म का यह तकाजा है कि उन को पहले बोलने दिया जाय ताकि वे अपनी अग्नेष्टमेन्टम को सही तरीके से पेश कर सकें ।

सभापति महोदय : आप की बात मैंने मून ली है, बहस के दौरान आप को जल्दी टाइम दिया जायगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप जब मनासिब समझे, हम को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिएगा ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री माठे ।

श्री वसंत साठे/प्रकीला) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो रेजायणन मिश्रा जी ने पेश किया है, इस पर पिछली सप्ताह 45 मिनट तक हम ने चर्चा का प्रवचन सुना और आज भी वे इस पर करीब करीब अपना प्रस्ता बोल रहे लिये । इस सारे प्रवचन के सन कर मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि बजट पर चुकि वे नहीं बोलें, उस का तयना आज उन्होंने चका लिया, बजट का भाषण भी आज उन्होंने दे दिया । आर्थिक परिस्थिति की चर्चा भी उन्होंने कर ली । लेकिन यह देश आज के नेतृत्व में फासिज्म की तरफ कदम जा रहा है— मिश्रा जी के सारे भाषण से मैं यह निकाल नहीं सका ।

श्री इयामनन्दन मिश्र : हम ने बनना पर पाकी डिइकता हम लिए एक भी बूँद नहीं टिकी ।

श्री वसंत साठे : मैं उन के भाषण से एक-दो बातें लेना चाहता हूँ— मिसाल के तौर पर उन्होंने पिछनी दफा कहा था— कहीं से किसी पोस्टर को निकाल कर लाये जिसमें कहा गया था —

“Future is bright, leader is right”

यह मिसाल उन्होंने दी, यह करने के लिए कि This is the proof of fascism of the present leader because some poster says that the leader is right and future is bright. The other day, there was another poster, on the birthday of the revered great leader, Shri Morarji Desai. That poster said: “The only hope of the country”.

एकमात्र याशा स्थान देश का—
श्री. मोगाजो देसाई

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was, not by Mr. Narang, an industrialist.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, now compare the two. One poster says: ‘The leader is right; the future is bright’. You may disagree or agree with the poster. You may say that the leader is not right, therefore, the future is not bright. But what is more fascist than to say one particular person is ‘the only hope of the country’? This was the argument of the Nazis in Germany that the only hope for the German nation was Hitler; this was the argument in Italy when they said that the only hope of Italy was Mussolini. That was the symptom of fascism. Here, who is the symptom of fascism?

I will quote another thing. Today a movement is going on in the country. All the opposition forces are boosting up one person as the only leader of the country who is going to bring about a total revolution.

This is precisely what Hitler had promised to the German people, that he would bring about a total revolution. This is the total revolution call, after which there is nothing left. It is the totality; a total, complete revolution is going to be brought about by one leader.

Today we have read in the papers that this gentleman who was for so many years following Vinoba in the Sarva Seva Sangh has brought a rupture of that organisation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: 21 persons have resigned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Three on the side of one old man, Vinoba. Vinoba on one side and these people on the other. What has Vinobaji said?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: He is silent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has written a book:

बिस्तर अन्दर लन पर विनावा जी के विचार published by the Ashram. This is the authentic copy. It has appeared in the newspapers. Vinobaji has underlined this point.

श्री मधुलिनये (ब्रांका) क्या आप का इटरव्यू भी हम मे है ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: हमारा नन्ही है। What does he say. There is an interesting thing about lokanayaktva. That is Vinobaji's observation. It is at p. 24.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did not Jayaprakash disagree with Gandhiji?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know. You do not believe in Gandhiji.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were a political infant in those days.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will come to your political maturity presently.

Now what did Shri Madhu Limaye and his revered leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia say about Jaya-prakash? He was called 'Sant', 'Mahant' Muttadhishn', 'Bhundu'.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No, I challenge you, I never said this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A few years ago, when he left the party and joined the Sarvodaya movement, he said this.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उम पचपद्दी कानकरेस मे मै वहीं था, जब माननीय मधु निवये जी वोन रहे थे ।

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : मेरा पौट्ट ग्राफ आर्डर यह है कि दिवंगत देश नेता, जिसके बारे में यह जिक्र कर रहे है, उन्होंने जो कहा है कि उनका कोई डीक्व्यू-मेंटरी प्रूफ इन्होंने प्रोड्यूस नहीं किया। उन्होंने जो कहा बनारस मे, मै भी मोजूद था, जो पार्टी छोड़ने है उन्हे क्या कहा जाता है यह आप जानते है। मैने खुद डा० लोहिया मे सर्वोदय के बारे मे बात की। मै जानता ह कि उनके क्या विचार थे श्री जयप्रकाश नागयण के बारे मे। डा० लोहिया का देहांत होने से तीन चार महीने पहले, मैने उनसे बात की है। उन्होंने कहा था कि समर बाबू जयप्रकाश जी को फिर ले आइये मैदान मे मै तो रास्ता बना सकता हू, लेकिन इस सरकार को अगर कोई हिला सकता है तो वही हिला सकता है ।

यह उन्होंने मझे अपने देहांत के दो महीने पहले कहा था। इसलिये माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे है उसका सबन पेश करें। यहा किसी दिवंगत नेता के बारे में ऐसे कह देना उचित नहीं है ।

सभापति नहीबय : पौट्ट ग्राफ आर्डर तो यह नहीं। अच्छा यही है कि इस चीज को यहां न बढ़ाया जाए ।

श्री वसंत साठे : मैने खुद सुना है। मेरे पास कोई टेप रिकार्डर तो है नहीं जो मैं यहां पेश करूं। मै कोट कर रहा हूं, पृष्ठ 23 से ।

“भ्रष्टाचार, महंगाई शिक्षा सुधार इत्यादि प्रोब्लमस सारे भारत में हैं। इस लिये सारे भारत में आन्दोलन करना होगा, ऐसा आप कहते हैं। यह प्रश्न आन्दोलन से कैसे हटेंगे, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।”

श्री मधु लिमये : तो उनकी समझ की कमी है यह ।

श्री वसंत साठे : “मैने कहा था कि यह प्रश्न आन्दोलन मे हल नहीं होंगे। वह प्रकाशित भी हुआ था उमका उत्तर भी दिया गया, जयप्रकाश जी की श्रोग से कि बाबा ने जो कहा वह ठीक है।”

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र इसको आप बुरा तो नहीं मानते है ।

श्री वसंत साठे . बिन्कुल नहीं ।

“श्रीर मिर्फ आन्दोलन से ये मसले हल होंगे, यह हम मानते नहीं। अभी किसी ने कहा कि बाबा ने तो गणसेवकत्व कहा है फिर बाबा को क्यों पूछते हो ? बिन्कुल ठीक बात है। बाबा का यही विचार है कि गणसेवकत्व चाहिए। लेकिन गणसेवकत्व कह कर, तुम लोग इससे उलट बिन्कुल

लोकनायक तक पहुँचे हो।" अब कौन है लोकनायकत्व "गणसेवकत्व के बदले अभी लोकनायकत्व बन रहा है। मान लीजिये क्षण भर के लिये कि अभी हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं और उधर जयप्रकाश जी मर जायें, तो आप क्या करेंगे ? एका खांदावरी द्वाराका, देना तुझीया उभी। अरे भगवान तेरी द्वाराका एक खंभा पर खड़ी है। और वह खंभा गिर गया तो द्वाराका डूब गई। तात्पर्य उस का यह है कि यह आप सब लोगों की कोई शक्ति है या विग्रह ध्यवित की कोई शक्ति है ?"

यह लोकनायकत्व पर विनोबा जी का चार्ज है। फासिज्म की बात आप कर रहे हैं।

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र : सत्ता की छन पर खड़े हो कर कुत्ते भी ऊंचे होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय मिश्रा जो आपने तो मूव किया है इमालिये आन को जवाब का मौका मिलेगा।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Another symptom of fiscism is seen in Parliament in the capacity of the other side to hear the reply. This is a typical symptom of fascism. When Shri Mishra was in the Congress to use younger people he was a champion of socialism in the Congress, Shri S. N. Mishra was more or less symbolic and he always talked of socialism. I do not know how much he believed in it, but we always use to listen to his thesis and propagations of the concept of socialism in our party. Now he says that anyone who talks of socialism is a Fascist, that the symptom of Fascism is that it always talks of socialism.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are giving half of the sentence. Anyone who talks of socialism but acts in the interests of capitalism.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Was Mishraji for 20 years since independence, when he was in the Ruling Party and also in the Government, when he talked of socialism and did not really act on it, Fascist? When he was Minister of Planning was he planning for Fascism in this country? Therefore, to say that anyone who talks of socialism is a Fascist is not right. You may not be able to reach it within the framework of democracy because it is difficult to achieve the goal immediately. The fact that under the present rule capitalists are still growing is a proof of the fact that there is no tendency towards Fascism. If there was a tendency towards Fascism how could we have allowed the growth of exploiters. It is because there is democracy, because there is free enterprise. Can free enterprise ever grow in any Fascist regime. It is always under a dictatorship and according to the wishes of the dictator, whichever the type of dictatorship.

It is loosely alleged that this country is leaning towards dictatorship or Fascism. This is a repetition of the goebblesian lie. J. P. is doing it day in and day out, in every speech of his he is saying: here is a person who is a dictator. And what does the whole movement boil down to? The whole movement today has boiled down to one single thing: remove the dictator, then everything will be all right, corruption will be gone, even the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly need not take place, electoral reforms need not be there. All that Shri S. N. Mishra wants is that the Congressmen who had been thrown out should be brought back. If Shri S. N. Mishra and others come back and the present leader removed....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Where? To a sinking ship?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then it will not be a sinking ship.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Like wise rats, you should go up out of the sinking ship.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The ruling party acquired a massive mandate. Shri Mishra's argument is that the ruling party got a massive mandate by hook or by crook. But in Jabalpur the opposition candidate, Shri Sharad Yadav, a young man, got a massive mandate. Did he get it by hook or by crook? This is the first test of democracy. You made this allegation so loosely. How shallow it is has been proved in Jabalpur, Bhopal and in all other by-elections.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Except Barpeta.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Double standard.

On this side there may be hook, but the crook appears to be on the other side.

Then he says that the right of peaceful protest has been denied. But only the other day, on the 6th March, there came a procession, according to them a massive procession, as big and massive as the symbolic Mr. Piloo Mody. But for all that we know it proved to be a flop. After all, in a city with a population of about 45 lakhs, with persons coming from all over the country, from Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra etc., how much did they get according to their own version? Two and a half lakhs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Fifteen lakhs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The newspapers say about 1½ lakhs. I am willing to say two lakhs.

All right, you got a massive gathering. What does it prove? Does it not prove that the right of public protest is really assured under the present rule of what you call a dictatorship or Fascism? Can you tell me a

single country in the world with a Fascist regime where the opposition is allowed to take out such a huge morcha of 1 lakh people? This is a very loosely worded resolution and I am sure even Mr. Mishra does not believe in it because it is such a weak case. When a person is trying to argue not only a weak but a false case knowing it fully to be false, he cannot put his heart into it. Even last time and today you must have seen that Mr. Mishra tried to be angry and tried to do all sorts of antics but in his argument there was no substance. It was all sound and fury signifying nothing. This was the sum total of his arguments and therefore, I am really sorry for Mishraji that he had to bring such a hollow and false case.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: (Uluberia): Sir, on the Republic Day, our Prime Minister made a broadcast telling, "It is said that some people of our country are dying of starvation, but I have received information that it is not true". Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister, said in America that it is not true that people are dying of starvation in India. Similarly in the Food Conference in Rome, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said, "I do not believe that people are dying of starvation in India." Our Prime Minister knows that about 70 per cent of our people are living below poverty line. The census reports of 1951, 1961 and 1971 say that the number of landless people is going up in leaps and bounds. In the Government Publication, *New Horizon in Agriculture* it is said that 10 per cent of the families control 60 per cent of the land. The Raj Committee report says that 10 per cent of families control two-thirds of the rural production. Definitely you can understand how these landless people live. The Government reports also support the conclusion that the landless agricultural labourers get work for a maximum of 100 to 150 days in a year. What about the remaining 200 days in the year? Do the Government supply them any food

for their existence? Clearly no. Prices are rising. They are not employed. They are dying. A bagging girl went to beg for food. When somebody asked, "Why do you beg for food?" she replied, "After taking food, I shall be no more compelled to beg!" This is the condition of the people. They are dying of starvation. In Tripura thousands are dying of starvation. In West Bengal, we know that thousands of people died without food. There are so many deaths occurring in different parts of the country. The very conditions of poverty, unemployment and rising prices compel them to die of starvation, because they have no other alternative available with them. But still our Prime Minister in her broadcast says that no one dies of starvation.

Really, if there is any democracy in our country, like England or America, then the Prime Minister should have resigned. But I know and our Prime Minister also clearly knows that there are poverty-stricken people, unemployed people and their number is growing fast. So, the discontent among the people is growing. She knows this thing definitely. She is increasing expenditure on Defence, Police force, Security, CRP and Border Security Force not for external enemies, but for suppressing the discontent of the people. Today, this is the position. She speaks one thing about democracy but prepares for suppressing it as well as the people. This is very clear.

As far as Police force in West Bengal is concerned, I know it definitely that they are not kept to keep law and order; they are kept to protect the goonda elements. In Burdwan, murders are taking place in open day light. The lawyer who was defending a political worker was killed and the person who killed him took shelter in the *thana*. This is the position of the Police. They are protecting the *goondas* and not law and order. There are people who call it a democracy,

but it is not a democracy. There is an emergency not for external danger but to take away the fundamental and constitutional rights of the people to move a court. Even the Supreme Court was not allowed to remain impartial. We have seen how Government has suppressed the railway workers (15 lakhs). Even the families of the workers were thrown out of their Government quarters with the result that their families as well as children were without houses. What is this? Is this Democracy? Is this law and order? These are the things which are going on. The Supreme Court, the Police and the administration, they are meant to serve the interest of the Ruling Party. Even the Election Commissioner has also to act according to the interest and the direction of the Ruling Party. Really, the base of democracy, the backbone of democracy is already broken in our country.

I tell you that when MISA was promulgated in this House, it was said that it would not be used against the political opponents. But, in practice, what has happened? Whenever the Ruling Party suggests that a particular person should be arrested under MISA, let it be a Professor or a student or a political worker, he will be arrested and put in the Jail. Smugglers cannot be caught. But political opponents can be suppressed. What is this? I ask you to explain it if you so think. I have got a report in respect of West Bengal for the last three years. More than a thousand people have been killed. The average is three murders per day. Women are raped. One lady, Gita Chatterjee, has given a representation to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She was raped by four Congress leaders. Her husband was killed and she was raped. She has got small children and she had come to the Prime Minister.

Under the MISA there is no trial. The Jail Code is also not followed. The police simply file false reports. Law and order also is not maintained.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

Whatever the jail authorities or the police authorities say becomes the law and a person is arrested.

As you know, 20,000 persons have been ousted from their homes, from their places of residence, in West Bengal. Three hundred offices of the elected trade unions have been attacked by goondas; you may call them Congressmen. So, the trade unions cannot function democratically. Is this democracy? The workers cannot go to their factories, the teachers cannot go to their schools and the professors cannot go to their colleges, because there is opposition.

The other day Shri Tridib Chaudhari wanted to hold a meeting near about Dum Dum. The Congress goondas came and said "you cannot hold any meeting, you cannot speak anything against Indira Gandhi" even though there was no order under section 144. What is this? Is this democracy? (*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : श्री मिश्र डेढ़ घंटे तक बोल चुके हैं। अब उनको को-ऑपरेट करना चाहिए। इस रेजोल्यूशन के लिये साढ़े तीन घंटे एलाट हुये हैं। बेयर पर कोई भी हो—मैं हूँ, आप हो या कोई भी हो—उसको टाइम को रेगुलेट करना होता है। आनरेबल मेम्बर की पार्टी के लिये साढ़े सात मिनट हैं। मैंने नौ मिनट के बाद घंटी बजाई है।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I am saying this on my personal responsibility. If you can prove, if any Congress MP can prove that what I am speaking is not true, I am prepared to resign my seat. I challenge them to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: On the 6th March there was a convention in West Bengal, called by historians like Ramesh Mazumdar, editors like Vivekananda Mukherjee and presided over by retired Chief Justice Tarkunde. There were four hundred signatories,—doctors, professors, politicians and individuals. They demanded things which are guaranteed by the Constitution. They demanded the right to speak, right to work, right to hold meetings, right to organise demonstrations and processions and right for free elections. These are the demands. Three Syndicate members of the University also participated in this Citizens' Conference. After a few days, the Congress Chhatra Parishad demanded that these three Calcutta Syndicate members must be driven out of the Syndicate, because they have participated in this democratic convention. What is this, my friends? Is this democracy?

This Congress Government is defending big landlords. They cannot take money from them. The other day, one economist said that the Government has taken Rs. 500 crores from the workers and peasants to check inflation. But, by this time, Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 crores have been accumulated by the big land-owners. What has the Government done? The monopolists have profited more. They have collected the maximum profit during this period of crisis. The ruling class is working for their class interests. When they are finding that it is no more possible to cheat the people, they feel that the people's movement must be suppressed.

There is no democracy even within their own party. Shri Mohan Dharla is a proof. Within their own party, there is no democracy. We come to know from the press that within the Cabinet also there is no democracy. Whatever Shrimati Indira Gandhi thinks and feels is democracy, it is she who suggests who should be in the Cabinet and who should be dropped. Whatever she does is right.

There is no party decision; there is no code of conduct; there is no organisational discipline. Nothing is there. These are the trends that lead to the development of fascism.

The Resolution says that a parliamentary probe should be there. If you are sincere and honest, if you have got the guts, you take the responsibility and have a parliamentary probe into it.

There is a poem of Rabindranath Tagore, "The people who toil". In the poem, it is stated that kingdoms after kingdom goes but the people remain; the oppressors hide their faces within the books of school boys but the people remain. It is the people who will remain, not the oppressive ruling party. The masses will remain, not the oppressive, the suppressive, ruling party, however powerful it may be.

The people's movement, the mass movement, is growing and developing. It is bound to grow. This is what I say. Before the masses take the responsibility, would you be able to take the responsibility? No. That is the difficulty. The masses will have their emancipation. That is undeniable and that power is much more powerful than the ruling party with all this majority here.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual, the speech of my learned friend, the mover of the Resolution, Shri Shyamandan Mishra, lacks clarity of thought and it lacks relevance. The underlying idea of democracy is the rule of law; and the underlying and basic principle of fascism is the rule of one person—that is, a dictator. If we apply these two basic considerations for appreciating the resolution, then I must submit that the mover is only quoting scripture. In this context, I will quote another idiom: "Physician, heal thyself".

Mr. Misra said there is no democracy. In 1971 the people of this country went to the polls. Fortunately for us and unfortunately for the Opposition, they were not only defeated but were routed. The moneybags were spurned. The rajahs and maharajahs and their relatives were beaten in their own dens. The extremists in Bengal were also routed. The country has to be governed not by one minority vote of the Opposition but by the majority party i.e. the congress; that is the basic principle of democracy.

In 1972 we came off with flying colours. We not only strengthened the roots of democracy in this country, but we added another country under the name of Bangladesh to the list of democratic countries. Even when there was an amendment to the Constitution, the validity of the amendment to the Constitution was challenged before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the 24th and 25th Amendments. The Supreme Court is an independent Judiciary of this country and it has given its approval regarding the validity of the Constitutional amendment. What does it amount to? Is this dictatorship? Is it a trend towards fascism?

The President is the Constitutional authority to appoint any person as the Chief Justice even by superseding other judges. Now, a writ was moved in the Delhi High Court against the appointment of the Chief Justice and that writ was rejected.

It is said that we are growing more fascist day by day. When the MISA was in operation, a number of writ petitions on behalf of persons detained under the MISA were not allowed. We have no grievance against our Judiciary. When writ petitions and election petitions against certain legislators had been allowed by the Supreme Court and the High Court, was it a trend towards fascism? Not at all.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

Now, take the case of the Members of the Bihar Assembly. They were duly elected Members. The Members of the erstwhile Gujarat Assembly were the chosen representatives of the people. But to what methods did the opposition parties resort to? Instead of taking the issues to be decided on the Floor of the Legislature, they took recourse to streets. The Members were subjected to indignities. Their heads were shaved and they were paraded on the backs of donkeys.

A very respected and much talked about leader has said that there will be a Party-less democracy. We have found out that the Party system itself is the best method for the success and maintenance of democracy. There is a man whose patriotic service to the nation has a long record; but still he is talking of Party-less democracy. He has exhorted the students not to go to the colleges and to boycott examinations. The students were taken out forcibly. By whom? By the Members of the Congress Party or by persons inspired by the Opposition parties? The students were asked to abandon their studies and stage a dharna at the residences of Ministers and legislators, forcing them, coercing them and intimidating them, to resign from their posts and from the Legislature. This is the trend. A drama was enacted successfully under intimidation and coercion in Gujarat, and it was said, 'Let us capture Bihar also in the same way'. If the ruling Party succumbs to these intimidations, certainly we would be writing the epitaph of democracy in this country. Therefore, Government is perfectly within its rights and powers to nullify all these attempts of microscopic Opposition parties to defeat democracy.

17.00 hrs.

Now, what is happening? Take the case of demonstration for which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan came here. He is our respected leader. I should not

be misunderstood by the members on this side that I am with him. A rostrum was created for him, as spectacular and as safe a rostrum as is done for the Prime Minister. Security arrangements were made. He came here; he was duly received; he was shown all the courtesy...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is because we are sitting here. What is happening in Bihar?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: A few handful of persons can be thrown out, but because we have respect for democracy, we tolerate them.

Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra says that the Prime Minister is the supreme dictator. The Prime Minister, who has the backing of the millions of the people of this country, who has got a massive support in the House, does not lose her temper; she smiles and listens patiently ever to the nonsensical speeches of the Opposition parties. But Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra loses his temper whenever the Speaker pulls him up. He is a dangerous fascist. My submission is that the ruling Party is not responsible for the growth of fascist tendencies in this country; it is not this part of the House that is responsible, it is the opposition parties excluding, of course, the CPI, who are responsible, for the growth of fascist trend. The CPI, by its ideology, rather the Communist Party all over the world, by its ideology, is not so much enamoured of this type of democracy, but still they have adopted the democratic process because they think that the lot of the masses, the economic conditions of the masses, can be improved within the limits of democracy.

Now the question is whether, on merits, there are faults in the working of this democracy or not. That is not a question of form, but that is a question of substance. There may be a good government even under a

benevolent despot; there may be a good government, for the time being, even under a dictator. But a good government cannot be a substitute for a democratic government. What we have to see is whether we are functioning within the framework of democracy, whether we are maintaining the Parliamentary institutions, whether we are promoting the growth of rule of law, whether there is an independent judiciary in this country or not. Judged from all these points of view, I dare say that there is no sign of growth of fascist trend in the ruling Party. The boot is just on the other leg, and we have to be careful and vigilant to frustrate the designs of the Opposition parties who are ganging up under the plea of the so-called purity of electoral system, under a leader who is bent upon character assassination, who is bent upon witch-hunting. What is the contribution of these non-CPI Opposition parties? Their contribution is that, on every occasion, they have only four persons to attack. Maruti, the Prime Minister Bansi Lal and our revered leader Shri Lalit Narain Mishra who is no more. These are the persons against whom they have got an obsession. When the history of this country will be written, it will be mentioned that the opposition parties were wasting their time in frivolous matters and they were not contributing to any nation building activity and they were motivated only by a desire to capture power.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, I congratulate the mover, Shri Mishra for having brought this motion, though perverted but well-timed. I will also congratulate him for the way he has presented the problem because fascism grows on certain backgrounds and in our country, Sir, since our freedom, monopoly capital in our under-developed and un-industrialised country has gone on developing. Here I have got the answer to my question, with regard to 82 monopolies registered under the M.R.T.P. Act and in which there are

18 multi-national firms of U.S.A. 82 foreign multi-national companies are operating on our land. When monopoly companies and houses have strengthened their economic power, they have grabbed the control of the press in our country, the mass media of publicity. They have got the corrupting influence about which many Members from this side or that side have been speaking repeatedly. They have corrupted certain sectors of our political life and administrative life.

In such a situation, the Indian monopolies cannot have internal markets in the country because the internal market for our country means the rural areas which are extremely poor and their poverty has not been eliminated.

This is because the ruling party has always been compromising with fencible semi-fencible lords or capitalist landlords and due to that the age-old terror and oppression has been continuing. I regret, in such situations, the Indian monopoly houses cannot copy their British or American methods. The western capitalist countries had the whole world to loot. They looted the colonies, brought money from there during the plunder and gave a part of that to their unemployed and others also. In that way, they tried to stabilise in their mother country the capitalist democracy.

For the Indian capitalist class, this is not possible. The Indian monopoly class cannot dare to capture American and the British markets and to compete with the whole world. That is why, a serious danger is threatening our country just like it threatened Germany and Italy. Germany's colonies were taken away after the 1st World War. War psychosis was built up. Hatred against the Jews was built up and on that basis, fascism came to power. Not because of one person. Hitler or any body else here and there. This was the background.

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

In our own country we have been practising what is called capitalist democracy. We have wealth with those who do not sweat and toil and those who sweat and toil do not have wealth. So, this is pure naked capitalism developing in our country. On the other side, there is the democracy where the Tatas and Birlas...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul):

Capitalist democracy is one where all the means of production and distribution are owned in the private sector for profit motive. That is a classical capitalist democracy. Where part of the means of production and distribution are in the public sector, it cannot be a capitalist economy.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Thank you for that.

Though in India we have a classical capitalist democracy—that is what I am trying to bring out—where monopolies have developed, the conditions existing are under-developed. Monopolies have developed. In India what we find is that in the State Sector here is the State capitalism because the State is owned by the capitalist class. I would like to repeat that the State itself is owned by the capitalist class. That is why in the present conditions, our public sector is being harmed in several ways. Its production is not allowed to expand in several ways which most of our friends know and that is the State capitalism. It is a good sign that we have got a State sector to fight the monopoly capital but we should have the will to fight it. But is still so that the conditions of a capitalist class exist in India.

But what I want to make out is that now a point has been reached where the Indian monopolists have decided that they will have to do away with democracy because in the last elections held in 1971, Shri Naval Tata belonging to one of the top monopoly houses got defeated and

even forfeited his deposit. Then another member of the monopoly capitalism, Shri K. K. Birla who stood for elections got himself defeated in both the elections to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Where Tatas and Birlas lost, they cannot tolerate the existence of such political democracy. That is why we see the whole monopoly press is talking of hooliganism, is talking of violence and is talking of destruction of democracy in our country and are openly supporting the dissolution of the Assembly and use of force against elected representative. I would like my friends over there to heed to these things and not be complacent. In such a situation, when we are faced with the reality that the Indian capitalist class, in league with the monopolists, in league with the American imperialists are combining to see that democracy should be done away with and capitalism should flourish. The public sector to which Mr. Salve made a reference should be denationalised. They are now talking of a joint sector. They are giving you blue prints. Some of them have begun talking of having a national sector of 51—49 per cent. This is not without any meaning. In such a situation we know that the public sector and a growing monopoly sector cannot co-exist side by side for long. Here we have come to the point of cross-roads where either the Indian people and the Indian democracy do away with the capitalist path and resort to non-capitalist path or the capitalists will destroy the democracy and resort to naked fascism. So, this is the danger the whole country has to face, this Parliament has to assess and decide upon the course of action.

In this condition, I agree with Mishraji, the unemployed youth in their desperation are misled by any one. That is why in today's conditions we are finding an open call for a partyless democracy whereas fascism does away with the parties after it comes to power, but here fascism comes after the parties go and even

we are hearing the call to dissolve the legislature.

In Bihar, all the parties which fell into the trap have been practically dissolved in the Legislative Assembly. I am not talking of the ruling party or the main opposition, the CPI. I am talking of the other parties who fell into the trap. Now it has come to Serva Sewa Sangh and they are on the point of disruption and paralysis. I do not know what will happen to them? It is for them to face the situation.

We are facing the call—slap the legislators, slap the M.Ps. That is the call openly given by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan—drag them out and force them to resign, do not touch their families. Suppose their families resist, what will happen, one can guess? In such a situation, openly these calls are being propagated by the monopoly press. So, in such a situation we cannot afford to talk complacently, we cannot afford to talk lightly of these dangers. What is the main organisational basis of this anti-democratic movement. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has recently said in the Conference of Jan Sangh—“if Jan Sangh and R.S.S. are fascists I am also a fascist.”

A few years ago he had taken a deputation to Parliament for ban of R.S.S. calling them fascist. Now it is for the country to judge what he is or what is he aspiring to be. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is right in saying that the main organizational basis of his movement is R.S.S. and Jan Sangh. Other parties are practically nowhere. Here he is right. About the R.S.S. ideology I would like this House to consider over it. I do not want to relate to criticisms which are without any basis. I am quoting the most authentic person late Shri M.S. Golwarkar. It is from his bunch of thought—

Page 98:

“But today there is misconception even regarding the word ‘Bhartiya’. It is commonly used as a translation of the word Indian which includes all the various communities like the Muslims, Christians, Parsi, etc. residing in this land.”

So, the word Bhartiya is likely to mislead us when we want to donate our particular nationhood. All the religious communities are included in it.

He has given the definition of ‘Nationalism’ It is on page 143 of the same book ‘Bunch of thought’—

“They forget that here word Bhartiya, a full-fledged ancient nation of the Hindus and the various communities which were living in the country were here either as guests, the Jews and the parsis or as invaders the Muslims and Christians. They never faced the country, how of such heterogeneous groups could be called as children of the soil in a common territory under the rule of a common enemy.”

He has attacked the concept of territorial nationalism of India or Bharat. This is very similar to Hitler's anti-Jewish slogan. It will not do only to criticise Shri Jayaprakash Narayan personally. In such a situation that is the task force of the movement led by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and I think here it is not necessary nor correct to criticise him only personally. We know if today Shri Jayaprakash Narayan begins calling upon the people to de-hoard or to end the monopoly houses, to distribute the land to the landless, I think the monopoly press will black him out as it has been recently doing in the case of Shri Vinobha Bhave. And then they will invent some other Loknayak or Paralok Nayak and JP will be nowhere. This is the way in which the monopoly classes are acting against the interest of the country in

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

collusion with US imperialism. In such a situation the ruling party should not be complacent or treat the forces of Fascism lightly. I want to support the amendment of Shri Ramavtar Shastri and Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and I feel with that amendment this Resolution should be accepted. We should strengthen democracy and democratic forces in our country. Here I want to stand by one point of my friend to my right. That is to say, all the repressive acts of the Government against the workers, peasants and other working class democratic movements should be done away with. Monopolists should be eliminated along with big landlords, semi-feudal and feudal, blackmarketeers and hoarders. Unless you give up capitalist paths democracy is not safe. Every democratic-minded person and patriotic force should unite inside the House and outside the House, inside the ruling party and outside the ruling party, inside the Government or outside the Government to fight the anti-democratic and exploiting forces whether they are inside the Government or outside the Government, whether they are backed by the ruling party or by some of the opposition parties we have to fight out pro-American forces which are existing and in our political interest this should be fought out. So, I request the honourable House to consider this problem in this perspective which I have enumerated.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बांदी चौक) :

इस प्रस्ताव से यह अंदाज हो सकता है कि फ़ैसिट्ट क़ाक़ले कैसे काम करती है। काफी अरसे से आन्दोलन सारे देश में जमाघते चला रही है। डेमोक्रेसी को ख़त्म करने के लिये, उसका ख़ून करने के लिये, उसको तबाह करने के लिये और अब ऐसी स्टेज प्रा गई है कि जब जनता इसको बरदाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और अपने हक़ की रक्षा करने के लिये जगह जगह उठ खड़ी हुई है। ऐसे समय में हमारे मित्र जी इस प्रस्ताव को

लाये हैं और कह रहे हैं कि सरकार ऐसी कंडिशनज क्रियेट कर रही है जिससे फ़ासिस्म आए। मैं समझती हूँ कि फ़ासिस्ट ताकतों का फ़ासिज्म लाने का यही तरीका है कि झूठे ऐंसां बोलो, जनता की आंखों में धूल इस तरह से झाँको कि जनता यह समझ हो न पाये कि कौनसी ताकतें किशर से उठ रही हैं और किनका हमको मुकाबला करना है। जो देश में राज उपस्थित हुआ है वह इसका कुछ इंडिकेशन है। इनके काम करने के तरीके को ही देखें आप और यहाँ जो तरीका इन्होंने अपनाया है उसको ही देखें आप। जो मूबर है वही कितने घंटों में से कितना समय लेना चाहते थे इस को ही आप देखें। उनका ख्याल था कि दूसरो को बोलने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है उनकी राय का कोई महत्व ही नहीं है। इसका कुछ नमूना आप यही देख रहे हैं कि जवला का लाखों रुपया हर मिनट इस सदन पर खर्च होता है और इसका अधिकांश समय कारेक्टर एसेसिमेन्ट पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है और जो बहुत आवश्यक काम होते हैं, जनता की भलाई के काम होते हैं वे पीछे पड़ जाते हैं। जनता जिनको चुन कर भेजनी है जिनकी यहा दुहाई दी जाती है, उनकी भलाई के काम यहा होने नहीं दिये जाते हैं। उससे भी इन की मनावृत्ति का कुछ अदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। ये ताकतें चाहती हैं कि देश के अन्दर, इस सभा के अन्दर और बाहर ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जाय कि लोग यह समझें कि पालियामेन्टरी डेमोक्रेसी काम नहीं कर सकती है, देश में उसको खत्म कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन जनता इसको बरदाश्त करने के लिये अब तैयार नहीं है। वह समझ चुकी है आपके मसूदो को।

जो लोकनायक कहलाते हैं उनके लेटेस्ट जो बयान है उसको आपने देखा ही होगा। उनकी बड़ी चर्चा हुई है। आखबारों में जो बयान उनके आ रहे हैं उनमें वे पुलिस को सम्बोधित करते हुये कहते हैं कि आप कहना न मानो, फौज को कहते हैं कि तुम कहना न मानो। इसके बाद भी क्या कोई शक रह गया

है इस बात को जानने के लिये कि कौन डेमोक्रेसी चाहता है और कौन नहीं चाहता है ? क्या दुनिया के सामने यह क्लोनियर चीज नहीं हो गई है कि फेसिस्ट कौन सी ताकत है और कौन सी ताकत है जो डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रही है ।

ऐसी जमायते की यहा काफी चर्चा हुई है । वे ताकतें जो हैं उनको चाहे आप सरमायि-दार जमायते कहे, रिएकशनरी कहे या कम्युनल कहे, उन्होंने 1971 और 1972 के भी चुनाव लड़कर देख लिया है । जब 1971 का चुनाव आया तो इन्हीं लोगों ने कहा कि रूनिंग पार्टी को तो केवल 150 सीटें मिलनी । लेकिन जब वह जीत गई तो कहने लगे कि यह रुपये से जीत गई है, रूमी स्याही से जीत गई है, इसमें और उममें जीत गई । इन्होंने जम्हूरियन पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की । इसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव आया । ये नारने फिर सामने आ गई । इन्होंने सोचा कि आज ता खाने पीने की चीजा की दिक्कत है, कपडे की दिक्कत है, सब चीजों की दिक्कत है अब ता जीत ही जायेंगे । लेकिन उममें भी ये नारने हार गई । उसके बाद इन्होंने निश्चय किया कि जम्हूरियन का देश में रहने नहीं दना है । इसके दुक्के उपचुनाव ये जीत जाते है तो कहने है कि यह जनता की आवाज और इन्स्ट्रुमेंट का वडिक्ट है और जब कोई चुनाव हार जाते है ता वह देते है कि यह जम्हूरियत नहीं है, यह फेसिस्टवाद है । यह इन लोगों का तरीका है ।

अब आप देखे कि बुने हये लोगों के साथ इनका कैसा व्यवहार है । अभी उसकी चर्चा भी हुई है । उनको पिटा जाता है, उनको मारा जाता है, उनको अपमानित किया जाता है । जम्हूरियन क्या इसी का नाम है ? क्या ये इस तरह की शक्त के जम्हूरियत को खत्म नहीं कर रहे है ? इनको अपन धरो से खींचा गया, लोगों से कहा गया कि इनको थपड़ मारो, इनको मारो, इनको अपमानित करो । आज सदन के सामने दूध का दूध और

पानी का पानी हो जाना चाहिए । हम सब को समझ लेना चाहिए कि जम्हूरियत को खत्म करने वाले कौन लोग हैं ? इसका जनता के साथ भी कैसा व्यवहार है ? जनता से जा कर ये पैसे मांगत है, लोगों को सताते लोगों को मारने पीटने है, उनके धरो को धाग लगा देत है । मुजफ्फरपुर जाने का मुझे मौका मिला । वहा लोगों ने हडताल कर दी थी, दूकानदारों ने हडताल कर दी थी इन लोगों से दुखी हो कर क्योंकि रोज रोज मार मार कर, डरा धमका कर छुरे दिखा कर पैसे लेना इन्होंने शुरू कर दिया था । लोगों ने सरकार से कहा कि उनमें हमारी रक्षा की जाय, ये जम्हूरियत के दुश्मन है और जब तक हमारी रक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायगी, तब तक हम दूकाने नहीं खोल सकत है । अपनी रक्षा करने के लिये उन्होंने अपने खास आदमी रखे ताकि जम्हूरियत के दुश्मनों से वे उनकी रक्षा कर सके । अपने अपने प्रचार तथा अपन लेब चरो में, अपनी दातचित में ये किसी को बधलते नहीं है । जो हमारे जाने माने मृत्य है, जा हमारा सभ्यता है जो संस्कृति है जिसा को इन्होंने छोडा नहीं है । महिला एम० एल० ए० तक को इन्होंने अपमान किया है, उन तक को नहीं छोडा है, नीन चार सौ स ऊपर हिमा की वारदाने इस तरह की विहार में इन्होंने की है ।

आखिर फाशिज्म क्या होता है ? फाशिज्म लोगा के खिलाफ नफरत पैदा करता है और नफरत पर चलता है । यहा कैरेक्टर एमोशनशन की बहुत चर्चा हुई है । मैं हाल ही के उस वयान का जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ, जो लोकनायक ने, जिसमे पीछे ये सब चल रहे है, 26 फरवरी, को दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि इदिरा जी अपन जन्म में कोई बम गिरा देगी, और उस वहां में वह जम्हूरियत को खत्म करना चाहती है । 'यै फाशिज्म के तरीके' हैं ।'

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोश]

26 जनवरी के मदरलेड ने लिखा है, जिसके बारे में कुछ दिन पहले श्री वाजपेयी ने कह दिया है कि जनसभ से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है—कई साल पहले उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया था कि आर्गनाइजर से भी उनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है—कि एक एस्ट्रालोजर, ज्योतिषी, ने, जो अपना नाम नहीं बताना चाहता है, देश के बारे में, और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है, और उसमें यह भी कहा है कि एक बड़े भारी वी० आई०पी० की डेथ हो जायेगी। शर्म की बात यह है कि उसमें यह भी कहा गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की डेथ बड़े मिस्टीरियस तरीके से होगी।

ये लोग इस तरह नफरत का बानावर्णन पैदा करने हैं, जिसके शिकार गांधी जी हुये, जिनके शिकार श्री ए० ए० मिश्र हुये। फाशिज्म ये लोग ला रहे हैं, या सरकार ला रही है, इसका निर्णय हमको करना है।

गांधीजी और पंडित जी की दो ही ट्रैनिंग और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की शान्तिप्रियता चाहने वाली और शान्ति चाहने वाली। उनकी वृत्ति का नतीजा यह है कि लोग खड़े हो कर कह रहे हैं कि देश में यह आजादी नहीं है, वह आजादी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन लोगों को आग लगाने की आजादी है, लोगों का अपमान करने की आजादी है, और कौन सी आजादी इन लोगों को चाहिये? अगर ये लोग आजादी को लेकर हमारे देश में जम्हूरियत को कल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहूँगी कि इन ताकतों से हमको होशियार रहना चाहिये। इसिलिये मैंने अर्ज किया है, कि इन ताकतों पर पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए, इनके कामों को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

कहा गया है कि गया में फायरिंग होने के बाद यह आन्दोलन चलाया गया। और मैम्बरज ने भी कहा है कि 1948 में श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण इस सदन के बाहर प्रदर्शन

करने के लिये आये और हम लोगों ने उनको फानो किया। उन्होंने कहा कि गांधीजी को हत्या करने वाली, उनकी हत्या के लिये रस-पोमिबल, जनात-आर० एम० एस० पर पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया कि सरदार पटेल को भी इन्फो देना चाहिये, क्योंकि उनका कहना था कि सरदार पटेल काफी सक्ष्मी नहीं करते थे।

1968 में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने कहा कि जब तक आर० एस० एस० जनसभ के साथ रहता है, तब तक जनसभ एक डेमोक्रेटिक जमात नहीं हो सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस डेमोक्रेटिक है। जिस समय सिडीकेंट के लोग कांग्रेस से बाहर चले गये, तब श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को कांग्रेस गलत दिखाई देने लगी। अब तो उन्हें आर० एम० एम० को यह सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है कि वह एक सोशल सर्विस आर्गनाइजेशन है और उस पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगानी चाहिए।

मार्गपति महोदय, मझे थोड़ा समय और दिया जाये, क्योंकि मैंने एक बहुत आवश्यक एमेडमेंट मूव किया है, जिसको स्वीकार करने के लिये मैं सदन से निवेदन कर रही हूँ।

मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ ख़ास तौर से दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि आजादी के बाद जम्हूरियत और आजाद देश को बनाने में मदद करना श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। लेकिन कांग्रेस फार कल्चरल फ्राइम का वाइस प्रेजिडेंट बनना उन्होंने सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लिया, और वह बन भी गये। जब यह मालूम हुआ कि कांग्रेस फार कल्चरल फ्रीडम सी० आई०ए० की फ्रंट आर्गनाइजेशन है, और बात खुल गई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे तो आज तक यह मालूम नहीं था कि यह सभ्यता कहा में फिनास होती है। उस वक्त श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की उम्र 50 साल की थी, और आज 75 साल की है। अगर इतने साल तक किसी आर्गनाइजेशन के बाइस प्रेजिडेंट रहने के बाद भी उनको

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कोई और साधु सती का नाम लेता हूँ। सवाल यह है कि जो ताकत यहाँ पर खड़ी है, खड़ी होगी, उस की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में हमेशा सोचना पड़ेगा। मिश्रा जी ने यही कहा कि पिछले कुछ म.ल.ों से धीरे-धीरे ये जो आधिकार हैं ये केन्द्रीयकृत होते जा रहे हैं। यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए पोषक है या प्रजातंत्र के लिए बाधक है इस को सोचना पड़ेगा। दूसरा कुछ नहीं। जैसे इन्होंने भी कहा कैपिटल मोनोपली, मोनोपली है। प्रजातंत्र के लिए यह बिल्कुल आवश्यक है कि उसमें अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी विकेंद्रित हो और उस में राज-शक्ति भी विकेंद्रित हो। किसी के भी केन्द्रित होने से नुकसान होता है। डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ बोथ दि पावस होना चाहिए। किन्तु आप के राज में तो यह मोनोपली बढनी ही जा रही है। यह आप के हाथ में है। धीरे धीरे वे जो आप के दोस्त हैं ये बार बार कहते जा रहे हैं कि बढ रही बढ रही है। तो अन्दर और बाहर में ये कर क्या रहे हैं

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उी को तोड रहे है।

श्री वगत माटे आप तो हमेशा मध्यवर्ती सत्ता मजबूत हो, इस के पक्ष में है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मध्यवर्ती सत्ता मजबूत हो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हर चीज अपने हाथ में रखे। इसे मिस-अण्डरस्टैंड मत कीजिए। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है। यहाँ मध्यवर्ती सत्ता मजबूत नहीं हो रही है। यहाँ एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में ताकत केन्द्रित होती जा रही है। मध्यवर्ती सत्ता मजबूत होती तो मैं बात समझता। फिर अबबारा में यह नहीं आता -

It was extracted from Jagjivan Ram and Chavan.

मतलब यह निकलता है कि कोई कैबिनेट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं है।

(व्यवधान) अब आप सुनिए, मैं बता रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह उजर जो है यह सब के लिए है। अब कम्प्युनिस्टों की राय आप डेमोक्रेसी के लिए लेते हैं, मैं एक ही बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस रूस के सारे हामी हैं, People's democracy is there in Russia for the last 40—45 years कभी उन्होंने डेमोक्रेटिक ट्रेडी-शस रूस की कोट का कभी चीन की कोट को, कभी यूगोस्लाविया की कोट की किसी ने? सब कहते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी है, डेमोक्रेसी है, लेकिन कभी रामावतार शास्त्री ने यह नहीं कहा कि डेमोक्रेटिक रूस में यह होता है, यानी डेमोक्रेटिकली यह होता है। वहाँ लोग बदने भी जाते हैं, ब्रेझनेव जाते हैं, ख्रूश्चेव जाते हैं या और भी जाते हैं, तो वह डेमोक्रेटिक मेथड है? वह यह कहते तो मैं मान लेता कि डेमोक्रेटिक परम्परा है रूप की, मैं मान लेता यह डेमोक्रेटिक परम्परा है यूगोस्लाविया की। किन्तु हमेशा कोट करते हैं इंग्लैंड को, अमेरिका को, हमेशा फ्री डेमोक्रेसी जहा है वहाँ की बात कोट करने हैं।

तो सत्ता केन्द्रीयकृत होना यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए, लोक तंत्र के लिए पोषक नहीं है। नेहरू जी भी प्रधान मंत्री थे। किन्तु नेहरू जी के हाथ में इतनी ताकत नहीं थी। आज सब के पख छट्ट गए। यानी कोई गृह मंत्री भी हों तो मी० बी० आई० उस के पास नहीं है। कोई वित्त मंत्री भी हो तो एन्फोर्स-मेंट डायरेक्टोरेट उस के हाथ में नहीं है। कोई एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर भी हो तो ऐटामिक विभाग उस के हाथ में नहीं है। कोई विदेश मंत्री भी हो तो लाइसेंस देने की एथा-रिटी उस के पास नहीं है। यह धीरे धीरे

जो सत्ता केन्द्रित होती है एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में, अन्तर्लोक्यता इस का लाभ प्रजातंत्र के लिए नहीं होता ।

मैं अभी का उदाहरण देता हूँ । प्रजातंत्र में परिवर्तन कैसे होता चाहिए ? नायक गए, चह्माण गए । हमें दोनों में से किसी से कुछ नहीं कहना है । ये दोनों आप के लोग हैं, किस को लाएं किस को न लाएं, यह आप का काम है । But the way in which one is replaced by the other यह क्या प्रजातंत्र का ङंग है । परिवर्तन करना चाहते हो, परिवर्तन करो । लेकिन इस परिवर्तन को मांग किस ने की थी ? यह प्रिंसिपल है—

The Leader of the House must be elected by the representatives of the people elected. उन पर छोड़ दीजिए, बात समझ में आ जायगी यह इम्पोजीशन [फ्राम एवम, जो चालू है, यह ऐंटी डेमोक्रेटिक है और इस में कोई टिकेगा नहीं । (व्यवधान) . . . मिथ्रा जी ने जो कहा कि जनता का हो वह क्यों कहा ? क्योंकि He does not belong to the Congress Party; none of his team belongs to Congress party. वह तो इनना ही नहीं कहते वह तो यहां तक कहते हैं कि मुझको कुछ ईमानदार लोगों को ले कर काम करना है । इसका मतलब यह निकला कि एलेक्टेड मेम्बर जितने कांग्रेस के हैं उस में एक भी ईमानदार आदमी नहीं

है । हू इज एसेसिनेटिंग कैंरेक्टर ? हम ? हम नहीं । वही आप को मार रहे हैं और आप की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । यानी आप के इतने एलेक्टेड लोगों में एक भी उन को ईमानदार दिखा नहीं । (व्यवधान) . . . मैं सब को जवाब दूंगा । भगवान ने मुझे आवाज भी बुलन्द दी है और उन्न भी लम्बी दी है । सुभद्रा जोशी जी और एस एस के खिलाफ जब से बोलती हैं मैं भी हूँ और मैं यहां पहुंच गया हूँ । मैं दिल्ली में आज से नहीं हूँ (व्यवधान) People have elected me twice, not once. You can not fool all people for all times. . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप बोलिए हम चिन्ता नहीं करते । After all we are going to meet you on the streets . . . (व्यवधान)

.. बिलकुल । इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूँ क्योंकि आखिर उन की जो ताकत है वह यह है । यह नहीं है यह डेमोक्रेटिक ताकत तो है ही नहीं । जिन समय उन्होंने हम को दबाया था हमारे घरों को आग लगाई थी हमारे पांव तोड़ने की कोशिश की थी । हम भुक्तभोगी है । यह कोई डेमोक्रेटिकली नहीं हुआ था । गली वालों को उठाया था । हम भुक्तभोगी है । किन्तु हमारा यह पूरा विश्वास है इस देश की जो मिट्टी है इस की मिट्टी में लोकतंत्र भरा है यहा डिक्टेटरशिप आएगी नहीं यहां डिक्टेटरशिप रहेगी नहीं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अब यह शास्त्री जी क्यों बोलते हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । आज ही के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के फ्रंट पेज पर आया है कि दो स्पाइ करने वाले रूस के थे . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप की सरकार ने उन को सजा दी । हम

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जंशं:]

ने नहीं सजा दो। यानी रूस के लिए कुछ इन्फार्मेशन भेजना यह आप के हिसाब से ही गलत है। अब यह रामावतार शास्त्री पता नहीं क्या क्या इन्फार्मेशन भेजते होंगे भगवान जाने। हम तो जानते नहीं है। हम को तो लगता था कि रूस आप का मित्र है उस को कुछ बताना यह तो अच्छा है। आज यह पता चला कि कोई भी चीज रूस को बताना यह अपराध होता है और उस के लिए जाच होसी है।

कहने का मतलब यह है कि आर्थिक ताकत का जैसे केन्द्रीकरण होता जा रहा है वैसे ही राजनैतिक शक्ति का भी केन्द्रीकरण होता जा रहा है। यह पहले नहीं था। एक व्यक्ति के अन्दर केन्द्रीकरण होता चला जा रहा है। आज चव्वाण जी बताते हैं कि नायक जी जाने दीजिए अब जो हो गया वह हो गया हमारे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि टिकट बाटने में लेकर मुख्य मंत्री कौन बने यह एक व्यक्ति तय करे तो अन्ततोगत्वा यह नोकतत्र के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। कुछ सिस्टम इवाल्ब करना चाहिए। फिर चाहे कोई भी आए। यानी कल जा कर कितनी भी फासिस्ट प्रवृत्ति का आदमी भी आए किन्तु यदि सिस्टम और परम्परा बड़ी मजबूत हो तो उस को उसी फ्रेम वर्क के अन्दर काम करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हमेशा हम कहते हैं कि परम्परा को मजबूत रखो। परम्परा को तोड़ो मत। कभी कभी हम यहाँ कहते हैं कि अखबार वाले अच्छा नहीं लिखते हैं। किन्तु अगर उन को दवाने की कोशिश हो गई तो अखबार वाले खुल कर लिखेंगे नहीं जनता की बात खुल कर आएगी नहीं खुल कर कोई भी बोलेगा नहीं। फिर क्या होगा कि जो बोलेगा उस को टेप करो उस को ले जा कर सुनाओ। यह क्यों होता है? यह सकोशेशन क्यों होता है? फिर यह नरीरा टाइप किश में आता है? यह बीज गुप्त, वह बीज गुप्त।

यानी जनता का भला करने के लिए सुफुलता की कोई जरूरत है? सुभद्रा जामो जी कहती हैं कि आर एस एस है किस ने आप को रोका है? साठे आर एस एस में जा सकते हैं मिथा जो जा सकते हैं। हर एक कोई जा सकता है बैठ सकता है मुन सकता है बोल सकता है।

It is an open book; it is working for the last so many years. आप कहते

हैं कि वह ताकत बढ़ती है वह ताकत बढ़नी है। तो आप क्या गाजर खाते घूमते हैं दिल्ली में? आप कर क्या रहे हैं? 1947 से आप के हाथ में ताकत है। अखबार आप के पास है रेडियो आप के हाथ में है ताकत आप के हाथ में है, किमी को भी मिसा में पकड़ो, अल बिहारी वाजपेयी को मिसा में पकड़ो, इतना सब होने के बाद भी यह रोना रोओ कि वह बड़े, वह बड़े, इस का मतलब यह है कि तुम नालायक हो, चले जाओ। यानी 47 में ले कर लगातार 27 साल तक हाथ में अखि-कार रखने के बाद भी आप यह कहे कि कोई ऐसा मन्था है जो बड़ रही है जिस के हाथ में कोई ताकत नहीं, कोई फीज नहीं, कुछ नहीं, वह बड़ रही है, तो इस का मतलब क्या है। आप कहते हैं वह बड़ रहे हैं, जयपकाग नागायण के पोछे वह है फला के पोछे वह है तो मतलब क्या है? आप कहा है? इसका मतलब यह है कि जनता आप को विनकूल मानती नहीं है। जनता का आप के ऊपर स विश्वास सारा उठ सया है।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जनता के साथ रह कर काम करने का ऐसा सिस्टम मजबूत बनाना चाहिए कि जिस के अन्तर्गत न्यायालय की प्रतिष्ठा रहे, न्यायालय निष्पक्षता से काम करे, अखबार वाले निर्भीकता से

लिखें और जो विधायक हैं वह निर्भीकता से, निष्पक्षता से बोलें, खुद का विचार प्रकट करें न कि किसी को खरीदा जाय पैसे का लालच दे कर खरीदा जाय या कोई मिनिस्ट्री तोड़ी जाय, कोई कारपोरेशन तोड़ा जाय। अगर यह होता है तो आखिर यह दोनों तरफ का खेल होता है। जो आप करते हैं वही मिश्रा जो भी करेगे। इस से सिस्टम खराब ही जाना है। एक बार चुन कर आए उस को रहने दीजिए उधर ही। इम में पार्टी बदलने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती। कुछ न कुछ सिस्टम है, इस देश की कुछ पद्धति है, जब तक हम उन पर मजबूत नहीं रहेंगे, उन परम्पराओं को मजबूत नहीं रखेंगे, राजनीतिक शक्ति और आर्थिक शक्ति को विकेंद्रित रूप में रखेंगे, तो कल कोई भी अधिकार में आये, उन को सभी के अन्तर्गत काम करना पड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं इम प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमलुरहमान (किशनगज)

मोहतरिन चेरमन साहब मैं इम रेजाल्यूशन का कुछ तरमीमों के साथ खैरमकदम करता हूँ, और साथ साथ मुद्रा जी की जो तरमीम है, उस को मान लेने की ताईद करता हूँ।

हम नागों को आजादी हासिल करने की जो कीमत देनी पड़ी है, वह अब जाहिर है। बहरहाल आजादी मिली, जम्हूरियत आई, लोगो ने इनमिनान की सास ली कि शाही हुकूमत खत्म हुई। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि साबिक शाही हुकूमत के कुछ जावाज, छुपे रुस्तम, अभी तक मुल्क में मौजूद है, जो जम्हूरियत का नाम-निहाद शरवत भी कर, मस्त हो कर, बदमस्त हो रहे हैं और बदमस्ती का नतीजा अवाम देख रही है कि कीमत को कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। जम्हूरियत आई, आईन बना, मुल्क में लागू किया गया, अवाम को वोट देने के हक दिये गये और जनता वोट

दने के हक का आज से नहीं बीमियो सानों से इन्फेमाल करती आ रही है। लेकिन अवाम को जो यह हक दिया गया, हमारे कुछ दोस्तो बदमस्त लोगो को यह एक-आख नही भाया और वे चाहते हैं कि इस जम्हूरियत का कत्ल हो जाय, खून हो जाय।

मोहतरिम चेरमन, मैं आप के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ—वे छुपेरुस्तम जो एक पुश्ता—मियामतदा है, अपनी अमली शकल में, अपनी अमली हालत में अब पूरे तौर में जाहिर हुए हैं। ये लोग अवाम को कुचलने की हर तरकीब कर रहे हैं और वह भी एक साजिश के मातहत जिस से कि अवाम सही तरीके से कुचला जाय और मजे को बात ना यह है कि मागे जमाखोर, सारे काले धन्धेवाले, सारे हाईडमं वनैक-मार्केटियस एक-जा हो कर उम नाम-निहाद शख के पीछे आराम से बूम रहे हैं, उस के मुप्ते-पनाह हो रहे हैं और आप देख लीजिए कि उन की बदौलत जम्हूरियत का खून किस तरह में होता जा रहा है। मौजूदा सरकार जो भी कदम उठा रही है गरीब अवाम के लिए, उस पर ये सारे लोग खलबला उठे हैं और जाल विछाने लगे कि कैसे जम्हूरियत का खून किया जाय।

आज जा मोनोपौलीज के अखबार मुल्क में चल रहे हैं, ये इनके ही इशारे पर काम करते हैं, ये सच्ची खबरे नहीं छाप सकते हैं, जो बात नहीं होनी है या मामूली होती है उस को बहुत बड़ा-चढ़ा कर छापते हैं। अब इन्होंने तरकीब क्या निकाली है—कीमत के नाम पर, कमी के नाम पर हीटिंग नाम पर, करगणन के नाम पर आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, लेकिन वह आन्दोलन आन्दोलन तक ही महसूस नहीं रहा, वे इस से और आगे बढ़े, अवाम के मुसाइन्दे जो चुन कर आये थे उन को मारने और पीटने का काम शुरू हुआ। इन्होंने तय किया कि उन को असम्बन्धी में

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्हमान]

न जाने दिया जाय, असेम्बली को तोड़ा जाय श्री इन के लिए जगह कौन सी चुनी गई— गुजरात। मैं मिश्रा जी से, जा इन रेजी-नरूंगा के रत्न हैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—अगर बाहर 10 आदमी उन को पकड़ लें और पार्लियामेंट में आने दें, अगर हम लोग ऐसा करे तो मैं फौरन कहूँ कि हम लोग फासिस्ट हैं। लेकिन जो लोग ऐसा गुजरात में कर रहे थे और अब बिहार में रह कर मैं हूँ, उन को मिश्रा जी क्या कहेंगे—उन के लिए किस नाम का इस्तेमाल करेंगे—मैं मिश्रा जी के ही मुंह से सुनना चाहता हूँ।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि सब से पहले याद काम गुजरात में शुरू हुआ और आप ने देखा कि वहाँ अरबों के चुने हुए नुमा-इन्दों को रिप कदर मारा-पीटा गया, किम कदर दगा फिनाद हुआ और आखिर वहाँ की असेम्बली तुड़वाई गई। आपने यह भी देखा कि उन आन्दोलन के नाम पर गुजरात में कितने किसानों का फिपाद हुआ— क्या आप उन की तादाद बता सकते हैं? मैं बताता हूँ—8-9 फिनाद हुए जिन में मुनमताबो का जानी और माजी नुकसान हुआ। मैं पूछता हूँ इन में उन गरीबों का क्या काम था? सिर्फ इतना ही कि वे उन का साथ नहीं दे रहे थे। इन बातों से कीमने तो गिरने से रही लेकिन यह जरूर हुआ कि अकालियता के लाग बेकसूर मारे गये और इन आन्दोलन के जरिये कले धरनेवालों, जनसबोरो को खूब बत आई। कायेम की सरकार के जमाने में मिमाल के तीर पर चावल 2 रुपये 50 पैसे किलो था, मूंगफली का तेल 4 रुपये किलो था, जम्हूरियत के खून के बाद चावल 5 और 6 रुपये किलो, मूंगफली का तेल 11 और 12 रुपये कि लो मितने लगा—यह जम्हूरियत के खून का नतीजा है।

अब बिहार की हालत को लीजिए— वह छुपे-छुपे इतिहास से बिहार के रहने

वाले हैं— जो कुछ दिन पहले यह कह रहे थे कि आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ फासिस्ट ताकतो है—वे इन ताकतों के कब्जे में आ गये और आज उन्हीं के कब्जे पर खड़े हो कर चल रहे हैं और उन से नारे लगवा रहे हैं। वह नेता जो अपने आप को बहुत ही अमनपसन्द कहा करता था, आज मुकम्मिल तीर पर इन फासिस्ट ताकतों के कब्जे में आ गया है और आप को याद होगा कि जो लोग बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के खिलाफ थे जो श्री परम के खिलाफ थे जो लण्ड सीलिंग के खिलाफ थे—वे सारे लोग आज एक-जा हो कर उभी स्वर में बोल रहे हैं जिस स्वर में ये लोग पहले बोलते थे। इन के बहुत से साथी जो पहले इण्डियन डिजेशन की बात करते थे और आज भी वही आवाज लसा रहे हैं— मिश्रा जी मैं आप से कहे देता हूँ—यह आवाज वे लोग लगा रहे हैं जो खुद दूसरे मुल्क को छोड़ कर मेरे मुल्क में पनाहगजी है। आज इन का काम क्या है? आग लगाना, छुरा दिखलाना, लाइनें तोड़ना, गाड़िया बन्द करना। पटना के लडको ने क्या किया— प्राइवेट कार वानों को राक कर छुरा दिखा कर कहा कि पाच रुपया दो उसने कहा कि नहीं है तो 10 पया दो 20 रुपया दो, यूमुफ विल्डिंग के सामने गांधी मंदान के सामने एल्फिस्टन सिनेमा के सामने क्या हुआ, आन्दोलन के वक्त इसी तरह से रुपया बसूल किया गया।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि उस आन्दोलन के वक्त इस तरह के काम किये गये, पोस्ट आफिस लूटे गये, गर्ज कि जितने फासिस्ट

काम हो सकते थे वे सब किये गये। उन के जोग बोलने की आज़ादी ताकत के नाम पर छीन रहे थे वे चाहते थे कि उन को (अबाम के बूने हुए तुमाइर्द) बोलने न दिया जाय, उन को असम्बली में न जाने दिया जाय। अगर कोई मम्बर अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जाकर बोलना... चहे लोगों को सही हालत से आगाह करना चाहे तो वहाँ उस को बोलने न दिया है ज.य.—यह फासिज्म नहीं तो क्या है?

सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं—आप अखबारों में देख चुके हैं बिहार के आन्दोलन के वक्त वहाँ की सरकार के खंजीरों के पुतलों को गधों पर निकाला गया। लेकिन वहाँ का चीफ मिनिस्टर बदकिस्मनी से एक गरीब मुसलमान है उस के पुतले को सूअर पर चढ़ा कर निकाला गया। यह इन लोगों का तरीका और रबैया है.....

श्री श्यामनन्दन सिन्धु : बिलकुल गलत।

श्री समर गुह : यह बड़ी गन्दी बात इन्होंने कही है बिलकुल झूठ है।

श्री मुहम्मद जम लुरंहमा : दादा मैं कोई बात गलत नहीं कहूंगा।

श्री समय गुह : आप को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए था।

श्री मुहम्मद जम लुरंहमान : इन फिश्कापरस्तों का जमघट देखिये जम्हूरियत का खून देखिए काले धन्धे बालों की इन जमायतों को देखिए— ये मारे लोग एक-जा जमा हो कर क्या कर रहे हैं—यह इस बात का नमूना है। दूसरी तरफ हम को कहते हैं कि हम जम्हूरियत का खून कर रहे हैं जम्हूरियत का गला घोट रहे हैं 1971 के बाद हम लोगों ने कुछ कम्म-काम ब्रह्मिये थे यदीकों के लिए कुछ काम करे। लेकिन आप न देखा कि कसा-कसी बातें बीच में आईं लेकिन इन जो मुँह के कहीं कोई सपोर्ट नहीं

मिली आप को याद होगा— बिहार के रांची में देगा फिताद हुआ। मैं भी वहाँ गया था, सुभद्रा जी भी वहाँ गई थी आप देखिए—किन लोगों ने किया था—ये वही लोग थे जो आज के आन्दोलन में भी शरीक हैं। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ—

इशारा तो कही श्रीर का है।

नाटक भारत में हो रहा है।

डोरी की पकड़ कही श्रीर है

जडोरी यां खीची जहा रही है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह कैसा मजाक है, देश के एवोम के साथ। अब यह मजाक जनता पसन्द नहीं करेगी। यह कैसी जम्हूरियत है कि पुलिस और आर्मी को कही कि कहना न मानो? तो क्या हो? जो तुम कही वही हो वही आई हो जिस को तुम बनाओ? जो जनता कहे वह कोई बात नहीं।

18.00 hrs. —

प्रेस वाले इन के साथ हैं और मीनोपोली हाउसज का कब्जे उन पर है ही। मेरा कहना है कि इन का भी रोल अच्छा नहीं है। अगर छोटी सी बात होती है तो उस को टीप पेज पर लिखने हैं। यह यँलो जर्नलिज्म हैं। उन को जनता का साथ देना चाहिए, और जनता की जो भावनायें हैं उन को सामने रखना होगा।

जर्मनी की मिसाल मिश्रा जी दे रहे थे; अभी कहा इन्होंने पाकिस्तान छोटा सा मुल्क है। हमारी 56 करोड़ आबादी है। वह कभी हमला नहीं कर सकता है। क्या मजाक करते हैं— आप सक्कर्म के बख को कैसे मोड़ देते हैं। जर्मनी छोटा सा था लेकिन उसने सारे यूरोप को तवाह कर दिया था। इटली छोटा सा मुल्क था लेकिन उस ने सारे बार्थ अफ्रीका को रन भोव कर

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुरहमान]

दिया। ऐसे ही लोगों के गलत तारों को गीय-विल्स के झूठ की तरह फँसा कर फासिज्म आगे बढ़ना है। हम इस हाउस से बाड़े हैं, इप की भी एक बुनियाद है एक आईन है जिस की बुनियाद पर जम्हूरियत का है। जहा लोगो का अपना हक इस्तेमाल करने का मौका है अपनी वाने कहने का पूरा मौका है, पूरी आजादी है। आप भा अपना मैं हैं। हैटो जतला के सामन आवेगे। अगर जनता आप को पसन्द करेगी तो आप को चुनेगी और अगर हमें पसन्द करेगी तो हम को चुनेगी। इसलिए मित्रा जी आप फासिज्म के रास्ते का अखिन्वार न करे। हम लागो ने देश की आजादी के लिए बड़ी कुशवानिया दो है इनका आप ख्याल करे। वम गनी मेरी गुबारिश है।

اشری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن)

گنج): مستکرم چوئرمهن هاسے صاحب-
مهن اس ریزولیشن کا کچھ ترمیموں
کے ساتھ خودمقدم کرتا ہوں۔ اور ساتھ
ساتھ سپردرا جی کی جو ترمیم ہے
اس کو مان لینے کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔
ہم لوگوں کو آزادی حاصل کرنے
کی جو قیمت دینی پڑی ہے یہ سب
ظاہر ہے۔ بھو حال آزادی ملی
جمہوریت آئی اور لوگوں نے اطمینان
کی سانس لی کہ شاہی حکومت
ختم ہوئی۔ لیکن مہوں دیکھ رہا
ہوں کہ سابق شاہی حکومت کے کچھ
جانناز چھوٹے دستم ابھی تک ملک میں
موجود ہیں۔ جو جمہوریت کا نام نہاد
شریت پی کر۔ مست ہو کر بد مست
ہو رہے ہیں۔ اور بد مستی کا نتیجہ
غلام دیکھ رہی ہے کہ قوم کو کٹلا؛

نقصان اٹھانا پو رہا ہے۔ جمہوریت
آئی۔ انہوں بنا۔ ملک میں لگو کیا
گھا۔ عوام کو روٹ دینے کے حق دئے
گئے۔ اور جنتا روٹ دینے کے حق کا
آج نہیں ہے۔ ۱۵۰ سالوں سے استعمال کرتی
آ رہی ہے۔ لیکن عوام کو جو یہ حق
دیا گیا۔ ہمارے کچھ دوستوں۔ بد مست
لوگوں کو ایک آنکھ نہیں بہایا۔ اور
وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس جمہوریت کا
قتل ہو جائے۔

مستکرم چوئرمهن۔ میں آپ
کے دھیان میں ایک بات لانا چاہتا
ہوں۔ وہ چھوٹے دستم جو ایک پختہ
سہاستدان ہیں۔ اپنی اصلی شکل
میں۔ اپنی اصلی حالت میں اب
پورے طور سے ظاہر ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ
لوگ عوام آزادی کو کچھانے کی ہر
ترتیب کر رہے ہیں۔ اور یہ بھی ایک
سازش کے تحت۔ جس سے کہ عوام
صحیح طریقے سے کچلا جائے۔ اور مزے
کی بات تو یہ ہے۔ کہ سارے جمع خور
اور کالے دھندے والے۔ اور ہوروز بلہک
مارکیترز۔ ایک جا ہو کر اس نام نہاد
شخص کے پیچھے آرام سے گھوم کر نعرہ
لگا رہے ہیں۔ اس کے پشت و پناہ
کر رہے ہیں اور آپ دیکھ لہجائے
کہ ان کی بدولت جمہوریت کا خون
کس طرح سے ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ موجودہ
حزب جو بھی قدم اٹھا رہی ہے۔ غریب

عوام کے لئے اس پر یہ سازے لوگ
کہنے لگے ہوں۔ اور جال بھجانے
لگے کہ کھسے جمہوریت کا خون
کیا جائے۔

آج جو مہولہز کے اخبار، ملک
میں چل رہے ہیں۔ وہ ان کے ہی
اشارے پر کام کرتے ہیں۔ یہ سچی
خبریں نہیں چھاپ سکتے ہیں، جو
بات نہیں ہوتی ہے یا معمولی ہوتی
ہے اس کو بہت بڑھا چڑھا کر
چھاپتے ہیں۔ اب انہوں نے ترکیب
کیا نکالی ہے۔ قہمت کے نام پر، کمی کے
نام پر، موروز کے نام پر۔ کریشن کے نام پر
اندولن شروع ہوا۔ لیکن وہ اندولن
اندولن تک ہی محدود نہیں رہا۔
وہ اس سے اور آگے بڑھے۔ عوام کے
نمائندے جو جن کر آئے تھے ان کو
سارے اوو بھگنے کا کام شروع کیا۔ انہوں
نے طے کیا کہ ان کو اسمبلی میں نہ
جانے دیا جائے۔ اسمبلی کو توڑا جائے۔
اور اس کے لئے جگہ کونسی چنی گئی؟
گجرات - میں مشرا جی سے جو اس
ریزولوشن کے سرور ہیں۔ پوچھنا چاہتا
ہوں۔ اگر باہر دس آدمی ان کو ہکولیں۔
اور پارلیمنٹ میں نہ آئے دیں۔
اگر ہم لوگ ایسا کریں تو یہ فوراً کہہنے
کہ ہم لوگ فاسسٹ ہیں۔ لیکن جو
لوگ ایسا گجرات میں کر رہے تھے
اور اب بہار میں کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کو
مشرا جی کہا کہہنے۔ ان کے لئے کس

نام کا استعمال کہہنے۔ میں مشرا جی
کے ہی منہ سے سنا چاہتا ہوں۔
میں عرض کر رہا تھا۔ کہ سب
سے پہلے یہ کام گجرات میں شروع ہوا
اور آپ نے دیکھا کہ وہاں عوام کے
چلے ہوئے نمائندوں کو کس قدر مارا
پھینکا گیا۔ کس قدر دنکا فساد ہوا۔
اور آخر وہاں کی اسمبلی توڑائی گئی
آپ نے یہ بھی دیکھا کہ اس ندرولن
کے نام پر گجرات میں کتنے فرقہ
دارانہ فسادات ہوئے۔ کیا آپ ان کی
تعداد بتا سکتے ہیں۔ میں بتا سکتا
ہوں۔ آٹھ۔ نو۔ فسادات جن میں
مسلمانوں کا جانی اور مالی نقصان
ہوا۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں۔ اس میں ان
شریبوں کا کیا تصور تھا۔ صرف اتنا
ہی کہ وہ ان کا ساتھ نہیں دے رہے
تھے۔ ان باتوں سے قہمتیں تو کرنے سے
رہیں۔ لیکن یہ ضرور ہوا کہ اگلیوں
کے لوگ بے تصور مارے گئے۔ اور اس
اندولن کے ذریعہ کالے دھندے والوں۔
جمع خوروں کی خوب بھی آئی۔
کانگریس کی سرکار کے زمانے میں مثال
کے طور پر چاول دو روپے پچاس
پیسے کلو تھا۔ مونگ پہلی کا تیل
چار روپے کلو تھا۔ جمہوریت کے خون
کے بعد چاول پانچ روپے اور چہ کوڑے
کلو۔ مونگ پہلی کا تیل گھارہ اور ہارہ
روپے کلو ملنے لگا۔ یہ ہے جمہوریت کے
خون کا نتیجہ ہے۔

[شہری مستعد جموں (روحمان)]

آب بہار کی حاکمیت کو لہجے۔
 یہ چھوٹے-وسم اتناقی سے بہار کے رہنے
 والے ہیں۔ جو کچھ دن پہلے وہ کہہ
 رہے تھے کہ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس اور جن
 سنگھ فاسسٹ طاقتوں ہیں۔ اب وہ
 ان طاقتوں کے قبضے میں آگئے۔ اور
 آج انہی کے کندھے پر کھڑے ہو کر چل
 رہے ہیں۔ اور ان سے نعرے لائو رہے
 ہیں۔ وہ نہتے جو اب آپ کو بہت
 ہی امن پسند کہا کرتے تھے۔ آج
 مکمل طور پر ان فاسسٹ طاقتوں کے
 قبضے میں آگئے ہیں۔ اور آپ کو یاد
 ہوگا۔ کہ جو لوگ ہملک نیشنلائزیشن
 کے خلاف تھے جو پریوی پوس کے خلاف
 تھے۔ جو لہذا سہلنگ کے خلاف تھے۔
 وہ سارے لوگ آج ایک جا ہو کر اسی سو
 میں بول رہے ہیں۔ جس سو میں
 یہ لوگ پہلے بولتے تھے۔ ان کے بہت
 سے ساتھی جو پہلے انڈیپنڈنٹیشن کی
 بات کرتے تھے۔ اور آج بھی وہی آواز
 لگا رہے ہیں۔ مشرا جی میں آپ سے
 کہہ دیتا ہوں۔ یہ آواز وہ لوگ لگتا
 رہے ہوں۔ جو خود دوسرے ملک کو
 چھوڑ کر مہرے ملک میں پناہ گزین
 ہیں۔ آج ان کا کام کہا ہے۔ آگ لگانا۔
 چھوڑا ایلانا لائن توڑنا، گزین بلدیوں کو پھیلانے

کے لوگوں نے کہا تھا۔ پرائیویٹ کار والوں
 کو روکا۔ اور چھرا دکھا کر کہا کہ پانچ
 روپہہ دو۔ اس نے کہا کہ نہیں ہے۔
 تو دس روپہہ دو۔ بیس روپہہ دو۔
 ہوسٹ بلڈنگ کے سامنے۔ گاندھی
 میدان کے سامنے۔ الہسنگن سلہما کے
 سامنے کہا ہوا۔ اندولن کے وقت اسی
 طرح سے روپہہ وصول کیا تھا۔

میں عرض کر رہا تھا۔ کہ اس
 اندولن کے وقت اس طرح کے کام کئے
 گئے۔ پوسٹ آفس لہتے گئے۔ فرض کہ
 چلتے فاسسٹ کام ہو سکتے ہیں وہ
 سب کئے گئے۔ وہ لوگ بولنے کی
 آزادی طاقت کے نام پر چھین رہے تھے۔
 وہ چاہتے تھے کہ ان کو (عوام کے چلے ہوئے
 نمائندے) بولنے نہ دیا جائے۔ ان کو اسٹیبل
 میں بنانے نہ دیا جائے۔ اگر کوئی
 ممبر ایسی کانسٹیبل میں جا کر
 بولنا چاہے۔ لوگوں کو صحیح حالت
 سے آگاہ کرنا چاہے۔ تو وہاں اس کو
 بولنے نہ دیا جائے۔ یہ فاسسٹ نہیں
 تو کہا ہے۔

صرف اتنا ہی نہیں۔ آپ اخباروں
 میں دیکھ چکے ہیں۔ بہار کے اندولن
 کے وقت۔ وہاں کی سرکار کے وزیروں
 کے پتھوں کو گندھوں پر نکالا گیا۔ لیکن
 وہاں کا چورسہ دستو بدنامی سے ایک
 گروپ مسلط ہے۔ اس کے پتلے کو
 سوور پر چڑھا کر نکالا گیا۔ یہ ان
 لوگوں کا طریقہ ہے۔ اور وہ ہے۔

شری شام نندن مشرا: بالکل غلط۔

شری س. ر. گوہا: یہ بڑی گندو

بات انہوں نے کہی ہے۔ بالکل چھوٹا ہے۔

شری معتمد جمہل الرحمان۔ دادا

میں کوئی بات غلط نہیں کہونگا۔

شری سسر گوہا۔ آپ کو ایسی بات

نہیں کہنا چاہئے تھی۔

شری جمہل الرحمان: ان فرقہ

پرستوں کا چمکتا دیکھئے۔ جمہوریت

کا خون دیکھئے۔ کالے دھندوں کی

ان جاعتوں کو دیکھئے۔ یہ سارے

لوگ ایک جا جمع ہو کر کیا کر رہے

ہوں۔ یہ اس بات کا نمونہ ہے۔ دوسری طرف

ہم کو کہتے ہیں کہ ہم جمہوریت کا

خون کر رہے ہیں۔ جمہوریت کا کلا

گھونٹ دے ہوں۔ ۱۹۷۱ کے بعد ہم

لوگوں نے کچھ قدم اٹھائے تھے۔ فریبوں

کے لئے کچھ کام کر رہے تھے۔ لیکن آپ

نے دیکھا کہ کھسی کھسی باتوں پہنچ

میں آئیں۔ لیکن ان کو ملک میں

کہیں کوئی سپورٹ نہیں ملی۔ آپ

کو یاد ہوگا۔ بہار کے رانچی میں دنکا

فساد ہوا۔ میں بھی وہاں گیا تھا۔

سہدرا جی بھی وہاں گئے تھے۔ آپ

دیکھئے کہ کن لوگوں نے کہا کہا تھا۔

یہ وہی لوگ تھے جو آج کے اندولن

میں بھی شریک ہیں۔ میں یہاں

کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

اشارہ تو کہیں اور کا ہے۔

ناٹک بہارت میں ہو رہا ہے۔

قدروں کی پکڑ کہیں اور ہے۔

قدروں یہاں کہہ لے چکی جتا رہی ہے۔

میں عرض کر رہا تھا۔ کہ یہ کیا مزاق

ہے اس اہوان کے ساتھ۔ اب یہ مزاق

جلتا پسند نہیں کریگی۔ یہ کھسی

جمہوریت ہے۔ کہ پولیس اور آرمی کو

کہو کہ کہنا نہ مانو۔ جو تم کہو وہی

ہو۔ وہی آئیں ہو۔ جس کو تم اکیلے

بلاؤ وہی قانون ہو جو جلتا کہے وہ

کوئی بات نہیں۔

پریس والے جو ان کے ساتھ ہیں۔

اور ملویلسٹس اور ہوروزز کا قبضہ ان

پر ہے ہی۔ مشرا کہنا ہے ان کا یہی

رول اچھا نہیں ہے۔ اگر چھوٹی سی

بات ہے تو اس کو ٹاپ پہنچ پر لکھتے

ہوں۔ یہ یہاں جرنیٹلزم ہے۔ ان کا جلتا

کا ساتھ دینا چاہئے۔ اور جلتا کی جو

بہاؤناہیں ہوں۔ ان کو سامنے رکھنا چاہئے۔

جرمنی کی مثال مشرا جی دے

دے تھے۔ ابھی کہا انہوں نے۔ پاکستان

چھوٹا سا ملک ہے۔ ہماری ۵۶ کروڑ

آبادی ہے۔ کبھی حملہ نہیں کر سکتا

ہے۔ کہا مزاق کرتے ہیں۔ آپ سچائی

کے رخ کو کھسے موز دیتے ہیں۔

جرمنی چھوٹا سا تھا لیکن اس نے

سارے یورپ کو تباہ کر دیا تھا۔ اٹلی

چھوٹا سا ملک تھا۔ لیکن اس نے

[شری محمد جمال الرحمان]

سارے نارتھ افریقہ کو دن اور کو دیا
تھا۔ ایسے ہی لوگوں کے غلط نعرے
گوبلز کے چھوٹے سے چھوٹ کی طرح
پھلا کر فاسسٹوم آگے بڑھتا ہے۔ ہم اس
ہاؤس میں کھڑے ہیں۔ اس کی پھی
ایک بنیاد ہے۔ ایک آئین ہے۔ جس کی
بنیاد پر جمہوریت کھڑی ہے۔ جہاں
لوگوں کو اپنا حق استعمال کرنے کا
سوکھ ہے - اپنی باتیں کہنے کا پورا
سوتھ ہے۔ پوری آزادی ہے۔ آپ بھی
اپنا مہذبہ دستو جلتا کے سامنے رکھیں۔
اگر جلتا آپ کو پسند کریگی نو آپ

کو چاہیگی۔ اور اگر ہمیں پسند کریگی
تو ہم کو چاہیگی۔ اس لئے مشرا جی
آپ فاششزم کے راستہ کو اختیار نہ
کریں۔ ہم لوگوں نے دیہ کی آزادی
کے لئے بڑی قربانیاں دی ہیں۔ اس کا
آپ خیال کریں۔ بس یہی مہری
گزارش ہے۔]

18 05 hrs;

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the clock on Monday, March
17, 1975/Phalgun 26, 1896 (Saka).*